

NO TOBACCO.—(Report of Wisconsin State Board of Health). In 1862, Napoleon III of France had his attention called to the facts that there were more than five times as many paralytics and lunatics in the hospitals of France than there were, in proportion to the population, thirty years before, and that the government revenue from the tobacco monopoly had increased during that time in about an equal ratio. He appointed a commission of scientific men to examine whether this were a case of cause and effect or only a coincidence. This commission devoted much time and attention to the young men in the government training schools, dividing the students into two classes—the smokers and the non-smokers. The latter were found so much superior physically, mentally and morally, that the Emperor at once prohibited the use of tobacco by students in all the schools under government supervision throughout the country.

ON SANITATION AND PHYSICIANS' INCOMES, the editor of the *Therapeutic Gazette* aptly writes, "We would rather have the facilities, national, state, municipal and private, increased until it would come to be a misdemeanor for a man to allow a member of his family to be attacked by a preventable disease; but we would also attach to the services rendered with such prevention in view, a proper remuneration. We believe it to be the highest conception of the physician's calling to prevent rather than to cure disease, but before the profession can afford to devote itself in this direction the public must be educated up to the rightfulness of recompensing the physician who dispenses an ounce of prevention equally with him who prescribes a pound of cure."

DANGER IN FALSE HAIR.—Good hair from safe sources costs from \$15 to \$50 an ounce. That which sells at a price much below this must have been obtained from a questionable source. Hair is sometimes taken from the heads of persons who have died of syphilis, of typhus fever or of small-pox, and there are manufacturers who purchase such hair, without question. The most loathsome and serious diseases may be spread in this way.

DR. CASPAR ON LONGEVITY states that "marriage is decidedly favorable to longevity," and that the medium duration of life is as follows:—In Russia about 21 years, in Prussia 29, in Switzerland 34, in France 35, in Belgium 36, and in England 38 years. The so-called climacteric periods of life do not seem to have any influence on the longevity of either sex.