

are on the same floor. So far as personal comfort is concerned, the furniture of these little laboratories is of Spartan simplicity, but their scientific equipment is most complete and select. The large incubators are built on the model of those in Pasteur's Institute, so that their internal temperature is not affected by the fluctuations of that of the surrounding air. The uppermost storey contains the chemical and photographic laboratory and the library. The latter consists of books from the collection of the Hygienic Institute and from Koch's own library. The greater part of the ground floor is used for dwellings for the officials of the establishment, and the remainder for keeping the animals needed for experimental purposes. A part of the cellarage is also reserved for animals. Their remains are destroyed in a little crematorium.

Virchow's Observations on Old Athenian Skulls.

At the last sitting of the Royal Academy of Science here, Professor Virchow made interesting communications regarding his measurements of old Athenian skulls dug out by the late Dr. Schliemann, who was a personal friend of Virchow, from his own ground in University-street in Athens. He found eleven graves there, ten of which, judging by their contents, were of the fourth, and one of the sixth century before Christ. The sarcophagus in this latter grave must have been of wood, Dr. Schliemann thought, for there was not a vestige of it left. All the graves contained human bones, but only four skulls could be taken out in a tolerably unimpaired condition, and these Virchow has measured. All four must have belonged to adults, probably of advanced age. The most remarkable thing about them is the smallness of their capacity. Virchow made a similar observation in 1871 on two skulls dug out in Piræus-street in Athens. One, which belonged to an old woman named Glykera, was of the Macedonian time; in the other grave, that of a powerful man, numerous clay vessels of the most ancient style were found. On that occasion also, Virchow remarked that the small capacity of those skulls was surprising, being so much below the average of other civilised peoples that one was inclined to suppose them to have belonged to members of a savage race. This singular fact should make one pause before accepting capacity of skull as a measure of the civilisation of a race, as some anthropologists have done.

Legislation against Drunkenness.

With reference to the proposed legislation against drunkenness, the Medical Board of Saxony has unanimously resolved to express the opinion that persons who violate the laws in a state of unconsciousness, or morbid disturbance of the mind should be held responsible, if the said condition be due to drunkenness for which they were themselves to blame. The Medical Board will also advocate the framing of a statute which will make it possible, under certain conditions, to place drunkards under guardians.

Out-door Games.

A course of instruction in out-door games will be opened for teachers in Berlin in the third week of September. This is an omen of a better time coming for young people in Germany, where the more or less complete absence of out-door games for young and old is a sad feature in the life of the people. The Emperor is enthusiastically in favour of a change in this direction, and plays football himself with his own sons and Prince Henry at the new palace near Potsdam.

A New Portrait of Professor Virchow.

Professor Hugo Vogel has received an order from the city of Berlin to paint a life-size portrait of Virchow—who numbers among his multifarious functions those of a city deputy—for the Town Hall here.

A New Lunatic Asylum for Berlin.

The new lunatic asylum for the city of Berlin at the neighbouring village of Lichtenberg is to be opened in three or four weeks. It will accommodate 1200 patients, and will be almost filled at once, partly by patients at present lodged at the city's expense in families or private asylums.

A New Crematorium.

A crematorium was opened at Hamburg on the 22nd inst. The cremation societies of Vienna, Stuttgart, Frankfort, and Dresden sent deputations; other societies congratulatory telegrams.

The Treatment of Cancer.

Professor Adamkiewicz of Lemberg, who professes to have discovered a new remedy for cancer, has applied to the

Austrian Ministry of Education for permission to make experiments in one of the establishments connected with the University of Vienna. This request has been granted, and he will make his experiments in Albrecht's Clinic.

The President of the Berlin police warns the public against eating crabs boiled in a state of incipient putrefaction, as several cases of dangerous illness have recently been traced to this cause.

A pocket dictionary of German, English, and French medical terms, by Dr. Eugene Lehfeldt, has been published here.

Berlin, August 25th.

CANADA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

National Educational Association.

FOR the first time in its history this Association, the largest and one of the most influential upon the American continent, met beyond the limits of the United States, the annual meeting being held in Toronto. Delegates were present from all districts both of the States and Canada, there being about 15,000 in attendance. Never has Toronto been favoured with so large and important a gathering, and much benefit must her educationists have derived from the gathering.

New Criminal Code.

The Minister of Justice, Sir John Thompson, has recently presented a new Bill before the Dominion House respecting criminal law. It is a volume of 340 pages and some thousand clauses. At present criminal cases are tried under the Imperial statutes. The Bill contains instructions regarding the plea of insanity—a much-needed measure, seeing that the plea is so frequently made use of.

Deaths of two Montreal Doctors.

The profession in Montreal has recently lost two of its prominent members. The first is Dr. R. L. Macdonell, physician to the General Hospital and Professor of Clinical Medicine at McGill University. The deceased was one of the most promising of the younger members of the profession, and his death at the early age of thirty-eight is deeply regretted. Early in the month, Dr. T. A. Rodger, who for some years has acted as chief medical officer of the Grand Trunk Railway, died at his residence, after a long and painful illness, aged forty-four years. Both gentlemen were graduates of McGill University.

Honours for Sir Daniel Wilson.

A cable message announces that the President of the University of Toronto is to be honoured by the city of Edinburgh conferring the freedom of that borough upon him.

The Potency of Religious Relics.

At this season of the year is annually witnessed the sight of thousands of pilgrims to a well-known shrine in the province of Quebec, where heretofore many questionable cures have been wrought through St. Anne, assisted by a fragment of a digital phalanx which once formed a part of that good woman's anatomy. This year a further addition of an "entire finger joint" has awakened fresh interest among "the faithful," while a branch establishment has been started at Perio, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where are to be found another fragment of bone and portion of her shroud. To show that this decaying remnant of mediævalism has still a foothold in Canada, the following is taken from the *Toronto Mail* of Aug. 4th:—"Quebec, Aug. 3rd: Yesterday more than eight thousand pilgrims visited the shrine of St. Anne, and a girl named Cote, of St. Paul de Montmagny, who was carried into the church in a lethargic state, lame and dumb, walked away after communicating, apparently perfectly cured."

Toronto, Aug. 10th.

Obituary.

SAMUEL CARTWRIGHT, F.R.C.S.

THE profession at large, and especially that section of it to which he more closely belonged, will hear with regret of the death of Mr. Samuel Cartwright, who passed away on the evening of Aug. 23rd, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. The son of a celebrated member of the dental profession,