

ments have taken place except in accordance with the law. A column might be kept in the Register, to be filled up, certified or uncertified, according as a certificate or declaration of the cause of death was given.

The scheme here proposed is capable of improvement; and it is hoped that all interested in the efficient registration of the cause of death will give their opinions on the subject, in order that the next Session of Parliament may find us prepared with a Bill which shall accomplish the wished-for result, not only in Ontario, but also throughout the whole Dominion.

TYPHOID FEVER AND MILK SUPPLY.

The appearance of a rather severe epidemic of typhoid in London, England, in parts which are usually free from that disease, such as Grosvenor Square, Cavendish Square, Portman Square, Nottingham Place, Hyde Park Garden, and St. John's Wood, has led to a close investigation into the cause of the outbreak. Between forty and fifty families were attacked, among others those of many eminent medical men. When the outbreak first occurred it was naturally traced to the ordinary causes, but without success. The sanitary condition of the houses was carefully examined by competent engineers; but nothing was discovered amiss. The cause seemed at first mysterious, but the consideration of the character of two outbreaks in the house of Dr. Murchison led him to suspect his milk supply as being the vehicle of the poison, as it has on several occasions, during the last few years, proved to be. It was observed that those children who partook of milk from a certain dairy were alone attacked, and on closer investigation it was found that about forty out of the forty-seven families attacked, were supplied with milk from the same dairy. The majority of the cases occurred among nursery children, and this fact also strengthened the suspicion that the cause was traceable to a contaminated milk supply, and to that alone. The dairy was visited and inspected, and it was found that the water supply was meagre, and the water used in cleansing the milk-pans was contaminated and highly offensive, and in this way it is supposed that the germs were introduced into the milk. At Brighouse, near Halifax, and at Wolverhampton, epidemics of enteric fever have

also been traced to the milk supply. At the latter place, the numbers affected have been limited; but the origin of the milk adulteration was not very difficult to trace, as the water supply of the farm was obtained from a sewage-poisoned well. Some time ago, similar cases occurred in Glasgow, and were reported at the time in the *Glasgow Medical Journal*, in which the infection was clearly traceable to the milk supply.

TORONTO EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.—Drs. Canniff and Reeve have resigned their respective positions on the staff of this Institution; the former as Consulting Surgeon, and the latter as Junior Surgeon. A lengthy communication from Dr. Reeve will be found in another column. He charges Dr. Rosebrugh with unprofessional conduct in not directing the Superintendent to remove certain objectionable statements from certain notices of the Infirmary that the latter was sending to the daily and weekly press. We have given Dr. Reeve space to present his views of the case, and shall also be glad to extend the same privilege to Dr. Rosebrugh.

YELLOW FEVER. Yellow fever is very prevalent and fatal in many parts of the Southern States at present. In Shreveport, La., the suffering has been very severe, and there has been great scarcity of physicians and nurses. On the 16th ult., no less than 600 persons were down with the disease; and the deaths then amounted to 146. Some of the physicians there have also been attacked. The inhabitants are calling for assistance from other cities. It is also prevalent in Memphis, New Orleans, and along the Mississippi.

HOW TO REMOVE ADHESIVE PLASTER.—The portion of the plaster which is left adhering to the skin may be quickly and completely removed by the use of oil of turpentine and sweet oil. Use a little more than half turpentine. This compound, carefully rubbed over the parts with a bit of cloth or sponge, and then washed off with warm soap-suds, will leave the surface as clean as nature ever intended.

It is stated that since the death of the late Prince Consort, no fewer than 500,000 persons in England have been killed by typhoid fever.