

gical point of view for two reasons :—The effect of modern arms of precision and of antiseptic methods on the field of battle and in the hospitals. Dr. Ryerson presented the following figures :—936 officers and 11,701 non-commissioned officers and men had been wounded, or 12,637 in all, only 732 have died, *i.e.* a mortality of only 5.8 per cent. He then described the wound caused by the Mauser bullet. If fired at 200 yds. range the bullet has an explosive action causing a severe, lacerated and contused wound which heals slowly. Under such circumstances if it hits a bone it crushes and destroys it. When fired from a longer range it makes a clean drilled hole in the bone and in the soft parts a very small wound which bleeds but little, unless an important vessel is injured. Dr. Ryerson then defended the hospital administration against strictures which had been upon it by those who did not understand the conditions. When the character of the country, the difficulty of getting supplies, the poor railway accommodations, the vast numbers of men and animals to be provided for, the destruction of bridges, were taken into consideration, the wonder was not that a few had to do without mattresses, but that so many were so well provided with the necessities of a sick room.

Sir James Grant of Ottawa read his paper on, "Our race and consumption." After pointing out the terrible havoc on the human family of this disease and the manner in which the contagion was spread, Sir James advanced the opinion that the responsibility of educating the public and our authorities as to the true nature of the disease and the methods to be adopted to prevent its spread rested upon the medical profession. Much has been done—more remains to be done. He looked hopefully forward to the good to be accomplished by the Provincial Bureau of Health and advocated the establishment of chemical and bacteriological laboratories in connection therewith. He also advocated the isolation of all patients affected by this dread disease.

This paper was followed by the report of the committee on this matter, which was adopted and ordered to be sent to all Provincial Premiers, and to Sir Wilfred Laurier.

In the evening Edward Owen, M.B., F.R.C.S., of London, Eng., gave his address on surgery, taking as his subject "Tuberculous Lesions from a Clinical Point of View." This paper no