

On the contrary, the important works of which you have assumed the initiative, and which you have always brought to a satisfactory completion, the numerous improvements introduced into the quarantine service, exist here in proof that you are a man of progress, still more, entirely devoted to your work, you have consecrated all the thought and energy with which Providence has gifted you.

Called to work under your orders we recognize in you a superior man. Commander, you are our pride. We have only to look back and compare the quarantine of twenty years ago with that of to-day, and we are simply astonished at the progress made; and if one asks, who is the one who carried out all this? we reply with pride, "Behold our superintendent." Without doubt in all your labors you had as your beacon light the good of the public. Also under all circumstances you have endeavored to improve the position of all working under your orders. A soldier in war is proud of the general who leads him on to glory; we are proud of our superintendent. We are gathered around you at this moment for the purpose of saying to you, and of repeating also, that you will always find in us devoted hearts.

If in the past we have in any measure failed in duty, believe that the heart was not delinquent.

Thanking you for your goodness and consideration to us, we ask you to accept this portrait of yourself now offered. If we have succeeded in producing on paper your features, believe, superintendent, that the qualities of your heart have for a long time been engraven on our memories. We hope that in the providence of God you may long be spared, as also Madame Montizambert and all your family, to remain in our midst as a good father in the midst of his family.

Members of the Crews of the Steamers Challenger and Hygieia	{	G. LANGLOIS, Capitaine.
		F. X. TURCOTTE, Second.
		J. MADEAU, Ingenieur en Chef
		M. LAPOINTE, Ingenieur.
		G. DANCAUSE, } Marins.
		J. B. TURCOTTE, }
		A. LAPOINTE, Chauffeur.

Anthrax in the Guelph District.

This unfortunate outbreak which occurred two years ago for the first time, has been repeated again during the past summer. The peculiar character of the disease and the manner both of the infection of the pasture lands and of the way in which animals become inoculated, make it a disease on the one hand very difficult to deal with if the cattle are allowed to go on the pastures infected, and on the other very easy if the cattle were removed. The dangers to the general public are of no light nature, as the following statement by the Sanitary Inspector will make evident. Clearly the question arises as to whether the disease can be stamped out without the removal of cattle from the pasture-lands along the Speed. It may be possible through protecting the graves where animals have been buried,

by fences, but the experiment is not satisfactory. The shallow character of the soil, subject to the annual washings of the spring overflow, prevents the breaking up of the sod and placing the fields under crop. The local health authorities naturally enquire whether it be not possible to stamp out the disease, but the present inadequate means for attempting this by inoculation with attenuated virus means, we fear, the return of the disease with its serious losses of cattle and possibly more serious effects on human life during another year.

The following is the reply of the Sanitary Inspector, Guelph, to a request of Dr. Bryce to supply the latter with any facts regarding animals that died during the past summer:—

With regard to the information you ask for, I do not know whether the animals died from the disease called anthrax or not, and I am unable to find out from the parties who owned these animals what was the cause of death. The information which I received was as follows:—

Case I.—Thomas Simpson, butcher, states that his beast was turned out on the flats in the morning, and at night when it came home he noticed that the animal would neither eat nor drink anything and he put it in the stable for the night, and the next morning it died. He had it skinned and sold the hide to Mr. Stull, a man who follows that business on the Guelph market. The carcass was taken to the nuisance ground and buried by the nuisance contractor.

Case II.—Mr. T. Ellis, butcher, states that his beast died on the flats. It was quite well in the morning when he put it there at 8 o'clock, and at 11 o'clock a.m., it died. He skinned it and sold the hide and buried the carcass four feet deep in the ground.

Case III.—Mr. Gibson states that his cow was grazing on the same flats as the others and she was brought home in the morning, milked, and fed, and afterwards it was turned into another field close to the house. He did not notice anything the matter with it then, but it broke out of this field and got to the flats again, and he saw it go direct to the river and drink freely, after which it came back amongst the other cattle; this was about 12, noon, and at 2 p.m. it was found dead. It was skinned, hide sold, and carcass buried.

Case IV.—Mrs. Olson states that her cow died under similar circumstances as that of Mr. Gibson's,