

four months from time of admission to hospital. The glands in the groin were not affected, but the pelvis was filled with secondary growths, also the lungs. Dr. Philp made some remarks on the previous case, and described the history before admission to the hospital.

BRANT MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The usual quarterly meeting of the Brant County Medical Association was held at Brantford on the 1st of December. There was a good attendance of members present. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz: Dr. Winskell, President; Dr. A. T. Henwood, Vice-President; Dr. Sutherland, Paris, Sec-Treasurer. The following new members were elected: Dr. Addison, St. George; Dr. Johnston, Burford; Dr. Sutherland, Paris; Dr. Mott, Paris.

Dr. Addison, St. George, read a paper upon Typhlytis and Dr. Burt gave the history of several recent surgical cases under his care.

Dr. Philip introduced the subject of the proposed amendments to the Ontario Medical Act advocating their adoption. The following resolution was moved by Dr. Addison, St. George, seconded by Dr. Johnson and carried—"That the proposed Amendments to the Ontario Medical Act approved at the last meeting of the Ontario Medical Council, and which will be submitted for approval to the Legislature at the next session, receive the cordial endorsement of this Association believing that such Amendments are just and necessary to the proper carrying out of the Act, and in the best interests of the Public and the profession alike.

A number of routine matters was disposed of, after which the Association adjourned to meet again in Brantford on the first Tuesday in March.

Selected Articles.

SUPRAPUBIC LITHOTOMY, AND SUTURING THE BLADDER.

The *Med. News* reviews this interesting subject as follows:

"Within a year Sir Henry Thompson has operated for the removal of stone in the bladder by the suprapubic operation four times, and each time successfully. This measure of success has led him to

make public some strong expressions in regard to the merits of this form of lithotomy. After speaking of the capabilities of lithotritry, in the *Lancet*, for July 25, 1885, he says: "The problem thus left remaining for solution, is, what is the best cutting operation for hard calculi (urates and oxalates) which weigh from about two ounces and upwards, as well as for those not quite so large, which are so peculiar in form (as occasionally, but very rarely, happens) that the lithotrite fails to grasp, or retain them? I think there is no doubt about the answer—viz., that it is the suprapubic, and not the lateral position." And, again, "Finally, I think I am quite justified in believing that unless the operator has had a large experience of lithotritry (and there are not many of whom this can be affirmed) the high operation would generally be a safer proceeding than crushing for a calculus which is hard and much above an ounce in weight." In the same number of the *Lancet*, Professor Humphrey recalls attention to an operation of this sort which he did in 1848 successfully, and expresses his surprise that the suprapubic operation has not been more frequently performed.

These testimonials to the present appreciation of the operation of suprapubic lithotomy in England mark a distinct advance in public sentiment there, where hitherto this method has had but the faintest and most qualified acknowledgment, and, from Sir Henry Thompson himself, hitherto open contempt. Now, however, that so eminent and so conservative a surgeon has given his sanction to the suprapubic operation, its good may be said to have received the guinea's stamp, and to be current in all the Queen's dominions.

It is now about ten years since the merits of this, then almost abandoned method, were made the subject of thorough study in this country, and warmly championed upon theoretical grounds, as well as supported by analysis of a very large number of cases. At once it began to be practised with increased frequency in America; then it was taken up with new assurance in Austria; then in Holland; then in Germany, where it has always had some friends; then it had a genuine revival in France, and now it has secured the approval of the highest authority in regard to operations for stone in the bladder in Great Britain.

It would appear, therefore, that the time has passed for arguing about the worthiness of suprapubic lithotomy, as a general method; since the old prejudices have gone down so completely before the arguments used in its support, and the improvements introduced in its technique. It would seem that the future of stone operations remains with Bigelow's operation of litholapaxy and suprapubic lithotomy, and the only questions which have now a living interest with regard to the latter are those which pertain to the proper selection of cases and the manner of performing it. In regard to the