

barley was the mucilagine principle, which is the most active. It was contained near the surface of the hull. In pearl barley it was removed. The amounts mentioned in his paper were only guides, and not intended to apply in every case. He did not think in the case of a child any more than in that of an adult should food be taken till vomiting results.

Dr. Price Brown read a paper on "Atrophic Rhinitis," which was exhaustive in the cause and treatment of this trouble. Though believed by some, it is by no means incurable, but requires a long and careful course of treatment.

Drs. Wilson and Price Brown discussed the paper.

Dr. Doolittle explained the operation of electrical massage worked by a small storage battery, which he showed.

Dr. Campbell, of Seaforth, read a paper on "Placental Prævia," giving the history of cases in his practice, and touching on most of the points raised on a discussion of the subject at an early part of the Convention.

Dr. Temple wished to know, as Dr. Campbell advocated early termination of labor, why in a case he cited he did not follow this rule. He did not see either the rationale of giving of sulphate of magnesia after delivery, as blood had been lost and the patient was weak, unless it was to prevent milk fever.

Drs. Spence, Hutchinson and Scadding discussed.

Dr. Campbell, in reply to Dr. Temple, stated that the patient was being watched by him, and there had not been enough loss of blood to weaken her; otherwise he would have operated. His object for delay was that the patient was not in a fit state to be delivered—the os and the cervix being rigid. He gave chloral to soften the os and relax the parts, accompanied with a small dose of morphine, in this way preventing laceration. The reason he syringed out the vagina afterwards was to prevent sepsis.

EVENING SESSION.

The first paper of this session was read by Dr. J. E. Graham, the amphitheatre of the Normal School being well filled by medical men, lady practitioners, and students in medicine. The subject of Dr. Graham's paper was, "Some Remarks on Chronic Diseases." He made special reference to Bright's disease, the anæmias and tuberculosis. Treatment of these cases required a great deal of patience and tact. Strict attention should be paid to the patient's diet, clothing and general environments. Cases of parenchymatous, inflammation of the kidneys, were quite amenable to treatment; prognosis was fair even after œdema occurred, even in apparently chronic cases. He knew of one case in which, contrary to the general teaching, the patient did best on nearly a complete meat diet, after having tried the milk diet with unsatisfactory results. Regarding anæmia, the gastric form, he had seen helped very much, in fact cured, by lavage of the stomach every second day and the exhibition of arsenic. In another case of a woman, aged 65, with a dilated heart, who had nausea vomiting, diarrhoea and considerable emaciation, accompanied by elevation

of temperature, making the case suspicious of being one of pernicious anæmia, until the blood corpuscles were counted and found not diminished in numbers. It was found that there was a diminution of urea in the urine although no albumen nor sugar were present. Here the anæmia was due to the poisoning of the urea. Rest, careful dieting, administration of iron and arsenic produced a great improvement. Cases of other varieties of anæmia were referred to where treatment based on a careful observation of the condition present led to recovery. Regarding tuberculosis, most patients must be treated at home, and this could be done very satisfactorily by attention to the above mentioned precautions, particularly in the first stage. As to medicine, in these cases he recommended the use of creosote as being the most helpful. The points to be observed in treating all chronic affections were, first, the necessity of more hopefulness in treatment; second, greater care to make an early diagnosis; third, to make a practical use of all the more recent discoveries in pathology and management of such diseases.

Dr. Bruce Smith followed and pointed out very good results that followed examination of the stomach contents. He also referred to the causation of anæmia, and in its treatment he knew of nothing better than old Bland's pill, after the bowels had been opened with saline. He believed in pernicious anæmia that complete rest should be enjoined on the patient, and it was necessary that the functions of the body should be naturally performed before the administration of medicine. He would give arsenic in small doses first with a compound tincture of gentian. He spoke highly of the use of the stomach-tube in dyspepsia, and he had found good results follow the use of a glass of hot water containing half a dram of soda, half an hour before breakfast in gastric catarrh. He, too, spoke very highly of creosote in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, administered with nux vomica. These patients did best, he thought, in the country, where the air was pure, and they could obtain lots of cream. Cream was much better than cod liver oil.

(To be continued.)

Annual Examinations.

THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF ONTARIO.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

The following have passed the final examination of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario:

Passed with Honors—W. T. Connell, Spencerville.

Passed—W. H. Alexander, Bolton; H. E. Armstrong, Orono; T. Agnew, Belgrave; W. J. Anderson, Shanley; J. R. Allen, Napanee; D. J. Armour, Cobourg; W. B. Boyd, Uxbridge; J.