

had passed a sound for five inches, and applied Churchill's iodine.

Dr. Cameron also showed a fleshy mass four by three inches, a portion of a cancerous uterus removed a few days ago by Dr. U. Ogden, in the Toronto General Hospital, by means of the wire ecraseur, and Paquelin's thermo-cautery, and the curette. The patient is a Yorkshire woman, forty-one years of age, and the mother of fourteen children; three of whom were born within 370 days. Three months ago, when eight months pregnant with her last child, she was seized with hæmorrhage, not having presented previous symptoms of any trouble in the organs of generation. Dr. Wilcock, who was called, finding a soft bleeding mass in the site of the cervix, suspected placenta prævia and called in Dr. Macbell. On making a more thorough examination it was discovered to be a malignant growth and styptics were successfully applied. On further consultation, it was determined to allow gestation to proceed to term which it did successfully when Dr. Wilcock delivered the patient by means of forceps of a full grown, living and healthy child. Two months later the woman was admitted into Toronto General Hospital, under Dr. Ogden's care for operation. During the operation the circular artery was twice tapped and considerable blood was lost, so that at its completion the patient was very faint and exsanguine. Autotransfusion by bandaging and elevating the legs was practised, and ether and brandy administered hypodermically, and warm milk given *per orem*; under which treatment the patient rallied nicely and progressed favourably. The subsequent treatment consisted in removing the vaginal packing of carbolized absorbent cotton and the subsulphate of iron plugs on the fifth day, the application of a strong solution of chloride of zinc (3 vi. ad. 3 i.) to the stump together with repacking of the upper portion of the vagina with absorbent cotton soaked in a solution of bicarbonate of soda. The lower portion of the canal was syringed out twice daily with detergent and antiseptic solutions. Four days later the zinc plugs were removed and the vagina packed with iodoform on absorbent cotton. Two or three days later the patient returned home with directions to use two or three times daily Thomas' astringent and antiseptic lotion for such cases.

Dr. Macfarlane had been present at the

operation, and judging from the extensive attachments and bleeding, thought the tumour must have grown rapidly from the time gestation began. He thought it foolish to allow gestation to go on where the tendency was to rapid growth and hæmorrhage. He would have induced abortion.

Dr. Carson had seen the operation, and thought from the extensive growth that the labour would have required to be terminated by craniotomy.

Dr. Cameron said that two lives had to be considered. At eight months the child's life was of importance; therefore, he thought Cæsarean section preferable to craniotomy. Statistics go to show that it is better to allow gestation to proceed to term. A temporary relief has been known to follow.

Dr. Macfarlane spoke of a case in the Toronto General Hospital. The patient had been a street-car driver for two years. He had suffered from pain in the lumbar region, but continued at work until five weeks before admission. Dr. Richardson saw him; applied a fly-blister, with temporary relief, and sent him to the hospital. Dr. Macfarlane found him with the right leg flexed and abducted; right kidney painful; right lumbar region measured more than the left; diagnosed peri-nephric abscess; exploring needle revealed nothing. *Post mortem* examination showed nephritis, with pus in cavity; the structure of the kidney destroyed. He promised to present a full report of the case at a future meeting.

Dr. Workman and Dr. Covernton were appointed a committee to draft a resolution of condolence to the family of the late Dr. Riddell.

The resignation of the Secretary, Dr. J. T. Duncan, was read and accepted. Dr. G. B. Smith was elected to the place rendered vacant. The meeting then adjourned.

January 17th, 1884.

The President, Dr. Graham, in the chair. The minutes were read and confirmed.

Dr. Barrick was proposed for membership.

Dr. Reeve presented a patient, a little girl, in whose left eye there was slowly progressive superficial ulceration of the whole surface of the cornea. She was first seen ten months ago, when the ulceration was very slight. He had used the actual cau-