

crease," and diphtheria and other diseases are also on the increase and very prevalent." But the city will probably suffer much more before the people awaken to a sense of their condition and sanitary needs and compel the authorities to make a very radical change in the Sanitary department. The late medical officer writes to a medical journal thus: "During all my period of office I found that it was with the greatest difficulty that I could get any matter discussed except along the lines of its possible effect upon the interests of the individual alderman whose constituent any special offender against the laws might be; nor indeed, in many instances was it possible to obtain the board's permission to take active steps for removal of many flagrant nuisances since some one's particular friend would thereby be, in his own estimation, financially injured." The whole sanitary system of Canada is at fault, or such a state of matters could not exist. But in Toronto are there not enough good men to rise up at election times and crush out such scandalous mismanagement?

A TORONTO LADY, writing to a friend in Orillia of the death of a member of her family, says (Orillia Packet):—"Our hearts are very sore and it is almost impossible to speak calmly of our dear one taken from us, yet it is not because we repine. Always delicate, and of highly nervous temperament, he might yet have lived to a happy old age but for the vile typhoid poison that is allowed almost to decimate our young people. There is where I cannot be resigned. We can spend thousands of dollars in carnivals and other absurdities and puerilities, while our sewers empty their vile contents into our slips and poison our children on their way to fresh air recreations The money that the carnival cost would have built more than one crematory, and our dear ones, instead of being struck down in the full pride of life and youth, might be still ours and the world's. *This* is not God's doing, but ours

OTTAWA is at last moving for provision for public baths. It is to be hoped it will prove to be a more rapid movement than that for a street railway has been; and also that it will bring forth a useful system of bathing for cleanliness among those not having good facilities for such at home, and not more of a place for amusing young people. The late Sir Edwin Chadwick, of London, Eng., who recently died at the

age of 90, believed that what faith is to the Christian religion, soap and water are to the Gospel of health. He believed that the immunity that nurses and internes of hospitals have from infectious diseases comes largely from their daily baths. He said: "I cannot tell you how strongly I believe in soap and water as a preventive of epidemics. If an epidemic were to occur I would proclaim and enforce the active application of soap and water as a preventive."

JUDGING from the official report of Health Officer Davis to the Michigan Board of Health, the portion of the state in which he resides is experiencing the good effects of the State Board. He says: "There has not been enough sickness here in the last two years to do much good. The physicians find time to go to Milwaukee on excursions, some as jurors in justice courts, others sit around on dry goods boxes, buy tobacco, chew gum and swap lies. A few sporadic cases of measles have existed, but they were treated mostly by old women, and no deaths occurred. There was an undertaker in the village, but he is now in the state prison.

HE KNEW, but wouldn't: A young man all broken down through a course of dissipation, recently called up a noted physician of the French capital for advice. The doctor, having ascertained what the patient's habits had been, laid down a set of hygienic rules to be followed, assuring his patient that if he did so he would soon be entirely cured. The young fellow looked at the *savant* in disgust for a moment and then said, "Any d—d fool would know he'd get well if he did that, but I don't want to do that; I want to do just as I have been doing and have some medicine to cure me."

ON CLIMATOLOGY, the following very sensible conclusions are given by Dr W. E. Smith (in Boston Med. & Surg. Jour.): In tracing a connection between the weather and disease, the tendency is to go too far and ascribe to atmospheric conditions more of a causative influence than we can prove To assume that the weather controls health and causes disease by its influence upon the respiratory organs alone, is utterly to ignore the vascular and secretory systems of the body with their important functions. The assumption being unwarrantable, all conclusions and inferences based upon it are illusory.