

and cellulitis, and even in rare cases, pyæmia with multiple abscesses. These unfortunate occurrences had led to the widespread opposition to vaccination which had prevailed in Montreal. Now, however, we had a supply of pure animal lymph, which we used with perfect confidence, and could say that such accidents as the above never occurred. He was satisfied that animal lymph should always be used when procurable, and that to that end it was highly desirable that the Government should arrange some plan for perpetuating and disseminating a generous supply of the pure article.

Dr. Bessey, in reply to certain enquiries by members, said that he was in the habit of personally selecting perfectly healthy young animals exposed for sale for the purpose of inoculation. He keeps always two in the stable—one in the later stages and the other partly vaccinated. He once used a lean, poor heifer, but found that the lymph was bad, and caused weak, unhealthy sores. He was obliged to recall all the results of that inoculation. He found from experience that for human vaccination it was better to charge points on the sixth day, and not wait till the vesicles were at their height on the eighth day; but that for inoculating another heifer, he would wait till the eighth day or later. The reason for this is, that in the first case, for complete absorption, you require a thinner lymph than in the latter case. Full maturity also implies a larger size of the lymph vesicles, which renders them unsuitable for use on the human subject, but has no effect when used for bovine inoculation.

Dr. Worthington (Clinton, Ont.) then read a paper on "The Treatment of Scarlatina Maligna by Cold Water and Ice." He selected a number of instances where, during the epidemic prevalence of this disease in his locality, he had adopted this treatment in apparently very desperate cases, accompanied by high temperatures and the usual concomitants of delirium or coma, and had saved many cases thereby. In these frightful attacks, such is his confidence in these antipyretic measures, that, if he cannot gain the consent of the friends to their employment, he prefers to retire from the responsibility of their treatment. He urged very strongly the more general adoption of these very valuable measures of combating this formidable complaint.

Dr. Jennings spoke highly of the plan of inoculation for reducing fever.

Dr. Fitch said that he had latterly employed

glycerine for the same purpose, and found it answer well.

Dr. Coleman advocated the repeated cold-water bathing in this as well as typhoid fever.

Dr. Eccles remarked that the same principle as advocated in the paper applied to all febrile diseases when violent symptoms seemed purely due to fever heat.

Dr. Fenwick then read a paper on "Antiseptics in Ovariectomy and other surgical Operations."

The next paper was by Dr. Hingston, "On certain features in Ovariectomy."

The Association adjourned at 11.10 P.M.

MORNING SESSION, AUG. 4.

The Association met at 9 A.M.

The Secretary, by direction of the President, exhibited some spruce shaving splints sent by Dr. Grant, of Ottawa.

Dr. Slayter exhibited an ingeniously-contrived self-retaining speculum, which enables the surgeon in certain cases to dispense with the service of an assistant.

Dr. J. W. Macdonald, of Londonderry, read a paper on "Water Analysis," and at the same time exhibited a case containing chemicals and apparatus for the examination of water.

Dr. Stewart, of Brucefield, read a paper on "Treatment of Exophthalmic Goitre by Ergot."

Dr. Coleman read a paper on "The use of the Ophthalmoscope in the diagnosis of Brain Disease." He cited several cases and their mode of treatment, and his success in such treatment.

Dr. Jennings read a report of some cases in practice, shewing the effect on the temperature of a patient on a water bed by using hot or cold water; also some cases shewing the effect of constant irrigation with carbolized water as compared with the ordinary Listerian spray and gauze. At the same time he exhibited an instrument used in the process of irrigation, which was worked on the syphon principle.

Dr. Slayter gave notice of the following resolution:

"WHEREAS,—The system of specialism and specialists, which at present obtains to a certain extent in the Dominion, and which has developed to a very large proportion in the neighboring Republic, is for the most part the outgrowth of superficial professional education and want of success as practitioners of medicine and surgery;

"THEREFORE RESOLVED,—That it is the opi-