

corpuscles and causes necrobiosis. These changes are characteristic and pathognomonic as a sign of infection. He demonstrated a series of microscopical specimens of red-blood corpuscles, taken from cases of malarial disease in the human subject. These had been stained with aniline. In each preparation the healthy blood corpuscles were to be seen unstained, the others containing one or more small coloured particles, which he believed to be the germs of a bacillus. In a specimen of a blood-vessel of the pia matter, the contained blood-cells were seen to present large numbers of these particles.

**THE CANADA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION MEETING.**—The late meeting of this association in Montreal was a most successful one. The public health work of the meeting was less than usual, and it is perhaps time this work were being left more in the hands of the people, in whose behalf it has been done, but who do not yet seem to take that interest in it which they should. The president, Dr. M. Sullivan, of Kingston, in his lengthy, practical and for the most part eloquent address, dwelt at much length upon public health matters. After referring to the forming of the association, its objects, &c., he drew attention to the marked difference between the mortality rate of Ontario and that of Quebec as shown by the last census report, due to the large mortality amongst young children. Ontario, he said, may be, no doubt is, only less guilty. "Some extraordinary causes of mortality amongst children must be in force. Think of the great number of deaths from small pox. It is a positive disgrace. If the people will not be educated to use proper means to prevent sickness and death, the law should command, and enforce its command. This is an age of commissions, when every contravention of political honesty is sifted. Let a commission investigate this, it demands it more than anything else, wipe out the disgrace, confer health on many and thus bring wealth to the country. We must remember, too, how much we injure ourselves by keeping foci of highly contagious diseases constantly on hand, ever

ready to enlarge their baneful effects on the approach of exciting causes, and repel the tourist and settler from our shores. It reminds me also how necessary it is to have vital statistics constantly collected. How important they are for comfort, welfare and advance of a people, will readily appear from what I have said. It is time that Canada had a bureau and I hope you may be called upon to pronounce for it." Dr. Osler, of Montreal, who was elected president for next year, read a paper on "Pneumonia as an infectious disease." He showed that according to experiments made by eminent men, the germs of the disease could be propagated, and afterwards an animal inoculated with them would exhibit the symptoms of the disease. He was not however fully convinced of the contagious character of pneumonia. Dr. Patterson, of Fredericton, gave a number of instances that had come under his notice, and in which the disease had proved infectious. The association was treated by the profession of Montreal as usual in a most liberal and sumptuous manner. Why not have the meetings always held in Montreal?

**THE PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT** of the P. H. committee of the Canada Medical Association, in the absence of the chairman of the committee, was read at the late meeting by the secretary. It stated that, the committee had had under consideration since December last the question of a Dominion Board of Health. Dr. Harding, of St. John, N. B., had drawn up a scheme which would be simple and inexpensive, and which was presented in the report. It was for forming a "Dominion Health Institute," chiefly for educating the people in health matters. The scheme, which we shall endeavor to give in detail on an other occasion, had been submitted to the members of the committee. Nine out of twelve had replied; none had dissented, and some had expressed their approval. On motion of Dr. Mullin, the report was referred back to the committee to be more fully considered.

**THE QUARANTINE** in connection with Grosse Isle is said, by a very good and disinterested authority, a resident of Quebec city, to be in a highly satisfactory condition.