

at any point desired. To separate them again they are simply unscrewed. A small brass ring, with a thin though not a cutting edge, to which is attached a wire spring, is placed in the male bowl and retained in position, projecting 7 m.m. above the edge of the bowl. This is held up by the wire spring, and is there for the purpose of keeping up continuous pressure until the entire tissue between the edge of the bowl is cut off. There are four openings, 5 m.m. in diameter, in the side of each bowl for drainage. We then have two hemispherical bodies held together by imagining cylinders. These hemispheres of the button are inserted in slits or ends of the viscera to be operated on. A running thread is placed around the slit in the viscus, so that when it is tied it will draw the cut edges within the clasp of the bowl. A similar running thread is applied to the slit in the viscus into which the other half of the button is inserted, and the bowls are then pressed together. The pressure atrophy at the edge of the bowl is produced by the elastic pressure of the brass ring supported by the wire spring. The opening left after the button has liberated itself is the size of the button. As I think you will readily admit, this method of anastomosis has several advantages over bone plates, catgut rings, rubber rings, sutures, etc. Among them: 1st, it retains its position automatically; 2nd, it is entirely independent of sutures; 3rd, it produces a pressure atrophy and adhesion of surfaces at the line of atrophy; 4th, it insures a perfect apposition of surfaces without the danger of displacement; 5th, it is applicable to the lateral as well as to the end to end approximation; 6th, it produces a linear cicatrix, and thus insures a minimum of contraction; and 7th, in the extreme simplicity of its technique, which makes it a specially safe instrument in the hands of the everyday practitioner as well as the more dexterous specialist.

Society Proceedings.

AMERICAN ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIC ASSOCIATION.

The fourth annual meeting of the American Electro-Therapeutic Association will be held in New York, September 25th, 26th and 27th, at the New York Academy of Medicine.

Members of the Medical Profession are cordially invited to attend.

WILLIAM J. HERDMAN, M.D.,
President.

MARGARET A. CLEAVES, M.D.,
Secretary.

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
CONCORD, N.H., June 30, 1894.
(Preliminary Circular.)

The twenty-second annual meeting of the American Public Health Association will be held at Montreal, Canada, September, 25-28, 1894.

The regular sessions will be in Association Hall, Y. M. C. A. Building, Dominion square, opposite the Windsor Hotel. The following topics have been selected for consideration at this meeting:

- I. The Pollution of Water-Supplies.
- II. The Disposal of Garbage and Refuse.
- III. Animal Diseases and Animal Food.
- IV. The Nomenclature of Diseases and Forms of Statistics.
- V. Protective Inoculations in Infectious Diseases.
- VI. National Health Legislation.
- VII. The Cause and Prevention of Diphtheria.
- VIII. Causes and Prevention of Infant Mortality.
- IX. The Restriction and Prevention of Tuberculosis.
- X. Car Sanitation.
- XI. The Prevention of the Spread of Yellow Fever.

Upon all of the above subjects special committees have been appointed; therefore all papers upon these topics should be presented to the appropriate committee in season, to be incorporated as a part of the report of the committee, if deemed advisable.

The Executive Committee announces the following additional subjects, upon which papers are invited:

- XII. On the Education of the Young in the Principles of Hygiene.