

In London.....1 in 45
 In Liverpool.....1 in 41
 In Philadelphia.....1 in 50

This shows the importance of a good system of drainage and comparative cleanliness; especially when we take into account not only the decrease in the present death rate, but that for every death in a large community there are twenty-eight cases of sickness.

Arguing upon a series of facts related, the N. Y. *Methodist* says the following conclusions may be drawn:—"That cholera has followed the channels of commercial interests, keeping close by watersides, and establishing itself first in filthy quarters of cities, that were already inviting its appearance."

A *Report on Epidemic Cholera* issued by the *Citizens' Association of New York*, says:—

"That classes of lodging houses in the cities of England that had been brought under sanitary regulations, with a total population of 80,000 was nearly exempt from cholera during the last epidemics, while the lodging and tenement houses not under such regulations continued to be hotbeds of both cholera and fever. In the report of the General Board of Health in 1849, it is stated that in the great tenant houses called the Metropolitan Buildings, in which the regulations were complete, though with a population exceeding five hundred persons, not a case of cholera occurred, yet in the same district the epidemic was very fatal. In the report of the same Board in 1851, it is stated that 'in the metropolis every efficient sanitary improvement has been followed as directly as cause and effect by a corresponding decrease of sickness and mortality. *There is no exception to this rule*—it applies to the courts, alleys and houses occupied by the industrious classes; it applies to the public institutions of every kind; to prisons, to hospitals, to lunatic asylums; and, above all, to establishments specially erected to test the value of sanitary principles—to the model lodging houses of the metropolis. In our report on epidemic cholera, it is shown that only one out of 795 persons, inmates of these model buildings, had been attacked by the disease, whereas, among the population of London generally, one person in 75 was attacked.'"

A remarkable fact is told of the city of Worcester, England. "Having been twice scourged by cholera, the city undertook to avert the later epidemics by means of effectual cleansing and efficient sanitary regulations. The result was, that while the pestilence swept through the neighboring cities and villages, the populous city of Worcester escaped, 'and the Destroyer of uncleanly cities made a *passover* with the people of Worcester, for on every lintle and doorstep was written 'cleanliness, cleanliness.' Not a house was entered, and the town was saved in the midst of the most frightful desolation."

A large number of the members of the Medical Faculty, and other gentlemen of this city, recently met the Board of Health, by invitation, at a public meeting, to consider the steps necessary to place

Toronto in a proper sanitary condition. The meeting was a large and influential one, and the chief burden of the whole discussion was "the necessity of strict cleanliness, and its effectiveness in preventing or in ameliorating the visitation of cholera."

The following letter was addressed to the Chairman of the Board, by Dr. Uzziel Ogden, who was prevented from being present. It, in our opinion, so completely covers the whole ground, that we have no hesitation in publishing it in full:—

TORONTO, Feb. 14, 1866.

"SIR,—As I cannot be with you to-night, I present my suggestions for the present emergency:—

"1st. I would advise a thorough cleansing of the city, the cesspools, privies, streets, lanes and gutters.

"Removal of slaughter-houses, hog-pens, and cleansing of cowsheds.

"Examination of water supplies, and the closing up of wells in the most crowded localities.

"Pure water to be furnished to the poor.

"House and street drains to be trapped, the former by proprietors, the latter by the Corporation, as far as practicable. Where practicable, drains and gutters to be periodically flushed. The establishment of a regular system of scavenging, and the enforcement of penalties for deposition of refuse, or offal, in the streets, alleys, or gutters.

"The employment of cheap disinfectants, one of the best being pure fresh lime.

"2nd. In the event of cholera appearing, the establishment of dispensaries in different parts of the city, easy of access by the poor, where remedies may be obtained for the treatment, only of cholera, in its premonitory and other stages; each dispensary under the control of one or two medical men, assisted by two or three medical students, one of whom should always be on the spot to dispense medicines in the absence of the medical officer.

"3rd. I think the time has arrived when a 'Medical Officer of Health' should be appointed by the Government for the city.

"Health Officers are now appointed for most of the British towns, and the duty of such officer would be to look after all matters affecting in any way the health of the city, by inspecting the water supplies, the various kinds of food exposed for sale, drainage, ventilation, overcrowding, &c.

"He would advise with, and suggest measures to, the Board of Health, who should be charged with the duty of carrying out his suggestions as far as possible; and under his advice and control alone, would I place the carrying out of the above or any other sanitary measures.

"4th. The establishment of a Cholera Hospital, while it may be necessary for a very few cases, is generally disapproved of by recent British writers, the time lost in conveying the patient to the place, combined with the fatigue, often ensuring a fatal termination, and more than counterbalancing the benefit. If established at all, it should be within easy and prompt access, readily supplied with pure water, and easily kept free of contamination by excretions.

"I would strongly impress upon the people the fact, that proper sanitary measures, honestly carried out, by themselves and the authorities, can