

malpractice shall be brought within a limited time and security given by the plaintiff for costs incurred in the bringing of such suit. In the majority of cases tried the plaintiff is some miserable creature, with scarcely the coat on his back or even the will to earn it. To say nothing of the trouble and anxiety, the loss to the defendant is very great whether he is successful or not; not unfrequently ruin is entailed and probably his prospects blasted for life. There are other improvements that might be stated, the nature of which I shall not enter upon; but if you should feel at liberty to tender me your vote it shall be my pleasing duty to do everything in my power to promote the honor and dignity of the profession generally.

Thanking you for the confidence you have so long reposed in me, I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Yours sincerely,

W. ALLISON.

BOWMANVILLE, 9th March, 1885.

Reports of Societies.

ONTARIO BOARD OF HEALTH.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Ontario Board of Health was held in Toronto on the 12th ult.; present: Drs. Coverton (Chairman), Cassidy, Rae, Yeomans, Oldright, and Bryce, the Secretary. The Secretary read a communication from Mr. Crown, of Sault St. Marie, relating to the proximity of the burying ground to the dwelling houses. A communication from Dr. Harris, Medical Health Officer of Brantford, asked if the municipal authorities in Ontario had power to regulate the cutting of ice. Dr. Bryce stated there was no provision in the Municipal Act regulating the cutting of ice, but he understood that Mr. Badgerow was going to submit a resolution to the Local Legislature making provision for the same. The question of preventing the existence of cemeteries within a certain distance of dwelling houses was also to be considered by the Legislature. The Secretary made his quarterly statement of the work done in connection with the smallpox outbreak in Hungerford township. When the Provincial Health Board authorities had entered the affected district the spread of the disease was most effectually stopped. The desirability of establishing a vaccine farm in connection with the Experimental Farm, at Guelph,

was discussed and a committee appointed to confer with the government in relation to the matter. The Board adopted the following memorial to the Dominion Government on quarantine regulations: That in view of the probable introduction of cholera into this continent, and of the fact that smallpox has been introduced into the province by immigrants several times during the past year, the Board would respectfully submit the following additions to the regulations already in force for preventing the introduction of contagious diseases:

1. Clean bills of health to be issued by the District Medical officers to emigrants purposing to embark at a foreign seaport.

2. Appeal to the Government at home for arrangements whereby the quarantine officers at the various seaports of our Dominion might by cablegram be advised of the departure of vessels from English ports having on board emigrants from infected countries. Provisions also at ports of departure for suitable buildings in which intending emigrants on whom infectious diseases have developed may be cared for until convalescent.

3. Precautions to be observed on board ships carrying emigrants during a time of prevalence of cholera or smallpox. In proportion to number of emigrants carried, space to be set apart in a suitable portion of the ship for an isolation hospital with greater provision for free ventilation.

4. During the prevalence of cholera the premonitory diarrhoea should be carefully attended to; excreta received in vessels containing one pint of a solution of mercuric chloride and permanganate of potash, of the strength of two drachms of each to a gallon of water; body and bed linen, if soiled, to be destroyed, or immediately placed in soak and boiled in same solution.

5. Quarantine stations to be supplied with boarding stations, consisting of suitable wharves and boats for (1) boarding vessels and for transportation of the sick; (2) places of sequestration for those that are well, but have been exposed to the disease during the passage and have not yet passed the period of incubation.

6. Hospitals for the sick with various infectious diseases, to be placed at distances apart, to prevent the germs of one disease being transmitted to another.

7. Vessels on arrival should have the following points established:—(1) Sanitary condition of port