

point. But more necessary is it to give to the soil its food, which it has generously supplied to man, than it is to prevent the effete matter, if misplaced, from destroying the healthful properties of that complement of good bread, viz. good water. In presenting the report of Committee No. 5, Dr. Griffin, of Brantford, in his concise and pointed style made this point very plain. In effect he said: It is proper for governments to aid agriculture by Ministers of Agriculture, by Agricultural Colleges, by Farmers' Institutes, in order to teach them how to make bread, a matter they are already tolerably familiar with. But man does not live by bread alone, he needs its complement, good water. And inasmuch as the people know but little regarding good water, and inasmuch as the dangers to the public health are much greater from the water they drink than from the food they eat, it would seem a matter of urgent necessity that the government while doing so much for bread should not neglect the water.

The report of Committee No. 2 on Ventilation resolved itself very largely into one of heating and ventilating by the Smead-Dowd system. The absence of a special report on this subject was unfortunate, as it prevented a subject of increasing importance from being treated as widely as it deserved.

The reports of Committees No. 3 and 4 on Adulteration of Food and Milk Supplies were full and complete, and supplied subject for much discussion. The immense importance of good milk and milk products is in a most remarkable manner becoming well understood and appreciated, and rural municipalities even, as well as urban, are in various instances making arrangements for the inspection of public milk supplies, whether as milk proper or as supplied to cheese factories and creameries.

The paper of Dr. Oldright on Cremation of Town Refuse was of especial value, from the fact that

up to the present the knowledge of what to do with garbage and other refuse has in Canada remained in a chaotic state. In this paper were illustrated the different methods, their results and expense, as far as obtainable, and as it will appear in MEDICAL SCIENCE it will be read by many with interest.

The programme of the Second Session was especially enjoyable, as the audience had the pleasure of addresses by two gentlemen, admirable as public lecturers, as well as of high standing as scientific experimenters. Their papers, found elsewhere in this number, will speak for themselves.

The various other reports presented, some of which were presented without there being time for more than brief discussion, will appear in their order in MEDICAL SCIENCE, which, by a motion unanimously adopted, was made the official organ of the Association. We feel that this compliment paid to MEDICAL SCIENCE is not wholly undeserved. While we have not hitherto had a standing column speaking as "the largest circulation," or "the most popular medical journal in Canada," we have been content to let the work which MEDICAL SCIENCE has marked out for itself make itself felt, and as Frederick Harrison says, "be content with an immortality due to the good deeds appreciated by the generations which are to follow."

The resolutions which grew out of the several subjects discussed (found elsewhere in this report), notably those regarding the necessity for governmental aid to scientific investigation, and for indicating the views held by the Association regarding quarantine protection, were most timely. There can be no doubt but that, should the Association continue to evince the activity hitherto shown by it, the coming meeting, which, by invitation of the Mayor and Health authorities of Lindsay, was fixed for July or August next, will be of as great public importance as it will be of pleasant interest and entertainment to the members.

INDEX OF PROGRESS.

SURGERY.

Urine Fever and Toxic Urine.

The first of the series of Lettsomian lectures delivered before the Medical Society of London by Reginald Harrison, was a very able address on some points in the surgery of the urinary organs. In refer-

ring to urine fever the lecturer, using this term in preference to urethral fever, describes it as a fever occurring only after lesions involving the urinary tract. Not unlike ague in many respects its onset is marked by a rigor followed by fever which declines in a few hours possibly to be again repeated. This aguish