

provements in methods, my remarks do not apply with so much force to the great colleges for women, such as Bryn Mawr, Vassar and Wellesley, where special attention is paid to the physical development of the girls. But even they have at least the defect of making the women who graduate from them superior to the men whom they should marry, so that, failing the realization of their ideal, they do not marry at all, while if they do, the husband is not the head of the family, which is a misfortune. My remarks apply with greatest force to the girls in the High Schools, many of whom are competing for positions as teachers, and of whom the mental strain is making physical wrecks. It would be far better, in the writer's opinion, for those girls to qualify themselves for becoming wives and mothers, and to leave the teaching of boys at least to men, who would then be paid much better salaries, enabling them to marry, and have happy homes.

248 Bishop Street.

---

### THERAPEUTIC HINTS FROM BACTERIOLOGY.\*

---

By G. R. CRUICKSHANK, B.A., M.D., L.R.C.P. (EDIN.), WINDSOR, ONT.

---

By immunity is meant resistance to disease. It may be absolute or partial. I propose to mention, very briefly, typical experiments with reference to immunity, and, from the standpoint of the general practitioner, to comment on their bearing upon treatment.

Infection, inoculation, vaccination remain the best means to experimentally cause immunity.

Rats are immune to anthrax, but if fed upon a strictly vegetable diet they become susceptible. If fed upon meat their immunity is increased. If a meat diet overcomes anthrax, may we not expect the twentieth century scientists to evolve a diet inimical to tubercle?

Repeated injections of small amounts of toxin sometimes render an animal immune to hundreds of fatal doses.

Heat modifies bacilli anthracis so as to make them harmless

---

\*Read at meeting of Canadian Medical Association, Vancouver, B.C., August 23rd to 26th, 1904.