THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PACIFIC ASSOCIATION OF RAILWAY SURGEONS.

Thursday, August 17th.

The meeting was called to order at 2 p. m. at Hotel St. Francis, San Francisco, by F. T. Adams, who introduced the president, N. H. Morrison, who then delivered the annual address.

After reading the minutes of the previous meeting and the reports of officers and committees, the following papers were presented:

"Multiple Tumors of the Brain. Operation and Recovery," W. B. Coffey, San Francisco.

"Some of the Traumatic Neurosis Following Injuries of the Head and Spinal Cord, in Connection With Railway Accidents," David Powell, Marysville.

"Some Observations Relative to Neurological Surgery," Wallace I. Terry, San Francisco.

"Medical Jurisprudence in Railway Surgery," W. O. Spencer, Huntington, Or.

"Fractures," J. C. Booth, Lebanon, Or.

"Typhoid Fever. Observations on 179 Cases Treated at the Southern Pacific Company Hospital, San Francisco, Particularly from the Standpoint of a Railway Physician," George R. Carson, San Francisco.

"The Inadequacies of the Present Methods for the Recognition of Distant Color Signals," Redmond Payne, San Francisco.

"Traumatic Hysteria," J. D. Grissim, San Jose.

"Shock, and How Best to Treat," O. Stansbury, Chico.

"Pathology and Treatment of Tetanus," T. C. McCleave, Berkeley.

"A Few Observations and Fewer Conclusions on Railway Surgery," H. Hildreth, Delano.

Friday, August 18th.

At 8:30 a. m. there was an exhibition of patients and surgical clinic at the Southern Pacific Company Hospital, Fourteenth and Mission streets, by members of the association.

Hotel St. Francis, 2 p. m.

"Gastro-Enterostomy in Non-Malignant Diseases of the Stomach and Duodenum," J. H. O'Connor, San Francisco.

"The Surgery of the Hand," Thomas L. Magee, San Diego.

"Prevention, Diagnosis and Treatment of Certain Eye Diseases and Injuries Occurring in Railway Employés," Robert W. Miller, Los Angeles.

"Transportation of the Injured," C. W. Kellogg, Kern.

"Some Points in Regard to the Early Diagnosis of Tuberculosis," C. C. Browning, Highland.

"The Open Dressing of Fractures, as the Experience of a Country Doctor," O. P. Askam, Mountain View.

"Traumatic Meningeal Abscess; Report of Cases," J. A. Colliver, San Bernardino.

"A Few Points in Surgical Technique," A. W. Morton, San Francisco.

"The Hypodermic Use of Ergot Outside of Its Use in Obstetrics," S. E. D. Pinniger, Lovelock, Nev.

"Septic Infections of the Extremities," C. L. Abbott, Point Richmond.

"The Hospital Car," W. Lee Moore, Verdi, Nev.

CALIFORNIA PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

Riverside, April 17, 1905.

Meeting was called to order at 11 A. M. by the President, Dr. Le Moyne Wills, of Los Angeles, who delivered an appropriate address of welcome, eloquently setting forth the great good to be done by the Association in the cause of sanitation and humanity, and predicting for it a long career of usefulness.

Dr. N. K. Foster made a report on legislation by giving a synopsis of the principal bills passed by the last legislature, and explaining the duties of different ones in relation to their enforcement.

At 12:20 adjournment was taken until 1:30 P. M.

At 1:30 P. M. the meeting was called to order by the President, and Dr. Cobb, past assistant surgeon United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, read a paper on "Flies as Carriers of Disease." This paper was full of breezy, stinging facts, and shows conclusively the close relations between the fly and disease. It is born and bred in filth, and covered with the foulest parts of its surroundings visits our table and shares with us our food, exercising great care to light upon the most delicate parts. Typhoid fever, cholera and tuberculosis are the most common diseases conveyed by the fly, but others may be so conveyed. Breeding in horse manure almost exclusively, his propagation can and should be controlled.

Dr. von Adelung commends the paper and its conciseness and general manner. Oakland has an ordinance that all stable manure must be in a covered box. He believes that we should inspect kitchens of restaurants where we eat; that it would have a salutary effect on the keeper, and we would have a less abundant supply of flies.

Dr. Hassler of San Francisco reported an epidemic of typhoid fever at the cement works near Suisun. Near the kitchen was a stable swarming with flies, with a bunk house close by, the balcony rail of which was used as a privy seat even for the sick. Cultures were made from cake taken from the table, and typhoid developed. By eliminating the flies the epidemic was stopped.

Dr. Browning of Highlands thinks it should be considered a disgrace to have flies around a house, and that this source of infection may be eliminated by a united effort of the people.

Dr. Cobb, in closing, said that flies almost wholly propagate in horse manure, and should be destroyed. The government will probably soon study the fly more thoroughly. He cited instances of cities controlling the flies by laws against their breeding places. Evanston, Ill., does not allow stables within certain limits in residence parts of the city, and all manure must be in closed receptacles; they have no flies. Sanitary stores are being started where goods are enclosed under glass, and they should be encouraged. In 4 days after flies ingested "foot and mouth disease" germs, their stomach contained millions of them, and these they will hold for many days, and one little speck dejected on food will infect it. To our army belongs the honor of discovering that flies carry typhoid fever, and to the Japs the honor of applying it. The intestinal tract of man has some resisting power to germs, but not to the extent some suppose. Hogs get cholera only through food, as probably cows get tuberculosis. In dogs fed on tuberculous bouillon in four hours the thoracic duct was found thronged with the tuberculous bacilli.

Dr. Blue of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service having been called East, the next paper on "Disinfection" had to be passed.

Dr. Hassler of San Francisco read a paper on "Methods Employed in the Eradication of an Infectious Disease in the Chinese Quarter of San Francisco." This was a thorough and interesting history of the plague in San Francisco, and will be preserved as being the most authentic account of that trouble extant.

Dr. Bates complimented the sanitary authorities who had been so successful in stamping out this disease and stopping what might have been a dangerous epidemic. Dr. Cobb thought that the wiping out of this epidemic was a landmark in the handling of plague, and in the future all epidemics will be handled on the basis of what California did.

Dr. Cobb asks, "Does the flea carry the disease from the rat to the human?" Dr. Hassler replying, "We have taken fleas free from infection and allowed them to feed on infected rats, and obtained pure cultures from them."

Dr. Regensburger mentioned the fact that we had a governor who was in sympathy with the work, and gave the state board full power to work for the eradication of disease. Referring to Dr. Blue and his