

Now, in these cases, Dr. Lawrence asks, did the small-pox bacilli predominate and become masters of the situation, and exterminate their weaker brethren the tuberculous bacilli, or did the phagocytes, so ably described by Professor Ray Lankester, stimulated by an exalted condition of things, put on an active condition and destroy the tuberculous bacilli? Or did the high temperature kill or cause their exit in the same way as we often hear of worm fever, where the temperature is so high that it is too warm for the comfort of the entozoa, and they make their exit, the fever being the cause of their exodus, not the worm the cause of the fever?

THE ACTION against Dr. Church of Aylmer, East, for practicing across the "boundary" in Ontario has naturally created considerable interest in medical legislation; and some local papers have published some very silly remarks, because the Ontario law, the like of which prevails all over Canada, was simply carried out. These things come about in the most natural way possible, in due time, almost as the seasons come, to force improvement, in legislation &c. Now we trust the direct outcome of this case, before there are any others of the kind,—for most unfortunate and disagreeable they are, for the time being, will be legislation for a uniform standard of medical requirements throughout the Dominion, or for reciprocity between all the various provinces. Indeed we greatly need in Canada less Provincialisms, in the broadest sense of the word, and more true CANADIAN sentiment.

IN CONNECTION with the Dominion Health Department or Bureau, proposed, there might very properly be simply a special committee, a sub-committee of the proposed advisory committee of the Department, whose duty it would be to examine into the credentials of all who desire the privilege to practice in two or more or all the provinces, and to grant to all such candidates who could present satisfactory testimonials the privilege desired. Of course mutual reciprocity could be agreed upon by the examining bodies of the different provinces, sanctioned by legislation. It is most desirable that something be done in this way at the earliest possible time.

IN PETERBOROUGH, according to the report of the medical officer, Dr. Clark, just received, in 1890 there were only 120 deaths in a population of 9,337, or 12.85 to the thousand; "a rate which, when returns come in from other places, we may safely predict as being almost the lowest, if not the lowest, in the Dominion "

Since sanitary work began there a few years ago, the death rate has declined from 19 per thousand and to the present rate, says the report, and this decrease "has not been spasmodic or accidental, but step by step. The causes unquestionably are: Removal of garbage and excreta (2,500 barrels of the latter, it is estimated, were carted away during 1890); isolation and disinfection in contagious diseases, thus limiting their number; greater care as to purity of water drunk; and a more general attention to cleanliness and other hygienic requirements."

IF IN EVERY TOWN and city in Canada the mortality were reduced in like manner, about 40,000 lives would be saved in the Dominion every year,—40,000 of the human beings who now die every year would be alive at the end of the year. There is no reason why the mortality in every one thousand people in Canada should not be reduced to 12 per year, instead of averaging as it does now over 20 per year, per 1000; no reason why there should not be only 60,000 or 70,000 deaths instead 100,000 or 120,000 as at present.

THE Royal Commission on Tuberculosis has been meeting regularly during the last few months, and much evidence from experts and clinical physicians bearing on the matters referred to has been collected. It has now been decided, we understand, to pursue the inquiry in a different direction by a careful examination into the various systems of meat and milk inspection abroad, by the collection of statistics bearing on the subject, and probably by the initiation of further researches of an experimental nature, to settle some of the doubtful points concerning the degree of infectivity of the products of tuberculosis animals.

A SUDDEN OUTBREAK of typhoid fever in Waterbury, Ct., last summer, has been traced to the milk supplied by one particular dealer. Of his 600 quarts daily, disposed of, 160 came from a farm at which there were cases of typhoid fever. This dealer supplied probably not more than four per cent. of the milk of the city, yet of the fifty-five cases in thirty-five houses, forty-one cases in twenty-six houses were of persons regularly supplied by him. Others of the patients were known to have used the milk occasionally, and still others presumably received it indirectly.

AN EXCHANGE from across the border says: Disassociated from personality, cleanliness shades lighter as one moves west in this country, (U. S.), or conversely, dirt appears darker, until one may almost gauge the degree of enlightenment in measuring by this standard. The great difference between Western and Eastern