boxes were emptied once or twice a week, and the wood ashes excluded, the alkalinity of which is objectionable, and they should never be so used. Coal ash is a fair deodorizer and is sometimes substituted for dry earth.

In Trenton, Dr. McLellan reports, what should be adjudged in a court as a case of multiple manslaughter: "A domestic servant in a town twenty miles distant had contracted diphtheria, and the children of the household to avoid the contagion were sent to visit here until it was thought safe for them to return. Some days after the visitors had left the host's child, and subsequently the whole family, were stricken with diphtheria, with a fatal result to all except the mother and youngest child." What utter ignorance or careless indifference! and in this age, and these people "20 miles province, in distant." Possibly there had been none to tell them better.

Walkerton's medical officer, Dr. Stalker, reports 10 cases of typhoid with one fatality and adds: "I believe the origin of the cases of typhoid was traceable in most, if not all, of the cases to impure drinking water. Wells or springs in a town like Walkerton cannot be depended upon to provide pure water." He urges the importance of and the necessity for a plentiful public supply of pure water for the town.

Windsor had last year "a year of grace so far as contagious disease is concerned. All told there were eight cases of scarlet fever and five cases of diphtheria, and only one death, from scarlet fever. No such immunity from these diseases had occurred for a quarter of a century," so the able medical officer. Dr. Coventry, reports. "The plan of systematically cleaning up the town during the month of May was repeated with very satisfactory results."

In the township of Wainfleet. Dr. Hopkins, M. O., reports an outbreak of diphtheria, in which two of a family died, and another of scarlet fever, both of which were stamped out by the prompt action of the board with no spread of the disease

in either case. The Dr. says: The people do not object to have their dwellings placarded as they used to; they look upon it now as necessary and for the public good, and are awaking to the fact that the board of health is a useful institution.

During the summer a young man from a village in Wainfleet working in Buffalo was seized there with small-pox. "Before leaving for the pest house he packed up all his clothes in his trunks. After he died word was'sent to his friends here to come and get them. By chance it came to be known to the Board that a party had gone for the clothing. By prompt action on the part of the Board the clothes were intercepted and kept out of the country."

From Woolwich township Dr. Passmore reports thus: "I have during the past summer visited all the slaughter houses, meat markets, creameries, cheese and glue factories, and also the schools in the township, having first issued the usual notice that I would do so. Things generally were in fair condition as regards the thirteen school houses, sanitary matters had received more attention this year than last."

In Wellesley, Dr. Morton concludes his report in these encouraging words: "I must not omit to remark on the remarkably benefical effect on the public health, resulting from the extensive draining operations that have been going on with an accelerated progress during the past few years."

In Caledon township, the prevalence of typhoid fever last year had "not been equalled for years," Dr. Algie reports. His report is especially instructive. The fever was generally prevalent, but in no part of the township was the spread of the disease so rapid and severe as in the northwest corner. "There is not in the county a more intelligent, cleanly and respectable people; their land being high and dry, the dwellings good and well situated, their barn-yards clean and dry, and previous to this time the people themselves very healthy. Nor as far as could be ascertained was the disease imported but occurred sporadically in the first case. Disinfectants were used freely.... the sick rooms well