

and could not think it was other than a case of leprosy. He was willing, however, to rest the final decision on the microscopical examination.

Dr. Wigglesworth then read a paper on, "Buccal Ulcerations of Constitutional Origin." In his paper he strongly recommended for such ulcers, the local application of Iodine Spray, made of tinc. iodine, 5 pts; glycerine, 10 pts.; water, 30 pts. He also recommended the local application of Iodoform, either by brush or by insufflation.

In the discussion, Dr. Greenough spoke of the importance of absolute cleanliness in the treatment of these lesions.

#### THURSDAY MORNING SESSION,

Dr. Heitzman read a paper on the local application of Calcium Oxy-Sulphuret (Vleminkx solution), in a number of skin diseases. He had found its application of special value in acne and rosacea. He had also used it successfully in Psoriasis, Chronic Eczema, and in parasitic diseases. He commenced by using a dilute solution.

Dr. White did not prescribe the preparation on account of its disagreeable odor.

Dr. Heitzman then read a paper on, "Akido Galvanic Cautery in Epilation." He had found most successful results from this mode of operation, and congratulated the profession of America on its invention.

Dr. Heitzman then gave the results of the investigations of the microscopical committee, with regard to the disease Ainhum. The committee were of opinion that the process was not a pathological one, but one of self-mutilation.

Microscopical specimens were then exhibited.

The following are the officers for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Hyde; 1st Vice-President, Dr. G. H. Fox; 2nd, Vice-President, Dr. Hardaway; Secretary, Dr. Van Harlingen; Treasurer, Dr. Atkinson.

J. E. G.

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#### TORONTO MEDICAL SOCIETY.

*April 21st, 1881.*

At 8 p.m. the meeting was called to order. The President, Dr. Covernton, in the chair. The minutes were read and confirmed.

Dr. Oldright exhibited a placenta with a peculiar attachment of the membranes.

Dr. Sheard exhibited a stricture of the sigmoid flexure, and rupture of the colon at the junction of the descending and transverse portions.

Dr. Riddel exhibited a triangular plate of fish bone, extracted by means of a piece of bell-wire from the œsophagus of a lady, by whom it had been swallowed.

Dr. Ross, jun., related a case of skin disease.

Dr. Sheard then read a paper upon the pathology of tubercle. The first portion of his paper dealt with the nature of tubercle, and in it he gave the chief histological characteristics of tubercle. In the second portion of his paper he discussed the etiology of the disease, describing the results of experiments upon animals, made with a view of artificially producing tubercle. He advanced the view of a preliminary inflammatory action before the deposit of tubercle, exhibiting a human lung in support of this view, in which the upper part was distinctly tuberculous, and the lower part was distinctly in a condition of red hepatization.

The paper gave rise to considerable and interesting discussion.

The nomination of officers for the ensuing year then took place, and the meeting adjourned.

*May 5th, 1881.*

The Society met at 8.30 p.m. Dr. Covernton, the President, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Dr. Covernton then read his valedictory address, in which he reviewed the status of the medical man, and said that the public did not always appreciate his efforts. He touched upon the benefits of Medical Societies. He reviewed the work done in the past year, and congratulated the Society upon its flourishing condition.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, which resulted as follows:—Dr. Daniel Clark, President; Dr. Graham, 1st Vice President; Dr. Oldright, 2nd Vice President; Dr. Macdonald, Treasurer; Dr. Alex. Davidson, Recording Secretary; Dr. Sheard, Corresponding Secretary; Drs. A. H. Wright, Lett, and Spencer, Councillors.

Dr. Temple exhibited an acephalous monster, and the meeting then adjourned.

*May 19th.*

The Society met at 8 p.m. The newly-elected President in the chair. After the reading of the minutes, and other preliminary business—

Dr. Oldright, exhibited a bullet which, after passing through several partitions of wood and lath and plaster had inflicted a clearly incised wound on a child's head.

Dr. Cameron related a case of a cherry stone being extruded from an aged person's nose. He could not say how it had got there or how long it had been there, but the patient affirmed that she had not eaten cherries since last November.