

of uterine tumors, of tumors of the liver, of the spleen, of the kidney and of the pelvis, all of which, until a few years ago entirely beyond the art of the surgeon, had now been brought within the limits of his most successful efforts. The reason of this success was to be found chiefly in the immense attention given to details, and the strict insistence upon discipline upon the part of the patient and the nurse. Each advance has brought others in its train. He further dealt with many of the special ailments peculiar to women, in which great strides had been made, and concluded as follows:—"Let me thank you from the bottom of my heart for the reception, kindly, I would almost say enthusiastic, with which you have favored me. In this reception, I recognize fully the fact that it is given to me not from any merits of my own, but as a representative of a large body of men in the Old Country to whom in the past you have owed much, with whom in the present you are bound in a firm union of brotherhood and a sacred community of purpose. That nothing should ever endanger that union must be the earnest prayer of every right-thinking man, for as the blunder of a century ago robbed England of some of her fairest colonies and her most industrious workers, and thereby retarded the progress of the whole human race for nearly three generations, so would any fresh mistake be disastrous beyond expression. God grant that we may never see it." (Loud applause.)

Drs. McMillan (Hull), Brush (Utica), Trenholme, Hingston, Hayward, Smith and Gardiner took part in a brief discussion which followed, and a vote of thanks, moved by Dr. Grant, of Ottawa, and seconded by Dr. Brodie, Detroit, was enthusiastically carried.

The meeting then adjourned until the afternoon.

THE MEDICAL SECTION.

met at 3.30, Dr. Thorburn, of Toronto, in the chair; Dr. Burt, of Paris, Ont., secretary.

Dr. Ross showed two specimens of thoracic aneurism. He pointed out the physical sign of ascertaining pulsation by traction on the trachea in thoracic aneurism. It depended on the pressure of the aneurism on the trachea or a bronchus, and when it did not press on these parts the sign was absent.

Dr. OSLER remarked that the knowledge of this physical sign was not as widely held as it might

be, and it was found to be of great importance in discovering deep-seated aneurism in the thorax.

Dr. WORTHINGTON read a paper on two cases of "Diabetes Insipidus"—one with "escophthalmic goitre," which gave rise to a discussion, in which Dr. Harvey, of London, Dr. Mills, Dr. Sloane, Dr. Sheard, of Toronto, and Dr. Ross took place.

Dr. MILLS then gave a description of the method used in Germany for testing sugar in the urine.

"Common Errors in Gynecological Practice" were dealt with by Dr. Gardner. Drs. Trenholme, McMillan, of Hull, and Smith, of London, also gave their experience on this subject.

Dr. O. C. BROWN, of Acton Vale, read a paper on "Cases of Impaction of the Pregnant Uterus in the Pelvis as a Cause of Abortion."

Dr. BROTHEROE SMITH, of London, followed. He expressed his regret at not having been present during the previous discussion, and proceeded to show the advantages resulting from the use of the pelvic band for straightening the body and relieving undue pressure on some of the organs.

Dr. McMillan, Hull, and Dr. Trenholme gave their views as to the treatment to be followed in cases of the kind described by Dr. Brown.

Dr. PLAYTER, Ottawa, read a paper on the relations of the medical profession to the public. He urged that greater attention be paid to prevention. That, he considered, was the main duty of the medical profession.

Dr. BESSEY agreed in this view.

Dr. McMILLAN thought a physician should be retained to give advice in general on sanitary matters and receive extra fees for extra duties. As regarded the working classes, in the cities in England they formed clubs, and by paying a small subscription each retained the services of medical men on whom they could call at any moment. The fact that a working man knew he had a physician thus at call would induce him to apply for aid at first symptoms of disease and thus prevent a great deal of misery and suffering.

THE SURGICAL SECTION

also met in the afternoon, under the presidency of Dr. Osler, when Dr. Major, of Montreal, read a paper on "Buccal Breathing, its causes, etc."

The CHAIRMAN said he had much pleasure in stating that Dr. Elsberg, the celebrated laryngolo-