

abundance of work to do, and by the time he has conquered all the many causes of disease still flourishing in the Queen City of the Dominion—flourishing chiefly for want of money which should be forth coming to surpass them—he will not probably long much for more such “worlds to conquer.” He is to be congratulated however on the confidence in his ability which has apparently been placed in him, and this JOURNAL wishes him success.

OTTAWA may fairly be proud of Her Lady Stanley Institute for Trained Nurses,—A fitting and lasting monument to the memory of the lady to whose efforts we are mainly indebted for it, and by whose name it is deservedly known. It will we trust provide many fair co-agents in the direct promotion of health. The situation of the building is admirable as to healthfulness and convenience and the structure itself seems to be all that could be desired, with one important exception: there is no special provision whatever for the admission to the lungs of the proposed occupants of the first essential of life,—pure, fresh air. It is a great pity that in an Institute of the kind, and too in this somewhat advanced period of hygienic progress, a better example could not have been set forth in this essential of ventilation. True there is provision for one important part of this process,—flues connected with warmed chimneys for withdrawing the breathed or foul air; but that in any such building reliance should now be placed only upon drafty windows for fresh air inlets, manifests marked want of architectural, or ante-architectural, skill or forethought. We would urge that some money be expended in yet supplying this important defect, before the building is occupied.

AN EPIDEMIC of diphtheria at Croydon, Eng., invading 65 dwellings, has been conclusively traced to the milk supply. The farm and dairies supplying the milk were carefully examined but Dr. Philpot, the Medical Officer, was unable to point any condition which could be said to cause the effect. With regard to the cows, however three animals which had been brought to the sheds at a recent date were found to be suffering from an eruption of the teats, and the disease had spread from the new comers to other of the cows. Subsequently Dr. Klein on examination said “that the disease was identical with that which has been known to occur in cows in other diphtheria epidemics, and with the diseases which he had actually produced in cows by injecting them with the diphtheria bacillus”;—referred to in the article on this disease on other pages herein.

ON THE PREVENTION as well as “cure of consumption, a correspondent of the British Medical Journal writes: While we all recognise the efforts made lately towards the prophylactic and hygienic treatment of tuberculosis, yet Professor Koch’s “cure” only intensifies the long-urged medical dictum, that, for some amelioration of consumption, cancer, and such germ diseases, it is not alone sufficient to improve the vital resisting force, or to starve the bacilli by cutting off their pabulum; but it is essential that the public be instantly roused to enact, that in such cases, the sputa, discharges, etc., should be carefully destroyed; and more especially that the corpse should be cremated instead of being consigned to the earth to be shortly after “imprisoned in the viewless winds and blown with restless violence round about the pendent world,” along with other poisons not less dangerous to the living.

A New York doctor asserts that to his positive knowledge the persistent habit of gum-chewing has produced mental weakness in fourteen cases of young girls who are now under medical treatment “Good Health” says “it is a question whether the mental weakness is the result of gum-chewing, or the gum-chewing the result of intellectual feebleness.” Certainly the habit is not one indicative of a high grade of mental development.

DR. EICHENBERG from experiments made on himself has found that a small dose of strong alcohol—*e. g.*, brandy—shortens the time that food in general, whether animal or vegetable or a mixture, remains in the stomach, by more than half an hour. A similar but not quite so marked effect is produced by a dose of dilute hydrochloric acid or mustard. Pepper and condurango diminish the time the food remains in the stomach by about a quarter of an hour. Beer and an infusion of rhubarb had no effect.

DR. R. T. MORRIS, OF NEW YORK, in the Section on Surgery and Anatomy, at the Forty-first Annual Meeting of the American Medical Association, held at Nashville, Tenn. last May, said, (as published in Jour. of the Am. Med. Assoc.) “As the ferret hunts the rat, so does Peroxide of Hydrogen follow pus to its narrowest hiding place, and the pyogenic and the other micro-organisms are as dead as the rat that the ferret catches when the Peroxide is through with them. Peroxide of Hydrogen,  $H_2O_2$ , in the strong 15% volume solution, is almost as harmless as water; and yet, according to the testimony of Gifford, it kills anthrax spores in a few minutes. For preventing suppuration we have bichloride of