

later stage had all but disappeared." Cough and expectoration had disappeared and the bodily weight had increased.

THE HOT SEASON will soon be upon us, and as we have suggested, mothers and nurses should give water freely to the babies ; indeed, it is well to do this at all seasons, but more especially in hot weather. The query, "What makes baby cry so?" which is discussed by Dr. Patton in *Babyhood*, recalls the question once asked by the late John G. Holland, says an exchange, namely : "What does baby think ?" To which some ribald made reply, that the baby thought what the Governor of North Carolina said to the Governor of South Carolina : "It's a long time between drinks." In discussing a paper by Dr. A. Jacobi, an eminent physician of New York, on the value of water as a remedy in disease, read at a late meeting of the New York County Medical Society, Dr. S. H. Dessau expressed his belief that a leading cause of disease in infants would be stopped when nurses and mothers were taught to give an infant water instead of milk as a means of soothing it whenever it chanced to become restless. Cold water should also, he said, be given freely in summer diarrhoea,

OBSERVATIONS AND ANNOTATIONS.

SANITARY SCIENCE ON THE FARM : At the farmers' Institute meeting at Elmira, Ont., Mar. 15, Dr. Walmsley, of that place, gave a valuable address on this subject. After complimenting the farmers on their endeavors to advance with the times, the doctor dwelt particularly upon the sanitary state of stables, cellars and wells and showed how disease is propagated by germs, instancing a case of tuberculosis (consumption). A cow dies of consumption, is hauled out behind the barn and devoured by the hogs, chickens, &c. The tubercular germs (bacilli) not being easily destroyed, burning or boiling being the only means of destroying them, they propagate and infect other animals as well as the waters of the unprotected wells and thus go on spreading the cause of certain death not only to the animals but through the water to the household. The milk also of tuberculous cows is liable to contain bacilli and thus be the means of infecting not only the farm household but all who may be unfortunate enough to partake of it.

FURTHER, the bacilli being very tenacious of

life, Dr. Walmsley continued, were not always destroyed by the digestive organs of the hogs or chickens, that devoured the cow spoken of, and those not absorbed by the animal's system passed off in the feces and being among the barn yard manure were washed by the rains into the ground and thus into the well, which was often on lower ground than the yards or very near to them, becoming a continued source of propagation of disease. He spoke of other diseases such as Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, Anthrax &c, being caused by spores and cautioned the people in reference to having decaying vegetable or animal matters in their cellars or around the premises and laid particular stress on the proper destruction of such matters by burning it

THE ICE CREAM season is at hand and we would advise our readers not to use colored ice cream. It is less pure to say the least. In Brooklyn, N. Y., nearly one hundred persons have recently been made seriously sick by eating ice cream which had been flavored with a compound containing arsenic. The cream was made by E. C. Swain, of No. 1187 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. The case first came to the attention of the Health Department through the sickness of members of a family who lived over Swain's store. One physician called in suspected the strawberry cream they had eaten, and a sample was forwarded to the Health Department. Investigation showed that it had been colored with carlic red, an aniline coloring matter containing arsenic. Further enquiry shows that many persons had suffered from eating strawberry cream, and a general investigation is in progress. Mr. Swain says he supposed he was getting cochineal when he purchased the coloring matter.

ON SNORING, Dr. Scanes Spicer, writes (in *Brit. Med Jr.*) in reply to "Stertor," I would suggest that the condition of the nose and naso pharynx be thoroughly explored, to ascertain whether there is any obstruction, structural or erectile. In my experience, most snorers have some obstruction of the nose which increases . . . on assuming the horizontal position ; and most cases of snoring will yield when the physiological path of the breath is permanently restored, together with many of the symptoms so often accompanying snoring, such as nightmare, restless nights, dryness of mouth, and unpleasant taste of mouth in the morning, post-nasal catarrh, and throat irritation and cough.