

He does not anticipate that it will become a routine treatment in hospitals, for neither patients nor surgeons have sufficient time to devote to it; but in private he can imagine nothing better, and feels satisfied that when it becomes more generally known it will enjoy a large amount of professional and public favor.

The method he employs is as follows: He passes an insulated electrode down to the stricture; in case of a very tight contraction, he first passes a guide to which he screws his electrode. This electrode is connected with the negative pole of a Leclanche battery, the positive pole of which is placed on the sacrum or thigh of the patient. The negative pole being lightly held in contact with the stricture, a current of from three to seven milliamperes is turned on. In from five to thirty minutes the electrode will pass the stricture almost by its own weight. No force should be used. After it has once passed it should be slowly withdrawn through the contraction and then passed backwards and forwards over the position of the stricture three or four times. An electrode two sizes larger is then passed, and in a week or fortnight's time the operation is repeated. He continues this treatment until he is able to pass a No. 22 to 26 bougie, French gauge, which the patient is instructed to pass for himself, regularly once a week for a time, but subsequently the interval may be increased in many cases to once a month.

G. S. R.

Reports of Societies.

THE ONTARIO MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The tenth annual meeting of the Ontario Medical Association opened on the morning of the 11th June, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bay and Richmond streets, under the presidency of Dr. Temple, and was we think the most successful that has yet been held. The association was founded in 1881 with 132 members under the presidency of Dr. Workman, and it has steadily grown and flourished under the management of such men as Drs. Covernton, of Toronto; Macdonald, of Hamilton; Clark, of Toronto; Worthington, of Clinton; Tye, of Chatham; Richardson, of Toronto; Rosebrugh, of Hamilton, and Henderson, of Kingston. At the last meeting there were 219 members pres-

ent out of a total of 568, and this year the attendance was still larger, an excellent proof that the objects of the association commend themselves to the profession. The main objects of the association are the cultivation of the science of medicine and surgery, and the advancement of the character and honor of the profession, and in both of these important aims it has accomplished much.

The morning session was devoted principally to consideration of the reports of committees on papers and business and of arrangements. Several distinguished members of the profession in the United States—Dr. Emmet and Dr. Andrew Smith, New York, and Dr. Tremaine, Dr. Cronyn, Dr. Lathrop, and Dr. Hubbell, of Buffalo, Dr. Trenholme, of Montreal, were among the most distinguished guests, and they were all accorded a hearty welcome.

Dr. C. Trow, of Toronto, read a paper on "The Diagnosis and Local Treatment of Tubercle or so-called Phthisis of the Larynx." He devoted most of his time to the question of local treatment, and dealing with the results of that treatment he held out favorable prognosis in a certain percentage of cases, believing that in a few the disease was capable of being cured. Dr. Jenner, of Kingsville, followed with a paper on (1) "Morton's Method in Spina Bifida." (2) "Poisoning by Antifebrine." Interesting discussions followed the reading of each paper.

In the afternoon, after routine business the President's address was delivered. As the major portion of it appears in the present issue of the journal, we need say no more than that it was characterized by its practical nature, and that it was received with the most noted attention. The vote of thanks which followed was unanimous, and was we are sure the expression of the full meeting that the address was a masterly one. Dr. Emmet, then read, before the whole association, a paper upon the operation which bears his name—his mode of treatment for the repair of the lacerations of the cervix uteri. He defined accurately the cases in which it may be done with good hope of success. He also mentioned those for which it was unsuitable. The address was listened to with the greatest attention. It was regarded as a valuable contribution to medical knowledge, coming as it did from the most brilliant pupil of Dr. Marion Sims, who practically created the surgery of women in America.

A discussion followed the paper, in which Dr. Ross, Toronto; Dr. Rosebrugh, Hamilton; and Dr. Temple took part.

The Association then divided itself into Medical