

muster more than a hundred members at any meeting. Such being the case it becomes a question whether or not it would be advisable to confine the meetings to these four places. Whatever the intrinsic merits of such a question may be, it is not at present likely that such a rule will be established. The majority of the members appear to be anxious to keep the Association as far as possible Canadian in the broadest sense of the term, and to retain this character it is necessary to recognize all portions of the Dominion. A cordial invitation from Winnipeg was extended to the Association to hold its next meeting in that city, and although Montreal was chosen for 1884, it is considered quite probable that in 1885 we may enjoy the hospitality of the Winnipeggers.

A separate sanitary association was formed with Dr. Sweetland, of Ottawa, President. So much attention is now being paid to sanitary matters that such an organization had become almost a necessity, as there was not sufficient time at the general meetings for the proper discussion of many important questions continually arising in connection with this subject.

The military Surgeons also held a separate meeting at which certain resolutions introduced by Dr. Thorburn, of Toronto, were passed. These resolutions will be found in our account of the proceedings, and we fancy all the military surgeons in the country will heartily endorse the action of those present at Kingston, who resolved to ask for more consideration on the part of the government towards the surgeons connected with the militia.

One member in discussing the subject of medical ethics certainly displayed a vast amount of ignorance and presumption. He should have been expelled from membership at once, but the good-natured indifference shown by the Association was perhaps better, as it is always a pity to place such a man in a position where he may possibly pose as a martyr.

The general management of the meeting was excellent and reflected great credit on those two able and efficient officers, the President and General Secretary.

### ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Visitors to the Toronto Exhibition cannot fail to have profited by the inspection of the sanitary display exhibited there by the Provincial Board of Health. Apart from the apparatus the building which contained them merits close attention and will repay minute investigation. It is a modification of the Isolation Hospital, viewed by the International Sanitary Congress held at Geneva in 1882. The following is a brief description of it for the benefit of those of our readers who had not the pleasure of visiting the Exhibition:

The building is intended to show to Municipal Health Authorities a model on a small scale of a Hospital for infectious and other diseases. The one shown is not adapted, as it at present stands, for winter weather; but could be modified so as to be serviceable in winter as well as in summer. Its length is 20 ft., width, 16 ft., height of the walls, 11 ft., and from floor to ridge, 16 ft. It is portable, the several parts being bolted together, the roof and floor dividing lengthwise in the centre. The floor is made of hard wood (maple) tongued and grooved, and is oiled. It is raised about 2 ft. 6 inches above the ground, the frame-work being supported on posts. The walls consist of sail cloth stretched on frames or panels, three on each side. These panels revolve on horizontal pivots placed a little above their centres; they are opened and closed by cords. When fully opened, the patients are to all intents and purposes in the open air, nothing existing to remind them of the building but the roof over them, a little surbase rising a few inches from the floor, and two upright scantlings on each side. Near the roof in the ends is lattice work provided with shutters, and in the roof are Venetian