

lities, and to consist of laymen, clergymen and physicians in about equal proportions.

Reports to be made daily to the Board of Health, from which all orders shall emanate, but no reports to be published until the season is closed, or cholera has disappeared, if it should come. The reports and proceedings of the Board, however, to be open to all persons for inspection, that may desire to see them.

The city to be divided into wards of convenient size, and each ward to be placed under the control of a visiting physician, appointed for the purpose, who shall make a daily domiciliary visit to every house in his ward.

All patients to be prescribed for and attended at their own residences if possible: and if not, at an hospital, of which there shall be a small one, (with a dispensary attached,) in each ward; or one in the centre of two wards, if practicable.

The visiting physician shall, in his daily domiciliary visits, enquire personally into the state of health of every member of each household in his ward; and, if there be any one sick, shall insist upon the immediate attendance of the family physician, or any other that they may choose; or if they have no choice at all, to prescribe for them, or remove them forthwith to the hospital,

The hospital wards shall be small, and contain from two to four beds in each, and in no case more than six, and then only for the use of convalescents.

The influence of mental impressions upon the health, as especially fear, is too well known to require more than a passing remark, in order to justify the withholding of published reports.

The object in having a small hospital in each ward is firstly, that the patient may be at once placed under medical treatment, without the loss of valuable time which has frequently occasioned death; and secondly, that the public gaze may not be shocked, and terror spread by seeing an unfortunate fellow-creature transported from one extremity of the city to another, often writhing in the agonies of death.

The advantages of attending the sick and afflicted at their own houses are manifold, as, besides the saving of time, the patient's mind will be at ease by being surrounded by the kindly attentions of sympathizing friends.

The plan of having small hospital wards, in cases of cholera, is not new, but was first introduced (I think) at Guy's Hospital, London, and was found to answer the purpose intended admirably; the congregating of large numbers of patients together having been found to increase infection, as well as the virulence of the disease. The beneficial effects upon the minds of the patients in not seeing themselves surrounded by