ventilated, and members of the family isolated as far as possible. In spite of all this, however, one after another were stricken down with the disease and it went from house to house: there being 18 cases within a radius of two miles. Dr. McKinnon he examined cellars, privies, barnyards and made strict inquiries about the wells, all of which, with one exception, had been recently cleaned." Finally he made a general examination of well water. The season had been dry. Many samples were bad, a few good. "In the northwest corner, however, all samples were bad, containing large percentages of organic In the instances where the water was good only one case occurred in each house, while on the other hand where the water was bad one after another of the family were taken down. It was not that the disease became more contagious, but that the inmates of each house were rendered more susceptible from the use of the impure drinking water."

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Algie reports another case as criminal as that above noted in Trenton. He says: "The number of cases of scarlet fever have been few, but several cases of a severe type occurred in one family in the following manner: A child was seized with scarlet fever a few miles from Alton village and I was called to see it. having been no cases in the neighborhood for over a year I made enquiries and found that a lady from Toronto was visiting there with her child, who she said had recently been suffering with scarlatina, but that the attending physician had told her that after a month there would be no danger of carrying the disease." If this woman's story was correct "this attending physician" was very careless or wanting in knowledge.

Dr. E. Prouse of Colchester township makes a useful suggestion to the Provincial Board of Health, as follows: "If the Provincial Board could arrange so that medical health officers could speak in each school section on the most important subjects pertaining to that particular locality a large amount of practical information could be given which would have a good

effect on the sanitary condition of the different townships."

A further hint: Dr. Prouse reports: "In this township the farmers have as a rulebuilt their barns too near their dwellings. As the ground is level there is no natural drainage and thesoil is more apt to become saturated, giving off miasma which at a distance would have no effect. If farmers could be informed of the importance of this and act accordingly, it would save them a great deal of sickness in the future.

Still another good suggestion; Mr. Robert Knox, secretary of the Local Board of Health of Clarke township, reports: "Our Board is of the opinion that much good would be done through the distribution by the assessor or in some other way of a circular containing such practical suggestions as could be cheaply and easily carried out by themselves, in regard to the regular cleaning out of wells, cisterns, cellars and yards, the early removal of manure heaps, the cleaning out, disinfecting and deodorizing of privies, etc.

Here is a point (and hint too) on river pollution. Mr. Smith, Secretary of the Downie Board reports: "We are of the opinion that it is a grave mistake to have cheese factories erected on the banks of our streams and creeks, thus polluting them and thereby creating a nuisance. Last year complaints were lodged with the Board as to the contamination of the river Avon from some source, believed to arise from the sewerage of the city of Stratford being emptied into it, thereby endangering the public health and rendering it unfit to drink by cattle or other animals.

Still another good suggestion from the townships. Dr. Hamilton of Elma reports: "In conclusion, I hope the Government, in their wisdom, will see fit to revise that portion of the Act allowing the Town and Township Councils to appoint their own members a board of health, which, in my mind, should be composed of men thoroughly independent of the suffrages of the people. The Boards of the present day too often perform their duties in a worse than perfunctory way; and to