

MR. J. NETTEN RADCLIFFE, recently assistant medical officer of the English local government board, died September 12, aged fifty-seven years. He was an earnest hygienic worker, and began as a volunteer in the Turkish army in the Russo-Turkish war of 1854-55. He invented a tent-hospital which bears his name. In 1874, his report on the prevention of excrement nuisances in towns was published by the local government board, and is regarded as a standard work.

THE AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION held their annual meeting in St. Louis during the present month. Some of the papers read and discussed were exceedingly valuable, and synopses of them will be published in this journal hereafter. The sessions were all well attended, and a large number of new members were received. Dr. Covernton, President of the Ontario Board of Health, and Dr. Bryce, Secretary, were present as delegates from the Ontario board.

AN ITALIAN PAPER, *Echo di Bergamo*, says that "the prevailing superstition there is incredible, and not confined to the poor. Physicians are distrusted, and Medicines suspected. In one place people are ready to swear that the doctor receives 20 lire (\$4) for every cholera patient who dies under his treatment, and that when his victims amount to a thousand he is rewarded with a pension! The result is that not only is the physician never sent for in time, but when he arrives, his services are refused. As it is generally the priests who send for him, the suspicious friends decline to call in the priest.

A REPORT has come from Washington that the carcasses of one thousand hogs, dead from hog cholera, had been thrown into the Potomac river and the canal, from which the water-supply of the City is derived. The health commissioner has requested the governors of Maryland and Virginia to take action to prevent farmers thus disposing of their dead animals.

THE PLUMBERS' company of London are considering the desirability of action being taken by which the condition of the trade may be advanced, and the public

interest be protected from bad workmen and bad work, and are advocating a system of examination and registration of plumbers.

DIPHTHERIA IN CATS.—The board of health of Amsterdam, N. Y., says the *Sanitary News*, have recently investigated an outbreak of diphtheria. The disease was traced to a pet kitten, with which a little girl played while the animal was sick with a swollen throat and discharge from the nose. The cat died. The child was taken sick, and died. Another girl played with a doll which had belonged to the deceased child; she was also taken sick, and died. Still another contracted the disease without other means of communication than the doll. The latter was supposed to have been disinfected. The *News* reports several cases in which it appeared clear that this disease had been communicated to children by cats.

A SOCIETY for the study and cure of inebriety has been formed in England. It consists of medical men as members, and laymen as associates, for the study of the various physiological and psychological causes of inebriety in the individual, and for the presentation of the physical aspects of inebriety. Dr. Norman Kerr is President, and among the Vice-Presidents are Drs. Burrows, Spencer, Wells, Cameron, Carpenter, Richardson, Britton, and others among the leading scientific men of Great Britain. There has been for many years a similar society in Connecticut, U. S.

ON THE PARIS WATER SUPPLY, Prof. Gantier, in the name of the *Conseil d'Hygiène*, remarks, the water supply of Paris is divided into two distinct classes; 1st, public services, namely, watering the streets, supplying manufactories and bathing establishments, from the Canal de l'Ourey, a tolerably impure source. 2nd, private services, namely, water distributed in houses for home purposes, derived from two small rivers, both remarkably pure. Each inhabitant of Paris receives daily between 50 and 60 gallons of water.

THE crematory of the United States cremation company has been commenced at Newton, Long Island,