

in proper sterilizers, and returned in other vans. It will not injure the most delicate fabric, and is absolutely certain; and in this connection Dr. Hocheegee's ink for a test stamp is valuable as showing that the temperature has exceeded 212 degrees Fahrenheit. It is alum acetate, 150 parts; *alizarine paste (25 per cent.), 5 parts; water, 150 parts. A temperature of 212 degrees Fahrenheit or over will turn this ink from a brownish red to a bright red, and a piece of fabric enclosed with the object to be sterilized will give absolute proof of having been subjected to not less than the proper temperature, and finally, a visit by the health officer two weeks after disinfection to see if there be any case of sickness in the family.

Of course, the precautions named look excessive; but are they? Properly carried out, would they be any more irksome than the present ones? Is the game worth the candle? I think so. If we can afford to keep a sharp look-out at our borders for diseases, and to do so think it no false economy to maintain an efficient quarantine staff, where is the inconsistency of applying the principle to a disease (or two diseases), which annually carries off a terrible number of victims.

Here are the figures for 1894 for the city of Montreal, given in order of largest number of deaths:

Diarrhoeal diseases, 1,069; French, 906; English speaking, 151; strangers, 12.

Pulmonary tuberculosis, 589; French, 383; English speaking, 203; strangers, 3.

SCARLET FEVER, 503; French, 295; English speaking, 203; strangers, 5.

Diphtheria, 212; French, 153; English speaking, 57; strangers, 2.

In the County of Hochelaga, excluding St. Henry, St. Cunegonde and the city of Montreal, the deaths were:

SCARLET FEVER, 77; French, 65; English, 12.

Pulmonary tuberculosis, 72; French, 56; English, 16.

Diphtheria, 31; French, 27; English, 3; strangers, 1.

For the county this brings the figures to:

Pulmonary tuberculosis, 661.

Scarlet fever, 580.

Diphtheria, 243.

* Alizarine-yellow C., "a derivative of pyrogallol, a pale yellow powder soluble in alcohol and glycerine, almost insoluble in water, used in Dermatology as a substitute for pyrogallol.