

terminated by crisis on the 9th day, but followed two days after by left-sided pleuro-pneumonia. This proved fatal. The third occurred in a sister of 15 years of age, beginning with a pain on the left side and terminating on the 10th day by crisis and recovery. Number four developed pneumonia but recovery was quick, the patient being about in two weeks. There was no influenza in the town at the time. Dr. Muir spoke of the organism of pneumonia, its cultivation and its detection.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

As this was the first time that the Canadian Medical Association met in Manitoba, Dr. Chown referred briefly to the future of that important province. Although less than 10 per cent. of the arable land was under cultivation, Manitoba's farmers would this year have a crop estimated at 85,000,000 bushels of grain. He then referred to the work performed in Winnipeg for the purpose of making that city a healthy one, and in spite of the level nature of the land, an excellent system of sewers had been introduced through all the streets; and efficient arrangements had been made for regular flushing of the sewers by means of tilting basins at the upper end of each main sewer. As Winnipeg has two rivers at her doors, the problem of removing sewage was easily and safely solved. Dr. Chown then referred to the water supply, and said that the people of Winnipeg enjoyed as pure water as could be found in the world. An examination of the city water would show that there were in it only nine to thirty colonies of bacteria. The water is taken from an artesian well seventeen feet in diameter and forty-eight feet deep, and although they have been pumping for months a supply of from two million to three million gallons per day, there is not the slightest evidence of any diminution of the amount flowing in. The well is supposed to tap an underground passage which runs from Lake Manitoba, and as this lake is 130 miles long the supply is inexhaustible. The underlying rock formation in that section of Manitoba is a magnesia limestone and, consequently, the water contains a large amount of the carbonate of lime and of magnesia, and is too hard for satisfactory use in boilers and hot water appliances. This is overcome by using Clarke's method of softening, by precipitation of these carbonates through the action of lime water; and the softening plant is unique on this side of the Atlantic. Dr. Chown then referred to the question of tuberculosis, and thought that Koch's tentative denial of the oneness of tuberculosis of man and tuberculosis of cattle still needs the proof of non-inoculability from cattle to man. He instanced cases of young