

accomplished by the Government refusing any financial assistance to any hospital that refuses to admit tuberculous patients and that has not proper accommodation for them. Were the Government to adopt this course we would hear no more of public hospitals refusing admission to tuberculous patients nor of the inability of these institutions to provide proper isolation for them. Were such a plan adopted by the Government we believe it would do more to limit the extension of this disease than has any other means adopted up to present time. Perhaps it would not be out of place for the Government to do more. Why not give an extra per diem allowance to those hospitals that provide properly isolated wards for tuberculous patients? Such an extra grant would stimulate all hospitals to provide the necessary accommodation for those afflicted with tuberculosis and would largely, if not entirely, relieve the Government from the greater expense of establishing sanatoria for the tuberculous. We will welcome such action on the part of the Government believing, as we do, that the object desired by all, the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis, can best be accomplished in this way.

CHEMISTRY.

IN the great provinces of human life, Science, Commerce, Politics and Religion, the men of Egypt have been the pioneers of progress. Egypt was the first and for many centuries the greatest of civilized nations. Even while Abraham was a childless wanderer in Syria the Egyptians were a cultivated people—writing prose and poetry, philosophy and theology, well versed in the arts and sciences; “to be learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians,” was a proverb for the cultivation of science. It is to this people that we naturally turn for the early records of any science and it is while holding as it were a post mortem upon these old cities, dead 4000 years and more that we trace upon the walls of her obelisks, her temples and her tombs, the first faint outlines of chemistry,—the sacred art of the ancient Chemi.