

When properly anæsthetized with this combination the patient presented no cyanosis of face, there was absence of jactitation, and the respiration and circulation were not embarrassed.

A short history of the use of these combined agents to produce anæsthesia was given, and Dr. Hewitt's clever instrument fully explained.

Some Cases in Surgery.—Dr. T. K. HOLMES reported three surgical cases. The first patient was a man aged forty-four, who for some years suffered from pain in the right hypochondrium, dyspepsia, and had become greatly emaciated. He was in great fear of impending death. Examination of the abdomen revealed an enlarged movable right kidney. Nephrorrhaphy was resorted to. The usual lumbar incision was made, exposing the kidney. The capsule was stripped back about an inch wide to secure a fresh surface. Three silk sutures were passed through the muscles and fascia of the denuded kidney and through the fascia and muscles of the opposite side. The symptoms gradually disappeared. The patient regained his former weight. Opinion was divided as to the propriety of operation in these cases, but where symptoms were so distressing it was surely justifiable. Often failure resulted from the insecure anchoring of the kidney.

The second case was the report of the removal of a renal tumor by an anterior operation, the kidney itself being involved. The ureter and renal vessels were tied separately. An uneventful recovery followed.

The third case was a pelvic tumor in a young woman aged thirty, slightly movable but firmly connected with the uterus. Abdominal hysterectomy was performed in this case.

The Differential Diagnosis of Typhoid Fever was the title of a paper by G. R. CRUICKSHANK, of Windsor. Next to phthisis the essayist said that no disease is so often under consideration in Ontario, and, excepting diphtheria, probably no other receives so much scientific attention as typhoid fever. He would apologize for taking up the attention of the Association with something which was not new. Not long ago a mortality of 17 per cent. was considered a good result, but Brand's revival of the cold water cure reduced this one-half, while Dr. Thistle, of Toronto, by the elaboration of another plan, claims to have reduced the death rate much more. A Dr. Woodbridge modified this same plan into a specific, and claims to show that the mortality is less than one per cent., producing in evidence a list of cases. Reputable physicians, however, reply that the majority of such cases were not typhoid at all. But the sincerity of either side cannot be