

cancer cells and those in the blood of malaria patients, and says it might be that the "ague parasite" and the "cancer parasite" are members of the same family, the one acting on the blood corpuscles, the other upon the epithelial cells. He refers also to Haviland's observation of cancer occurring most frequently in those who live on water-logged soils, a conclusion in accord with that of medical men who practise near rivers liable to flood.

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TYPHOID FEVER IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS.—Dr. W. Osler, Baltimore, in *Maryland Medical Journal*, May 11th, makes out the following points for consideration: Every year many cases of typhoid fever are treated in the cities that come from the country. Many people in the cities take their holidays in some country place in the latter half of summer. It becomes a matter of great importance that there should be good control over the spread of typhoid fever. Many cities are supplied from rivers and streams, and it is of the utmost importance that these should be kept free from contamination. The cities should have some control over the streams. Then, again, the milk supply is of the greatest moment. Many cases of typhoid occur among the families that are daily supplying the cities with milk, and yet no proper precautions are taken to prevent the spread of the disease. There should be a rigid system of reporting and inspection, so that every care could be taken to avoid the risk of spreading the disease either by direct infection through the water or the milk supplies.

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SHOULD THE CARDIOPATH MARRY?—Dr. W. T. English, of Pittsburgh, in *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, April 27th, deals fully with the above question. He points out the intimate relationship between the womanly functions and the circulatory organs. One of the earliest symptoms of conception is disturbance of the vascular mechanism and the action of the heart. As the uterine development goes on there is an ever-widening area over which the heart must propel the blood. There is also an increased volume of blood to be circulated. During the progress of pregnancy everything tends to add to the work of the heart. The condition of the digestive organs, the kidneys, the action of the skin, etc., endanger the heart when subject to organic disease. In cases with marked heart trouble, the patient very frequently miscarries. This, in cases of severe heart trouble, is a very serious matter. There is the risk at the time, and the depletion afterwards. When all the possible dangers are carefully considered, the woman with heart disease should be strongly dissuaded from marriage, alike on her own account and on that of her offspring.