

been superannuated and retired on two-thirds of their permanent salaries. These gentlemen have been connected with the University for a period of thirty-five years.

NOVEL REMEDY FOR HAY FEVER.—Dr. Sebastian (*Med. Herald*.) recommends the wearing of a thick ladies veil over the face and mouth during the critical season as a preventive. He has employed it with most successful results in his practice.

BLEEDING IN PUERPERAL FEVER.—Dr. Ellerslie Wallace of Philadelphia recommends copious bleeding in the treatment of puerperal fever, to be followed by full doses of the watery extract of opium. He has no faith in leeches or blisters.

APPOINTMENTS.—Dr. King, of this city, has been appointed physician to the "Mercer Reformatory for Women," and also to the "Ontario Industrial School for Girls," both of which are in course of erection in Toronto.

We understand that Dr. Canniff of this city proposes to form a class for private instruction in pathology, clinical medicine and surgery, during the winter session, time and place to suit convenience. He will also give clinical lectures at the Toronto Hospital.

The death of Mr. Maunder F.R.C.S. Surgeon to the London Hospital is announced in our British exchanges.

Reports of Societies.

MICHIGAN STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The quarterly meeting of the state board of health was held in Lansing on the 8th of July, all the members were present.

The president presented a letter from Theodore H. Monk of the meteorological office at Toronto, asking for a set of reports of this board, as they desire to inaugurate a system of health and weather observations similar to that of the Michigan board. Secretary Baker presented a communication from the secretary of the epidemiological society of London, expressing great interest in the work of the Michigan board, especially that for the registration of disease.

A letter was presented from Mr Avery of Baltimore relative to lead poisoning as set forth by Dr. Kedzie's article on that subject, and claiming that he had demonstrated that electroplating the tin cans used in preserving fruit, and tin utensils of all kinds, with a thin coating of silver would prevent any poisoning thereby.

A communication was presented from A. J. Murray, veterinary surgeon at Detroit, relative to "cattle diseases in Michigan," and their relation to public health; also a part of a letter from a member of the National Board of Health on a similar subject.

Secretary Baker presented his report of the work in the office during the last three months. It included the distribution of a large number of the regular reports and other documents, and of the registration report of births, marriages and deaths. These were sent to meteorological observers, regular correspondents, sanitary exchanges, and other persons interested in such subjects in Michigan. Meteorological observations were regularly taken in the office of the board, and a condensed statement is each week published in the *Lansing Republican*. Weekly reports from over 60 observers of diseases have been received, examined and filed. A number of meteorological instruments have been purchased and sent to observers, and some new stations have been established. A demand for weekly reports of diseases has been made on health officers of cities, as fast as the names have been furnished by the city recorders. The secretary has spent considerable time in supervising vital statistics, particularly those for 1877, and in studying deaths from certain diseases in a series of years.

The board has in contemplation the examination of candidates in sanitary science, and the examination papers on this subject used in the university of London and other foreign colleges have been secured for study in this connection.

Dr. Lyster reported a plan for the examination of physicians in sanitary science.

Dr. Hitchcock made a report of depot privies, and made specific recommendations for remedying the nuisances which now prevail.

He said depot privies should never have a vault, but should be water closets connected with a sewer, or be supplied with dry earth or coal ashes; and it should be made the special duty of a station