

## THE "STRATFORD" HOSPITAL, BRANTFORD.

The opening of this noble charity took place on the 19th ult., and was made the occasion of a very interesting gathering. Among those present were the Lieut. Governor Robinson, of Ontario, and Mrs. Robinson, Col. Denison, Judge Sinclair, Dr. Chas. O'Reilly, Medical Superintendent of the Toronto Hospital, Dr. W. T. O'Reilly, Inspector of Prisons, Mayor Scarfe, of Brantford, and others. The ceremony of presenting the Hospital to the city was performed by the Lieut. Governor. An address was read by Mr. Stratford, the donor, welcoming the guests and referring to the substantial character of the building and its adaptability for the purpose intended. There will be accommodation for from 40 to 50 beds. The building is well appointed in every respect, and especially as to bed-space, sanitation, drainage, etc. He publicly acknowledged the receipt of many valuable suggestions from Dr. Chas. O'Reilly, of the Toronto Hospital, Dr. Digby of Brantford and others. One of the conditions of the gift is as follows:— "The management of the hospital shall be strictly non-sectarian in its character and the institution be open to all citizens of the city, subject of course to the rules that may be laid down hereafter for its conduct; that no clergyman, priest, or member of a religious sect or other society shall hold religious or other services within its walls or grounds, except a patient shall request the attendance of such, and then only for that patient's personal benefit. He said "that it was not without the most serious consideration, and after making many enquiries from those who had been and were connected with hospital working, that he appended this condition. Hospitals were purely for the relief of the sick and wounded. Cases admitted therein were mostly serious and required urgent and careful attention. If the patient is insensible he cannot require spiritual advice, but if sane, it is he himself who should say if he wants religious ministrations. Under this condition the patient has full power to send for any adviser as may wish, but otherwise no religious adviser will be allowed to interfere with him. A Medical Superintendent of a large hospital, to whom he had submitted this condition, said:—"I fully approve of it, and it would be better for the proper working of every

hospital were such a rule rigidly enforced, and it is becoming the hospital law in hospitals where it does not already obtain, and where circumstances will admit of its introduction.'"

The Mayor thanked the donor in the name of the city; and the Governor, after some appropriate remarks, declared the hospital opened. At the conclusion a reception was held and the visitors exchanged cordial greetings with the citizens. The band of the Dufferin Rifles furnished the music for the occasion. We cannot conclude our remarks without again referring to the noble generosity which prompted this act, and it is to be hoped that the example will be followed by wealthy and benevolent persons in other cities in Canada.

**THE CHOLERA.**—The Médico-Chirurgical Society of Montreal held a special meeting on the 13th ult. to discuss matters relating to the prevention of cholera, and the proposed health bill for the Province of Quebec. The meeting which was a very interesting one was largely attended. Dr. Larocque, city medical health officer, read a short paper on the subjects for discussion. Dr. Howard said that the Dominion Government should enforce the quarantine regulations; but it remained for the local government to see that proper sanitary laws were enacted and enforced. Dr. Hingston deplored the absence of any health law, and recommended the adoption of the Ontario Act with certain improvements.

**CHILDREN IN LOS ANGELES.**—Dr. Lindley in commenting on the low death rate among children in Los Angeles says:—"The reasons for this light mortality are: 1. The diurnal breeze from the ocean, which constantly purifies the atmosphere; 2. The constant ripening of fruits—oranges and lemons in the winter; apricots, nectarines, peaches, and berries in the spring; apples, pears, and grapes during the summer and autumn, and strawberries all the year round; 3. Every variety of vegetables fresh each month in the year; 4. The great number of clear days which, "renders possible an outdoor life almost every day in the year."

**CHRONIC BRIGHT'S DISEASE.**—Dr. H. Corson writes in one of our exchanges that after all the usual remedies now in use for the treatment of Bright's disease had failed, his patient having been