

5. To take action in regard to wells containing water unfit for use and productive of disease.

6. To co-operate with Inspectors of Food and Public Analysts. The latter officials are not supposed by the Dominion Government to take the initiative in regard to adulterated and impure foods, nor to follow up offenders.

7. Amongst his duties may also be stated the framing of regulations regarding slaughter-houses.

8. For securing purity of the ice supply.

9. For securing pure milk.

10. For preventing over-crowding of tenements.

11. Looking after the sanitary condition of factories.

(a) Suggesting improvements in the ventilation of them.

(b) Suggesting improvements for the prevention of accidents.

(c) Seeing that proper sanitary appliances are provided for both sexes. Neglect of this has been the cause of much trouble, especially amongst female operatives and attendants.

(d) Seeing that people, especially the young, are not forced to work in unhealthy cellars.

(e) Looking into the hours of labour of young children. (Should the Factory Act come into force these may be amongst his duties.)

12. He might also be required to see that proper means are provided for preventing loss of life at fires.

13. And to make suggestions for preventing loss of life from various other accidental causes in the municipality, as, for example, measures to lessen the number of drowning accidents along our water front, and expedients in connection with our railway crossings, &c.

14. Public vaccination would be another duty which he would have to superintend.

15. As also all necessary means for preventing the spread of contagion. Disinfection of houses vacated by persons suffering from contagious diseases would in the past have been the means of preventing deaths which have occurred in Toronto, not to speak of the many other precautions which are supposed to be carried out.

16. Oversight of mortality statistics as required by the Dominion Government, will be another duty requiring much of his time.

17. The issuing of burial permits, so as to prevent persons being clandestinely removed with the object of covering up crime, should be another of his duties.

"The (principal) advantages of recent and proposed legislation" to which Dr. Oldright refers, in his letter to the civic committee, have hitherto, we apprehend, been divided between the doctors, the druggists, and the undertakers; the only legislation on this subject, in which we should have any confidence, would be that of the repeal of all existing Medical Acts.

The subjoined extract from Dr. Oldright's letter is likely to be of deep interest to the members of the medical profession:—

In Detroit the Medical Health Officer, who attends to nothing but the sanitary improvement and protection of the people, receives a salary of \$3,000; two clerks in his office receive respectively about \$1,100 and \$1,000. Dr. Rawley, a junior practitioner of medicine, receives in fees for disinfection of houses about \$300.

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 In the event of any irregularity occurring in the delivery of this publication, the Editor requests that he may be addressed respecting it.

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"PULPIT CRITICISM," by the same author, sold at PATTERSON & Co.'s, 4 Adelaide Street West. Price \$1.50 per annum.