

upon a plan which could prove to be either effectual or satisfactory.

Suggestions with regard to the privies:—

- 1.—That the closets be removed from such close proximity to the gymnasium.
- 2.—As we are of opinion that for outside privies the earth system, if properly carried out, would be preferable to any other, we would suggest that every precaution be taken to secure its thorough and systematic application.

Drainage.—The old barrel drain which passed under the corner of the school and chapel was imperfect in construction, and ill-adapted for the purposes required; it was removed in August, and replaced by two 12-inch vitrified tile drains, one for the College and the other for the School. These drains united below the College building, and emptied into the Massawippi, well out in the stream. The river below this point is consequently contaminated with sewage. The ventilation provided for these drains is insufficient and unsuitable, and in addition to the recommendations contained in the report of Messrs. Lowe and Radford, we would suggest the construction of a proper ventilating shaft in the main drain, near the junction. We append the careful and minute report of these gentlemen, and concur in their recommendations.

Subsoil Drainage.—Owing to the faulty construction of the old barrel drain and the latrine, the soil of the quadrangle must have become contaminated with thier fluid contents. In order effectually to purify this quadrangle, we would recommend that a thorough system of subsoil drainage be adopted. The present well, which probably drains a considerable portion of the quadrangle, should be utilized by carrying a tile drain from the bottom.

It is a well-known scientific fact that the atmospheric air penetrates the soil, according to its character, to an indefinite depth, and circulates in every direction with a rapidity of motion dependent upon various surrounding conditions, one of the chief of which is variation of temperature. This air is known as ground air. The temperature of the cellars and basements, especially where furnaces are used, is considerably higher in cold weather than that of the outside soil, consequently the flow of ground air will then be directed towards these cellars and basements. If the soil be contaminated in any way, so will be, to a greater or less extent, the ground air contained in it. In this way it is very probable that polluted ground air from the quadrangle is drawn up through the imperfect floor of the basement and circulated throughout the building. In order to prevent, as far as possible, the entrance of this air, we would recommend a thorough covering of the cellar and basement floors with some suitable impervious material, such as concrete or asphalt. The

walls, as high as the level of the soil, should be protected in a similar manner.

It is now held by the best authorities that imperfect sanitary conditions cannot of themselves originate the typhoid poison, but when once the specific germ has gained access to a soil suitable for its development, it spreads and multiplies with great rapidity. The conditions most favorable for its development are chiefly those produced by defective drainage and ventilation. In this instance, whence the poison came, or by whom introduced, we have been unable definitely to ascertain; but, whatever may have been the precise origin of the disease, the condition of the drainage and water supply during the latter part of May was most favorable for the development and diffusion of the typhoid poison. The close proximity of the well to the latrines favored the contamination of the drinking water; and to the use of this water, more than to any other single cause, we attribute the spread of the disease. In this opinion we are strengthened by the result of Professor Croft's analysis.

From the foregoing it must be evident that, in order to eradicate the disease, it is absolutely necessary to secure for the institution thorough ventilation, perfect drainage, and a pure water supply.

We cannot conclude this report without bearing our testimony to the courtesy and willing assistance rendered us at all times by the School and College officials during the prosecution of our investigations, and to the evident desire on the part of the authorities to carry out all reasonable and necessary reforms.

We have the honor to remain,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

T. SIMPSON, M.D.

WM. OSLER, M.D.

J. C. CAMERON, M.D.

MONTREAL, 21ST January, 1881.

RULES FOR INJECTION IN GONORRHEA.

In acute gonorrhœa before all things we must insist upon the patient wearing a suspensory in order to prevent traction on the testes. He should take no beer or champagne or any drink which contains much carbonic acid in the nascent state, as this gives rise to dysuria. Meat in the evening and late meals should be avoided, as favoring the occurrence of nocturnal pollutions, aggravating the patient's condition. The same may be said of the sitz-bath taken late in the evening. During the acute stage, if there still exist severe pain, especially after passing urine, and stabbing pains at the posterior part of the urethra—one of the earliest symptoms of gonorrhœa—we may confidently begin the treatment by the injection of a