

interference with respiratory action, but may give rise to compensatory emphysema. A case was cited where pleurisy which had occurred ten years before was said to prevent the proper expansion of the air cells in the upper part of the lung. Bronchitis with emphysema was the result.

Adhesions over the whole pleural surface do most injury by giving extra work to the sound lung. The history of two cases was read. In one of these, fibroid changes, the result of an old pleurisy, had been found after death. In the other, this condition of lung was strongly suspected. Chronic pleurisy so commonly gives rise to hectic fever, amyloid disease of the viscera, phthisis, etc., that Dr. Blackader did not dwell to any extent on this part of the question, inasmuch as these sequelæ were familiar to every member present.

Dr. OSLER having complimented Dr. Blackader on his having read such an excellent paper, stated that pleuritic bands were so common that it was a rare thing to find a body without them, and mentioned a case in support of the view taken by Dr. Blackader, that fibrosis of the lung was due to extension inwards of fibrous bands.

Dr. ROSS said that the influence pleuritic attacks exerted upon future diseases was a matter often overlooked. He mentioned a case of acute tuberculosis following empyema. In this case there was also caries of the bones of the ears, which gave rise to troublesome brain symptoms.

The PRESIDENT (Dr. F. W. Campbell) was of opinion that pleuritic adhesions were unusually common in Canada, and attributed it to sudden changes in the weather. In the examination of candidates for life insurance he was struck with the large number of persons coming to him with flatness of one side of the chest and a variable degree of dullness, traceable to pre-existent pleurisy.

A vote of thanks to the reader of the paper was moved by Dr. OSLER and seconded by Dr. REDDY.

Dr. NELSON wished to obtain information with regard to the treatment of phthisis by blood drinking. Some time ago he advised a patient to drink blood. After taking about one half or one third of a teacupful she became quite giddy, and acted exactly like a drunken person. This state lasted some little time and then passed off. She continued the treatment for some weeks, the dose was diminished, but the same effect was always produced. There was great improvement in the phthisical symptoms.

The PRESIDENT (Dr. F. W. Campbell) had made use of this treatment in three cases. Great improvement followed. He had never seen such effects produced as those described by Dr. Nelson. He then related the particulars of the death of Dr. W. P. Smith, the oldest English practitioner in Montreal. Death was extremely sudden, and was thought to be due to cardiac syncope. He concluded his remarks by giving the history of a case of membranous croup in his practice in which tracheotomy had been performed by Dr. Drake. The child lived until the second day after the operation. On the morning of its death a patch of false membrane as large as a sixpence

appeared on its lower lip. There was no false membrane on the throat. Two other children in the same house had false membranes appear in the pharynx simultaneously with its appearance on the lip of the child operated upon. They had previously been under treatment for severe sore throat, but no false membrane was discoverable, although looked for by Dr. Drake and himself. He was following the treatment suggested by Dr. Bell of Glasgow, and with every prospect of a successful result, as both little patients were doing well. He had used this treatment in several severe cases of diphtheria, and felt that good results in several was undoubtedly attributable to the treatment.

The Meeting then adjourned.

RICHARD MACDONNELL, B.A., M.D.,
Secretary.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY AND THE ST. NICHOLAS.

By special arrangements with the publishers, we are enabled to offer to our subscribers *Scribner's Monthly*, one of the very best monthly magazines published in America, at the extraordinary low rate of two dollars a year, the subscription price being \$4.00 a year. We can with confidence recommend this magazine. Any subscribers desiring it will please forward their names and the amount of subscription. The *St. Nicholas*, a monthly magazine issued by the same firm, and more particularly intended for the younger members of society, and publish at \$3.00 a year, we are also able to offer at the greatly reduced rate of \$1.50 a year. It is a first-class juvenile magazine, profusely illustrated, and has obtained an enormous circulation.

BRANT COUNTY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

At the regular quarterly meeting of this Association held in the Kerby House, Brantford, Sept. 4th, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: Dr. Philip, President; Dr. Burt, Vice-President; Dr. Harris, Secretary-Treasurer.

Efforts are making in Russia to abolish the law which obliges a physician to visit any one who may call on him. As it now stands, he who refuses to go is liable to a fine of from five to ten roubles for the first offence, of from ten to fifteen for the second, and of from fifty to one hundred for the third. Moreover, any physician so offending, who may be in the service of the government, is liable to be dismissed. The worst of it is that the law is no dead letter, but is actually enforced. In 1869 a similar law was repealed in Prussia.