

members had recently waited upon the council to explain that owing to the great increase in the number of pathological specimens it was often so late when the papers of the evening had been read that there was no time for a proper discussion in them. Besides which the younger members would like to discuss points of treatment of daily and vital importance to them.

A general discussion then followed, in which both the old and young members expressed their views. The feeling of the majority was strongly in favor of continuing as in the past. Several former secretaries stated that they often had a great deal of difficulty in providing papers for the meeting every fortnight. It was thought that by beginning proceedings promptly at 8.30 a great deal more work might be got through. The younger members expressed their unswerving loyalty to the society, and the old members thought it best to let the matter be thought over and decided at next meeting.

*Regular Meeting, December 13th, 1889.*

DR. ARMSTRONG, PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR.

There were present Drs. Allan, Alloway, Jas. Bell, Harry Bell, Johnston, Birkett, K. Cameron, F. W. Campbell, Rollo Campbell, Gordon Campbell, England, W. Gardner, Hutchison, Jack, Richard McDonnell, J. A. McDonnell, McGannon, Wesley Mills, Perrigo, Proudfoot, Reed, Rodger, Roddick, Geo. Ross, Shepherd, Spendlove, Springle, Laphorn Smith, W. G. Stewart, Jas. Stewart, Trenholme, Williams.

The first business was the continuation of the discussion of the question as to the advisability of having weekly meetings instead of fortnightly ones.

Dr. Armstrong said as the junior members were not yet decided as to what step to take in the matter, he thought that it might be left over till next meeting.

Dr. Shepherd thought the matter had better be settled once for all now.

Dr. Jack stated that the younger members wanted the use of the rooms once a fortnight, so that they might discuss matters of every day interest to themselves, and by so doing to gain experience and practice in speaking, so that they would in time prepare themselves for the regular meetings of the society.

Dr. Richard McDonnell thought that if less time was lost in beginning the meeting, and if the rules were strictly enforced there would be ample time for all, both young and old, to have their say. It would ruin the usefulness of the society if the younger and older men did not meet together, as each had something to learn from the other.

Dr. Shepherd thought that the best way for the younger men to overcome their bashfulness was to prepare papers for the society, and if

they were criticised to take the criticism in good part, as they would thus learn to take greater care in future.

Dr. F. W. Campbell thought there was some truth in the contention of the younger men that the criticism by the older members was often unduly severe, and such as to discourage them. He thought that the criticism would do more good if it were dealt out in a kindly and gentle manner. The society was more prosperous than it had ever been, the attendance often being over thirty, whereas formerly it was rarely over thirteen. He was therefore in favor of going on as they were doing, having, however, a little more regard for the younger members, so as to encourage them as much as possible.

Drs. Roddick and Ross thought that the only way to avoid a split in the society was to adopt the recommendation of the council to have meetings every week.

Dr. England, as one of the young men, after having heard the matter discussed, had come to the conclusion that it was not desirable to have weekly meetings; but he thought that the younger members would be quite satisfied if a little more time were devoted to clinical work and less time to rare cases with which they have never met.

A resolution to that effect was therefore put and carried, the president stating that in future the meetings should begin at 8.30 sharp.

*Pathological Specimens.*—Dr. Gardner showed a large fibro-cystic tumor of the uterus, which he had removed four weeks ago, the patient having recovered. He gave the following brief history: She was 42 years old; 27 years ago she began to have menorrhagia, which continued till five years ago, when it ceased, and at the same time the abdomen began to enlarge, until it attained the size of a full time pregnancy. There was distinct fluctuation. There was no pain, but she was anæmic and sallow. It was diagnosed as a cystic tumor of the uterus. The abdomen was opened, and the trocar being introduced sixteen pounds weight of straw colored fluid escaped, which coagulated on cooling. The ligaments were tied off so as to allow the wire of the Kocher's serre-noeud to be placed sufficiently low down. The tubes and ovaries were removed with the tumor, which was amputated at the level of the cervix. At the end of the first week there was a rise of temperature to 104 degrees, which gave much anxiety, but for which no reason could be found. It seemed to be subdued by 15 grains of quinine in divided dose.

Dr. Alloway thought that it was not a true cyst, but a dilated lymph cavity. He did not think there was any cyst lining.

Dr. Johnston doubted whether it was cyst.

Dr. Laphorn Smith said that he had an exactly similar specimen, which, through mis-