

contradict the generally received opinion that sewage-farms do not injure the health of the community. Another good piece of evidence is that the gardeners take the sewage and that they get good crops from what was once a desert. They receive the sewage in their gardens from hydrants similar to our fire hydrants, and it is distributed through the usual channels and sluices. The existence of some lazy-looking filter-beds in the "Jardin Model," seemed to me an indication that the sewage was sometimes *de trop*—a little more than they wanted for agricultural purposes.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND SANITARY INSTITUTES VISITED.

Those after leaving Spain and Portugal I can hardly more than enumerate: the University of Rome, and Sanitary Institute, at both of which I met Professor the Honorable Celli (of the House of Deputies)—the old Universities of Bologna and Padua I have already referred to; in the latter the old lecture and dissecting room of Morgagni, A.D. 1593; University of Genoa (*en passant*); of Lausanne, and Zurich, with goodly collections in the Museum of Hygiene in both; Red Cross, Naval and Field Hospitals and Sanitary Exhibits at the International Exposition at Milan; the Parkes' Museum in London, the laboratories of the Hygiene and Public Health Departments of the University and College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; and of the University of Glasgow—the latter beautifully situated; last, but not least, one nearer home, at McGill, through the kindness of Prof. Starkey, whom I must congratulate on the result of his struggle with difficulties, and with whom I can heartily sympathize.

Yours truly,

WM. OLDRIGHT.