

all public places, schools, factories, laundries, and others, under close inspection. Dr. C. T. Campbell, of London, addressed the convention on the "means of preventing the spread of infectious diseases in the schools," calling attention particularly to the different communicable diseases to which school children were liable. He alluded to the authority to exclude children suffering from or exposed to any contagious diseases, and submitted some rules for the guidance of school boards. He said that all children residing within two hundred and fifty yards of any house where small-pox exists should be excluded from the schools until they produce a physician's certificate of effectual vaccination; and all pupils afflicted with, or residing in any house where small-pox, scarlet fever, or diphtheria exists, or within forty yards of such house, should be excluded until twenty days after the recovery of the patient. All pupils afflicted with measles, mumps, whooping cough, chicken-pox, or other eruptive disease of the scalp, should be excluded until complete recovery. A resolution was adopted recommending the Provincial Board of Health to prepare rules, based on those submitted by Dr. Campbell, and issue them to local school authorities for their adoption. Dr. Bryce, of Toronto, read a paper on consumption, which was very much appreciated, and the convention adjourned.

TORONTO SCHOOL BANQUET.

The annual banquets of the professors and students of the medical schools in this city were this year more than usually successful and the interest in them more fully sustained than on any previous occasion. Both entertainments were as usual conducted on strictly temperance principles—"Water! water! everywhere, but not a drop to drink." The proceedings were enlivened by songs from the medical students' glee clubs and also by the sweet strains of music from a string band stationed in the gallery. Among the guests on these occasions were representative men from universities, colleges and sister institutions, Dominion and Provincial legislatures, the dignitaries of the church, the bar, etc.

The tenth annual banquet of the Toronto School of Medicine was held in the Queen's Hotel on the 13th ult., and was a most successful gathering. A

large number of guests and friends of the school were present, besides many graduates and undergraduates.

The chairman, Dr. Patterson, assistant at the Toronto General Hospital, welcomed the guests, expressed gratification with the present position of the Toronto School, and said that the days of warfare with the police had passed, but if another encounter should occur, with the aid of the students from the Woman's Medical College they would expect to get the best of the fight. He also spoke of Toronto as a centre for medical education, and the advantages afforded by the General Hospital, the largest in the Dominion. Speaking of the establishment of the Woman's Medical College, he said that whatever might be the individual student's opinion regarding the advisability of women studying medicine, yet they were all glad that the women have a college of their own, and that the two sexes are not compelled to mingle in the same classrooms. He concluded by proposing the toast of "The Queen." The next toast was "The Universities and Colleges."

Hon. Edward Blake responded for Toronto University. He said he conceived the toast to mean a toast to higher education. Our community was one of the most democratic in the world. Nowhere was property more evenly divided, and nowhere had a people greater control of its own affairs. Therefore it was highly necessary that public instruction should be as wide as the franchise. This involved only an aristocracy of learning and virtue. It was of the last consequence that we should have in our midst institutions which would enable those who were ambitious to obtain advantages greater than could be derived from a high school education, to fit them to perform the high functions and duties expected from the citizens of a free country. Rev. Dr. Sutherland responded for Victoria College. These annual social events, he considered, bound the students closer to the institutions to which they belonged. He believed that the medical profession enjoyed the confidence of all right-thinking men. The advance in the knowledge of the healing art was made evident by the better sanitary regulations and the marked decrease in the death-rate. At the present day there was a tendency among medical men to become specialists, but although they might accomplish a great deal of