

eruption. This was not the case in this epidemic, for in none of the complicated cases did the rash disappear or become markedly irregular. The only other complication which was sufficiently constant to show connection with the disease was intestinal inflammation, notably entero-colitis in children, and this might possibly be explained by the appearance of the epidemic during the hot season. Two rather mild cases were complicated by pregnancy, but without result.

Convulsions occurred in the prodromic stage in 10 cases, but were not protracted, and all disappeared as the disease became established. No cases of meningitis occurred.

The sequelæ were not important, and consisted mostly in chronic coughs and minor eye troubles, with in young children the persistence of a troublesome diarrhœa.

The total mortality was 7 cases, all of the malignant or complicated type, and none of them of the hæmorrhagic variety. They all occurred in babies between 6 and 18 months of age, and were entirely due to the complications,—one of entero-colitis, two of bronchitis and four of pneumonia.

Of the treatment, I can only say that it was largely expectant and symptomatic, cold water being freely allowed in all cases.

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Dr. Hill: This interesting discussion has opened my memory; and I recollect a case that I was attending at Brighton, England, years ago, of a young lady who was suffering from appendicitis. There was constipation, and when that was overcome she voided no less than eight plum-stones. She had eaten plum-jam eight weeks previously.

DISCUSSION CHOLERA.

The president, Dr. Bray: We have the Min-

ister of Agriculture here, and I would ask now that Dr. Bryce come forward and open the discussion on cholera. The Hon. Mr. Carling does not wish to make any remarks now, but will do so afterwards.

Dr. Bryce said: Gentlemen, I have only to remind you that it is not six weeks yet since we had an official notice of cholera being present in Hamburg; that we have seen cholera brought from that point to England and to a United States port, endangering our own various localities to an extent which has created an extreme interest, which epidemics of cholera invariably have done since their first appearance here in 1832. In the limited time at my disposal, I shall only refer to two particular portions of the question of "What has this continent to do to protect itself against cholera?" You will remember that the International Conference is simply a meeting of executive officers, and that after the deliberation the president selected a commission of some seven gentlemen, four of whom made the Eastern trip to inquire exactly into the border defences against the introduction of the disease to this continent. We started about the first of this month, and visited the Grosse Isle quarantine, and from thence, the day after the disease appeared in New York, we hurried as rapidly as possible to New York harbor, and there saw what all of you have read about, the detention of thousands of passengers in the middle of the harbor on infected ships. We went from that point to Boston, to Portland, to St. John, and Halifax, and back again to Philadelphia and Washington. I may state the general conclusions arrived at by the commission. I may say in brief that we have found this—that, assuming the disease to be brought to this continent in ships, there is a great lack at all points generally of provision for the removal of the healthy from infected ships. That is the very thing we found in New York harbor, and it seemed to us absolutely inhuman to see the large ocean ships, with hundreds of valuable lives upon them, lying there for nearly two weeks, exposed every day, in most cases, to the sick, through the crew, stewards, etc., passing through the ship continually. The first thing we said was, "Get these people off the ships." It was finally done, but after great difficulty. At Boston the station had good places to take passengers to; but this brings up the next point, viz., the insufficiency of means to remove passengers from the infected ships.

At our own stations, Grosse Isle and Halifax, and others, this was noticed just as at New York, where there were thousands on the ships lying in the harbor. We likewise concluded that at all points where immigrants are received there must be means for immediate removal to islands if islands are used for quarantine stations. The next danger is that at New York—it is not so now at Philadelphia, and I think we can