

Graham's was based upon insufficient evidence.

Dr. Henry, Orangeville, suggested that as scurvy was caused by a persistent diet of salt pork, so a continuous diet of vegetables might possibly be a cause of anæmia.

The President said that there was a tendency now-a-days to refer all obscure diseases to a nervous origin. It was not surprising that in all cases they did not succeed, for so many cases of grossly perverted cerebral function existed when the *post mortem* revealed no nervous lesion.

Dr. Groves, Fergus, read a paper on Surgical treatment of Chest Effusions, in which he advocated a double opening and free drainage when pus was present. He detailed a number of cases in which this plan had been followed with the happiest results.

Dr. Powell, Edgar, had operated in many cases, and showed a plan which he had adopted for retaining a drainage tube in the chest opening. A hole was made in a piece of rubber bandage, the circumference of the opening being stiffened to prevent collapse, and a soft Jacque's catheter inserted and fastened to the rubber bandage.

Dr. Richardson, Toronto, had adopted the siphon method of draining the pleural cavity many years ago, and found it eminently satisfactory.

Dr. Temple, Toronto, had given up making a second incision, he thought when pus was already formed the entrance of air was a matter of indifference.

Dr. Hutchinson, Brussels, exhibited a case of a young girl, said to be suffering from Hodgkin's Disease.

Dr. Worthington, Clinton, read a paper on Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, giving the history of an epidemic which had occurred in his neighbourhood some years ago. In the treatment he found ice bags to the spine and morphia and aconite internally the only means which appeared to afford relief.

Dr. Harrison, Selkirk, referred to a form of anomalous fever, which he had described a year ago—characterized by its sudden inception and by its close resemblance to typhoid, but puzzling all who came in contact with it by its peculiar recrudescences and lengthened course. He had recently seen another case occurring suddenly and with features that bore a striking similarity to hæmorrhagic smallpox. It took on the same peculiar lengthened course, and he be-

lieved it to be a case of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Dr. White, Toronto, said that in an epidemic of cerebro-spinal fever he had met some years ago, the cases all seemed to occur along the valley of a river and to avoid the high grounds on either side.

The President added to the Committee on Nominations the following gentlemen: Drs. Macdonald, Hamilton; Arnott, London; Powell, Edgar; McKay, Woodstock; Harrison, Selkirk.

(To be continued.)

THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH held its annual meeting in Toronto on the 30th of May. Dr. Covernton, chairman, Dr. Cassidy, Dr. Rae, Dr. Bryce, Prof. Galbraith, being present. The chairman read his annual address. Amongst the communications received was one from the Postmaster General, refusing to confer more privileges in the sending out of mailed matter. The following gentlemen were appointed members of the Board for three years, from May 1, 1884: Dr. Oldright, Dr. F. Rae and Prof. Galbraith. On the second day the committee on epidemics read a report on the recent outbreaks of smallpox. During the third session the matter of school Hygiene was taken up referring to a report from the school inspector for Haldimand in regard to the ventilating of schools. Dr. Cassidy was appointed a committee to take charge of the matter. The report on the outbreak of diphtheria at Smith's Falls was then read. It was determined to send to each municipality a specimen blank-book for report as required by the Sanitary inspectors for reporting to local boards. There being a great demand for copies of the new Health Act, the secretary was authorized to have 3000 copies of the Public Health Act printed for distribution. Specimen specifications for a system of dry removal of sewage adapted to the circumstances of small towns were ordered to be drawn up by a committee for the use of municipalities. The last session was occupied with the appointment of delegates to the Ontario Medical Association. The consideration of the question of immigration, whereby the importation and spread of infectious diseases might be avoided, and the appointment of the various standing committees as follows: On epidemics, Dr. Covernton, and Dr. Bryce; Sewage and water supply, Dr. Oldright and