

ALASKA GOLD MINES.

As far as any thorough prospecting is concerned, says the Juneau Miner, the basin of the Yukon has hardly been entered. The main river winds through a distance of 3,000 miles, and its tributaries vary in length from 60 to 300 miles. That there are possibilities of discoveries of much more wealth cannot be doubted, but to the prospector it is a most inhospitable region, not only on account of the dangers and hardships, but because the ground is covered with Arctic moss and frozen, making the discovery of quartz extremely difficult.

Of the extreme richness of the Klondike placers there would seem no reasonable doubt, but the public does not appear to recognize the vastness of the territory that is believed to carry the gold. Dr. Dawson estimates the auriferous country at 500,000 square miles. It will take years to explore, and there is not the slightest need for people to rush in at the beginning of an Arctic winter; they will have a far better chance in the spring. All the gold-bearing claims within 125 miles of Dawson have, of course, been staked off long ago, but on a map drawn to scale this territory would be but a speck upon the mighty wastes of Alaska and the Yukon.

The Canadian mounted police will not allow anyone to enter the country unless he is in possession of a good outfit, and this has caused many to be sent back to the coast and will doubtless save the lives of some who are more daring than wise.—Eng. and Min. Jour.

The conclusions to be arrived at are that of the specific diseases of animals used as food, the parasitic, anthracoid, erysipelatos, tuberculous, and foot-and-mouth varieties may be deemed directly transmissible to man, that the question of the communicability of cattle plague and swine typhoid is as yet undetermined, and that the evidence as to pleuro-pneumonia, though much stronger, does not so far admit of absolute demonstration. Of course, there is not a shadow of doubt

that all such meat is not fit for human food, being deprived of most of its nutritive qualities; but this is a different question from the transmissibility of the identical and specific disease.

I am myself decidedly of the opinion that the care bestowed upon the examination of meat for the use of the Jewish community is an important factor in the longevity of the race which is at present attracting so much attention, and in its comparative immunity from scrofula and tubercle, to which Dr. Gibbon, the Medical Officer of Health for Holborn, has so markedly alluded in his last report. Naturally such cases do not produce an immediate effect, but their transmission through innumerable generations must eventually bring about a decided result and exercise a considerable influence in building up the mental and physical toughness of the Jewish people, which has been so long an object of wonder; and which, in conjunction with their steadfastness, cohesion, and valor, Goethe considers to be their chief claim before the judgment seat of nations.—Dr. Henry Beirend, in *The Jewish Chronicle*.

Doctor G. Archie Stockell, F. Z. S., for ten years the confidential medical adviser of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, has severed his connection with that firm and is now engaged in the same capacity with Henry K. Wampole & Co., of Philadelphia.

BIRTHS

TODD—At Winnipeg, on the 12th of February, the wife of J. O. Todd, M.D., of a daughter.

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