

ment believe that the sympathies of all right-minded men will be with them in this trying emergency. The Trust which they have undertaken—that of carrying on a College and School—at great personal sacrifice of time and money, with the sole desire of doing their duty to the country in which they live, and to the Church of which they are members, has been an arduous one, albeit a “labour of love,” and they cannot but express their deep regret that the editors of a Scientific Journal should have been led to form one-sided conclusions, when they at the same time acknowledge that they have had only an *ex-parte* statement before them.

J. A. LOBLEY, D.C.L., Principal,

A. C. SCARTH, M.A., Prof. Educ'l. History,

R. W. HENEKER, D.C.L., Chairman of Trustees,

ED. CHAPMAN, M.A., Bursar,

HENRY ROE, M.A., Professor of Divinity,

*Members of the Committee of Management.*

N.B.—The name of the Rector of the School is omitted on account of his necessary attendance at Magog.

*To the Chancellor and Corporation of the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville.*

GENTLEMEN,—We the undersigned, having been appointed a commission to inquire into the origin and spread of an outbreak of typhoid fever which occurred during the summer and autumn of 1880 at Bishop's College and Grammar School in Lennoxville, beg to submit the following report:—

We personally inspected the Institution on the 19th and 20th December last, and at our request the College authorities invited Mr. Radford, the Health Inspector, and Mr. Lowe, the Drain Inspector, of the City of Montreal, to carefully examine the drainage and ventilation of the premises. These gentlemen have kindly complied with the request, and have submitted to us an elaborate statement of their investigations, together with a number of valuable suggestions, which we have embodied in this report.

For the sake of brevity and convenience, the subject will be considered in sections, as follows:

*Situation.*—The School and College buildings stand upon an eminence at the junction of the Massawippi and St. Francis Rivers, near the village of Lennoxville. The soil is generally light and gravelly, the situation open and airy, and admirably adapted for a large public institution.

*Medical history of the Institution in reference to Typhoid Fever.*—We are informed that ten or twelve years ago a boy contracted typhoid while at school, but no other cases occurred; from that time to the re opening of the College and School after the Christmas vacation in January, 1880, we do not find anything in this connection calling for special comment, beyond the fact that in the summer vacation of 1875 one of the boys died of typhoid fever in Lennoxville, but the disease was evi-

dently contracted after leaving school, in the house where he was visiting. In February, 1880, shortly after the re-opening of the School, two cases of illness of a somewhat suspicious character occurred, in both instances the boys were ailing when they returned to school, and one of them continued ill for about two months; unfortunately, we have been unable to come to a positive conclusion with reference to the precise nature of these cases. On the 18th of May a drain in the quadrangle was open for repairs; one of the boys descended into it, and shortly afterwards he developed typhoid fever at his home in Montreal. In July, after the School and College had closed, reports began to come in of other cases. Altogether, we have been able to trace twelve cases in this epidemic—five from the College and seven from the School. During the months of August and September, the sanitary condition of the Institution was investigated, and found to be very unsatisfactory. A new system of drainage was substituted, new latrines built, and many improvements made under the directions of a competent engineer. The reasonable hope was entertained that no further trouble would occur. On September 22nd the School re-assembled. During October and the early part of November the health of the pupils was excellent, but towards the end of the month six boys and one resident student were taken ill with the fever. About the middle of December, a servant boy employed about the kitchen and dining-room was also attacked. Two other cases that developed the fever at their own homes have been reported, making in all 10 cases during the second epidemic. There was nothing in the distribution of the cases through the College and School which could favor the idea that the disease originated in any special quarter of the Institution.

*Internal Economy and Commissariat.*—The boys and students take their meals together in the dining-hall; in other respects the institutions are separate and distinct.

*Milk Supply.*—We visited and inspected the dairy farm, and while we found no reason to ascribe the outbreaks of typhoid to any contamination of the milk, we would draw attention to the dangerous proximity of the well, privy and stable and to the faulty position of the tank, which is at present below the level of the stable floor. These conditions, in the event of any cases of typhoid occurring at the farm-house, would prove a ready means of spreading the disease.

*Water Supply.*—The water supply of the Institution is derived from (1) a well in the quadrangle, 19 feet in depth, and, at the time of our visit, containing 2ft. 4in. of water. On account of its supposed purity, this water was used almost exclusively for drinking purposes. During the exceptional drought of last season this well ran dry, and was not available for general use until some time after the opening of the School. The well is situated at the lower part of the quadrangle, at a distance of 90 feet