

Chatham and Watford. With the exception of a few cases reported from the District of Algoma last spring, and seven cases in Hamilton during December last, the province had been singularly free from small-pox during the year. This was a subject of congratulation, in view of the fact that the disease prevailed in England and was rampant in the United States. It had been deemed prudent to again warn local boards to enforce vaccination and re-vaccination. The work done by local boards was referred to in complimentary terms.

The Federal Government deserved great credit for the thorough manner in which it had carried into effect the recommendations of the health conference held at Ottawa last year with reference to the threatened invasion of Asiatic cholera.

Typhoid fever had been reported from all the cities in the province during the year; from 62 per cent. of the towns, 32 per cent. of the townships and 26 per cent. of the villages. In the large majority of cases the disease arose from the use of water charged with excremental filth. In most cases the cause had been traced to the well. Local boards of health were instructed to continue with energy the action inaugurated a year ago in the inspection of drains, cesspools and outhouses. Elaborate instructions were given as to how to properly construct wells, which would insure perfectly pure water. The report closed with a hope that the various suggestions would be adopted by the people, and that typhoid might be driven out of the country.

The address was adopted and ordered to be printed in the annual report. Dr. Montizambert, superintendent of the Dominion quarantine station at Grosse Isle, who was present, was invited to address the Board. In complying with the request, he alluded to the necessity of vaccinating immigrants at the port of

departure; to the efficient preventive power exercised by the thorough disinfection of ocean steamers, and to the difficulty sometimes experienced by physicians in diagnosing varioloid, or even small-pox. After the subject of prevention of small-pox had been further discussed by the Board, it was at length moved by Dr. Rae, seconded by Dr. Kitchen, and carried, that in view of the prevalence of small-pox in Europe, and the consequent danger of its introduction into Canada, as seen in the number of ships arriving in quarantine during the past season with the disease on board, and recognizing the desirability of removing this danger by vaccination or re-vaccination of crews and passengers, the Board would draw the attention of the Dominion Minister of Agriculture and the Superintendent of Dominion Quarantine to the matter of having vaccination at the port of departure made compulsory in all cases.

The Board having resumed its sessions on the morning of the 16th inst., the report on "Tuberculosis in Ontario" was presented by Dr. Bryce. The report was voluminous, so that any condensation would be impossible. He dealt first with tuberculosis as occurring in human beings, mentioning the discovery of tuberculin as one of the things which have caused medical men to realize its contagious character. He gave exhaustive figures showing its prevalence in Canada and other countries, and the mortality from it. He described the manner of contracting the disease. In reference to its occurrence in cattle, it was shown that many cattle which were troubled with pleuro-pneumonia were also infected with tuberculosis. In England, under the Pleuro-pneumonia Act of 1890, 12,000 cattle were destroyed for pleuro-pneumonia. Of these 12,000 cattle, post-mortem examinations showed that 12.2 per cent. had also tuberculosis. The most