

vanization and static electricity, combined with the exhibition of sod. brom., arsenic, ergot and strychnine.

Dr. E. H. Stafford read a paper by title, the subject being "Notes on Paresis."

An interesting display of bacteria was made by Drs. J. Caven and F. M. G. Starr.

#### THURSDAY EVENING.

The first item of business was the election of officers for the ensuing year. These officers were elected: President, Dr. Grasset, Toronto; 1st Vice-President, Dr. McKinnon, Guelph; 2nd Vice-President, Dr. Gibson, Belleville; 3rd Vice-President, Dr. Wilson, Richmond Hill; 4th Vice-President, Dr. McCallum, London; Secretary, Dr. J. E. Brown, Toronto; Assistant Secretary, Dr. Chas. A. Temple, Toronto; Treasurer, Dr. G. A. Carveth, Toronto.

Windsor was named as the next place of meeting by a three to one vote.

The report of the Committee on Public Health was, after some discussion, referred back, on account of a few debateable clauses.

Much was reported to have been done in regard to the prevention of tuberculosis. Mr. W. J. Gage's gift of \$25,000 toward founding a consumptive hospital had been supplemented by the offer of the G. T. R. and C. P. R. to transport 100 poor patients free. The Ontario Government had agreed to a *per diem* allowance for each patient.

The report favored more general tubercular test of meat and milk, but the stumbling block in the clause was the recommendation that all cases of consumption be reported to the Medical Health Department and placed under sanitary restrictions.

Another clause that was objected to was that recommending the periodical examination of all school children's teeth, in view of the prevalence of dental caries and its evil effects.

The report further commended Toronto as a summer resort, and condemned the practice of incarcerating the insane in common jails.

The report on legislation, read by Dr. Britton, congratulated the Association on the signal defeat of the Haycock Bill, which aimed to do away with the safeguards at present existing and degrade the noble profession of medicine. It was pointed out that the representatives of the people of both political parties had stood together to defeat the Patron attempt.

The report also stated that the Legislature's action in repealing the tariff clause of the Medical Act was a subject for congratulation. It did not change the position of the physician, as the legal tariff allowed such a wide latitude between the maximum and the minimum charge that it really did not determine the fee at all.

The report recommended that each territorial representative on the Medical Council be requested to ask his constituents to frame a tariff for submission to the Council, and that a general tariff be adopted therefrom. While not legally binding, such a scale of figures if produced in court would be evidence of a public consensus of opinion as to a just charge. It would also prevent unfair competition among physicians. The report suggested further legislation for the suppression of quacks. According to the Act all unlicensed practitioners could be summoned and fined, but by the present wording of the law many can evade it. For instance, alleged Christian scientists, charging for their services, had escaped because they had prescribed no medicine and had performed no surgical operations, whereas the Act specifically limited the offence to the unlicensed practice of surgery and medicine.

After the reports of the other committees were received, and the usual votes of thanks the Association adjourned.

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**RAILWAY OR TRAIN SICKNESS.**—Inquiry elicits the fact that there are many who suffer from railway sickness. I am not aware that direct attention has been given to this special cause of megrim; I am satisfied, however, that the inconvenience is real and that there are many who are more or less knocked up by a long journey, and in whom a railway journey of two hours produces as much dread and misery as a sea passage. I venture to draw attention to the value of sulphonal in these cases, and to suggest its further and more extended trial in both railway and sea journeys. In children train sickness is common, while in adults railway megrim varies from undue fatigue and inability to sleep the same night to intense headache, sickness, and prostration coming on after some two hours in the train. The dose of sulphonal would vary, of course, according to the severity of the symptoms and the length of the journey. In my own case I find that ten to fifteen grains are sufficient for the day journey to Edinburgh, while twenty to thirty grains in divided doses are necessary for the night and day journey to the North of Scotland. The following cases are further illustrative. 1. A married woman who generally suffers from headache, nausea, and sleeplessness after a long journey took on starting fifteen grains of the drug. She travelled from London to Newcastle-on-Tyne on a day journey without headache and sickness, while refreshing sleep followed at night. 2. Another married woman who journeyed from Paris to Pau, on taking ten grains, felt well and fresh, while her governess and little boy, who are usually sick, travelled better and were not sick on taking ten