

third fare. The profession of St. John is noted for its hospitality, while the list of papers published elsewhere guarantees that the meeting will prove an intellectual feast. We trust that the medical men of Montreal and neighboring towns will send a contingent large enough to be worthy of the occasion, and to show that we are as willing to make considerable sacrifices in order to attend the meeting when held in the East as we expect our brethren to be when it is their turn to leave home. Let everyone, then, make a special effort to attend the meeting at St. John on the 22nd August, when we feel sure they will be amply repaid.

CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Elaborate preparations are being made in St. John, N.B., for the reception of the Canadian Medical Association on Aug. 22nd and 23rd next. The gathering will probably be one of the largest the Association has ever had. From reports that come in from time to time it is believed that the profession of the Maritime Provinces will turn out almost to a man. From Montreal, Toronto and points further West there will be large delegations.

The following are some of the papers promised: Cases in practice—R. J. McKechnie, Nanaimo, B.C.; A Year's Experience in Appendicitis—Jas. Bell, Montreal; A Case of Tuberculosis of Arm of 14 years' standing cured by inoculation with erysipelas—W. S. Muir, Truro, N.S.; The Treatment of Diseases of the Ovaries and Fallopian Tubes—A. Laphorn Smith, Montreal; Intestinal Antisepsis in Typhoid Fever—D. A. Campbell, Halifax, N.S.; The Use and Abuse of the Various Cautery Agents in the Treatment of Nasal Affections—E. A. Kirkpatrick, Halifax, N.S.; The Present Status of Asthenopia—F. Buller, Montreal; Eye-Strain Headaches—S. H. Morrison, St. John, N.B.; Note on Epilepsy—W. H. Hattie, Halifax, N.S.; Influence of Mind on Disease—J. A. McKay, Watford, Ont.; Miners heart—R. A. H. MacKeen, Cow Bay, Cape Breton, N.S.; Address in Surgery—S. F. Black, Halifax, N.S.; E. C. Praeger, Nanaimo, B.C.; Some Functional Derangements of the Liver—F. E. Graham, Toronto; Treatment of Certain Forms of Uterine Hæmorrhage—F. S. Bibby, Port Hope; Address in Medicine—Wm. Bayard, St. John, N.B.; Ophthalmic and Aural Cases—Stephen Dodge, Halifax, N.S.; Lengthened Sitzings in Lithioplaxy—S. Francis Teed, Dorchester, N.B.

Papers will be read in the order in which they are received by the Secretary. It is impor-

tant that those intending to contribute papers will communicate with the Secretary at an early date.

A NEW BILL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL BUREAU OF HEALTH.

The new Bill, prepared by Committee of the New York Academy of Medicine, for the establishment of a National Bureau of Health in the Department of the Interior, promises, if it meets with favorable consideration in Congress, to give to the country the most satisfactory national health organization that has yet been proposed.

The Bureau, in accordance with the provision of the Bill, would consist of a Commissioner, appointed by the President, and an Advisory Council made up of delegates, one from each State, designated for this service by the respective governors.

If, as might reasonably be expected, the members of the Council are selected from the State Boards of Health, there would then be brought to the support of the national organization the influence of a body of men each of whom has a well-recognized position in his own community and a legitimate influence upon the representatives of his State in Congress. Their presence on a national board would go far to remove the vague fears that have prevailed in some quarter as to the tendency of a purely central organization to usurp powers, which could more safely and wisely be left to local authorities.

The duties of the Bureau would be to collect and diffuse information upon matters affecting the public health, including statistics of sickness and mortality in the several States; the investigation of experimental and other methods and means of prevention of the causes of diseases; the collection of information with regard to the prevalence of contagious and epidemic diseases, both in this and other countries; the publication of the information thus obtained in a weekly bulletin; to prepare rules and regulations for securing the best sanitary condition of vessels from foreign ports, and for the prevention of the introduction of infectious diseases into the United States, and their spread from one State into another, which rules, when approved by the President of the United States, shall have the force of law; and to ascertain, by a suitable system of inspection, that these rules are properly carried out and enforced; to advise and inform the several departments of the government, and executive and health authorities of the several States on such questions as may be submitted by them to it, or whenever, in the opinion of the Bureau,