

heat are clothing and metabolism. He believes in getting his cases of fever and rheumatism into the open air as soon as possible.

Discussion. Sir James Grant (Ottawa) Dr. Aylesworth (Callingswood) and Dr. Johnston (Toronto) took part.

"The Country Doctor"—J. S. Sprague (Stirling.)

Discussion. Dr. Mitchell (Toronto) Mann (Renfrew) Hunter (Toronto) Butler (Alma, Mich.)

"The Inter-relations of Diabetes and other Constitutional States."—Geo. F. Butler, Alma, Mich.

Discussion. Sir James Grant spoke of our lack of knowledge regarding sugar in the system.

Dr. Gould (Philadelphia) warned against confusing glycosuria with diabetes proper and of the need of the medical profession taking up the question of diabetic bread and flour.

"The Cardiac Complications of Influenza."—E. G. Wood, M. D., Professor of Medicine, University of Nashville.

He divides them into (a) organic changes in the heart, (b) functional disturbances of the heart.

(A) Organic changes in the heart.

I. Pericarditis—Primary or secondary to pneumonia or pleurisy. Purulent effusion is common and myocarditis is often associated.

Clinically there are two types (a) symptoms similar to those presented by pericarditis due to other causes (b) latent type.

II. Endocarditis—Usually secondary to pneumonia and affects left heart. May be simple, which rarely gives rise to valvular lesions, or malignant, which usually appears during convalescence.

III. Myocardial Changes—Bacillus of influenza manufactures a poison which acts as a powerful heart depressant and causes degeneration of cardiac muscle fibre.

Usually noted when patient begins to exercise; manifested by palpitation, dyspnoea, weakness and syncope.

Sternal oppression, palpitation, dyspnoea and pallor should lead us to examine heart carefully.

A small feeble pulse, a feeble first sound with weakening of second sound, a weak cardiac impulse with increased deep dullness are suspicious of myocarditis with dilatation.

Muffling of the heart sounds and appearance of a blowing murmur announce endocarditis.

(B) Functional disturbances—Due to action of influenzal poison on the cardiac nervous mechanism.

(1) Palpitation.

(2) Irregular action of heart.

(3) Bradycardia, most dangerous.

(4) Tachycardia, commoner than bradycardia.

Discussion. Dr. Samson warned against the use of coal tar products in influenza.