

The Secretary here read a telegram from Dr. J. T. Reeves, Secretary of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, in session in Milwaukee, conveying the greetings of the Society to the Ontario Association. The message was received with applause and Dr. Oldright, of Toronto, was requested to write a suitable reply.

DIPHTHERIA.

Dr. Tye read a very able and exhaustive paper on Diphtheria, in which he displayed great practical knowledge of the disease, as well as an intimate acquaintance with the latest views regarding its pathology.

The discussion which followed was opened by Dr. Graham, who agreed in the main with the views of the reader of the paper. He stated his belief in the pathological as well as clinical distinction between pseudo-membranous croup and diphtheria, and gave the opinions of Virchow, lately published, in favour of that view. He also spoke of the importance of recognizing a mild form of diphtheria, which was often very difficult to diagnose from other forms of sore throat.

Dr. Moore, of Brockville, who has had a very large experience, spoke of the importance of using constitutional as well as local treatment, also the importance of recognizing mild cases, as through them the disease was carried from one family to another.

Dr. Brouse spoke of the use of large doses of calomel.

Drs. Atherton, Fulton, Holmes, McKay, and Rosebrugh also took part in the discussion.

Dr. Bray then read a report of a case of Caesarian Section, which proved to be one of great interest. We hope to give it in full in a future issue.

Dr. Jenks, of Detroit, who did the operation, was present, and described minutely the various steps as it was performed. He then spoke of the operation generally, and stated that when performed early enough he believed it to be preferable to craniotomy.

In the discussion which followed many of the members dissented from Dr. Jenks in his preference for Caesarian section. Dr. Atherton suggested in such cases the use of the elastic ligature to control hæmorrhage.

Dr. Fraser, of Sarnia, then read a paper on Continued Fevers, which was followed by a very interesting discussion on the existence of such a form as typho-malarial fever. The majority were of opinion that typho-malarial fevers were nothing more or less than true typhoid, and that it had no claim to be regarded as a distinct disease. Many, however, were of opinion that there are cases of continued fever which could not be considered as typhoid nor yet of malarial origin.

At the evening session Dr. Powell, of Edgar, read a very interesting and exhaustive paper on the Use of Plaster Splints which was illustrated by models and drawings. In the discussion which followed, Drs. Park, of Buffalo, and Bray, of Chatham, took part. Dr. Groves, of Fergus, read a paper on urinary calculi, and Dr. Howe, of Buffalo, illustrated the appearance presented by a section of the normal retina. It was thin. He explained how this condition is changed in albumenuric retinitis, as regards—

- (a) The axis cylinders.
- (b) The arteries.
- (c) The fibres of müller.

1. The fundus of the eye of a blonde as seen with the ophthalmoscope.
2. The fundus of the eye of a brunette.
3. The changes in the normal fundus produced by albumenuric retinitis—special attention directed to the alteration near the yellow spot, to the hæmorrhage and patch of degeneration.
4. Atrophy of the optic nerve—an occasional sequela of albumenuric retinitis.
5. Detachment of the retina—also an occasional sequela.

THURSDAY.

The Association met at 10 a.m., when Dr. Temple read a paper on Intra-uterine Medication, which exhibited a thorough and practical knowledge of the subject. The following gentlemen took part in the discussion which followed: Drs. Holmes, Rosebrugh, Gunn, Powell, and Adam Wright.

The general opinion appeared to be that intra-uterine medication, when practiced by skilful men on properly selected cases was a