

be devoted to the endowment of the chairs of pathology and hygiene. The Medical Faculty has great cause for thankfulness for Sir Donald Smith's generosity. He was the first to recognize the claims of medicine in a tangible and never to be forgotten way. In 1882, while the Faculty were celebrating the semi-centenary of its existence, the late Dr. Palmer Howard read a letter from Sir Donald Smith promising the Faculty the sum of \$50,000, provided an equal amount were raised within a definite period. Through the exertions mainly of the late and the present Dean, this latter amount was secured, and at once Sir Donald Smith paid over the sum of \$50,000, the Faculty thus being placed in the possession of a sum which amounted to upwards of \$100,000. The same generous benefactor again comes forward with a sum which places the Faculty in a position to have pathology and hygiene taught by men who are not compelled to practice in order to earn their daily bread. The Faculty have already secured the services of an eminent pathologist, Dr. Adami, late of Cambridge University. He has proved himself to be a teacher and observer of a high order.

SECOND QUARTERLY MEETING PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Our readers will probably remember that in our last issue we alluded to the provisions of clause 16 of the regulations *re* cholera remedy, passed by Order-in-Council. This clause provides for the cleansing of wells, regulating of slaughter-houses, providing of carts for removal of wastes to a dumping ground, and the substitution of dry earth closets for privy pits. We did not feel sanguine that many local Boards of Health would petition the Provincial Board of Health to have the provisions of this clause put in force. It is our pleasing duty, however, to record that Collingwood, Belleville, Deseronto, Georgetown, Paris and Berlin have asked to have the aforesaid provisions put in force in this regard. We hope that their action may become contagious, and that many other municipalities will endeavour to rid themselves of foul water supplies and the odorous privy pits. From the æsthetic as well as the health standpoint, it is high time that the privy pits should be removed, and earth closets, under municipal control,

or water closets, where drainage is available, substituted. The Board appointed Drs. Cassidy and Bryce a committee, with full power to carry out the provisions of this clause.

The names of several persons were also recommended to the Ontario Government as suitable appointees for the position of sanitary inspector in the unorganized districts. These names had been handed in to the Board by the stipendiary or police magistrates of those districts, who are *ex officio* medical health officers.

An important resolution was also carried, drawing the attention of the Federal Government to the necessity of so altering the regulations of their Order-in-Council of April 15th, 1893, that they shall include the disinfection of the wearing apparel of steerage immigrants, as well as ordinary baggage.

Dr. Bryce read a report on a sewer gas nuisance at Ottawa, caused by the waste products of illuminating gas manufacture being allowed to drain into the city sewers. He recommended that means be taken to cause the precipitation of all the waste products before the water is allowed to enter the city sewers. The report was adopted and the Secretary instructed to forward a copy to the Ottawa local Board, with the recommendation, "that the local Board take proceedings to abate the nuisance along the lines of the resolution already passed by it, unless the company undertake to abate the nuisance by some such methods as that indicated in the report."

Drs. Macdonald and Bryce were instructed to recommend to the Ontario Government the names of four provincial inspectors, to attend to the work of sanitary inspection in the four health districts into which the Province is divided.

Hearty congratulations were extended to the newly organized Provincial Board of Health of Manitoba.

A letter was read from Mr. J. McKenzie, of Woodbridge, regarding a slaughter-house there. The Board decided to take definite action on this, as well as the Warton slaughter-house.

J. J. McKenzie, B.A., of the P. B. H. laboratory, read a brief report of some experiments made by him on the injection of tuberculin in cases of suspected tuberculosis in dairy cattle. His experiments prove that, in every case in which a marked