

After advising that the patient should be kept in a steam-moistened room he gave an excellent system of treatment, the salient points of which are these: The bowels should be constantly relaxed, preferably with mercury; emetics should be given when the child becomes cyanosed; stimulants should be administered all through the disease; expectorants when the sputum becomes tenacious, and he advocates the use of nervous stimulants to regulate the heart's action.

Dr. Harvey then concluded by general directions as to diet.

Diphtheria.—Dr. C. R. CHARIERIS, Chatham, read a paper on this subject. (See page 1.)

Roentgen Photography.—Dr. E. E. KING gave a demonstration of the Roentgen photography. He presented the various electrical and other apparatus necessary to produce the rays, and explained the use of each. Excellent photographs he had taken were shown, and the skiagraph of a hand was taken during the seance. He called attention to the value of the rays in the diagnosis of foreign bodies, in the detection of ununited fracture, and the discovery of the age of the fetus.

Dr. Hewitt's Apparatus for Administering Ether and Nitrous Oxide Gas was exhibited by Dr. H. C. SCADDING, Toronto. He said we were indebted to Clover for the valuable suggestion that N_2O should be used for inducing anæsthesia preliminary to and in conjunction with ether. N_2O possessed the qualities in which ether was deficient. It rapidly produced unconsciousness, was attended with no struggling or excitement, was not unpleasant to inhale, and was a safe anæsthetic. These advantages had been clearly set forth by Dr. Hewitt in his work on anæsthetics.

The combination was of immense advantage to the anæsthetist and surgeon, besides being a great boon to the patient, who was rendered quickly unconscious, and spared the suffocative sensation of ether.

The special form of stop-cock invented by Dr. Hewitt permitted at one time the breathing of air through valves, at another the breathing of N_2O through valves, and at another the to and fro breathing of air, ether and nitrous oxide gas. A full description of and method of using the instrument was given.

Dr. Hewitt's apparatus for the administration of nitrous oxide gas and oxygen was also exhibited. This combination was the safest anæsthetic known. It was a matter of regret that such a valuable agent as N_2O was relegated to the sole domain of the dental surgeon. There were many operations performed under chloroform with some risk to life which might readily be performed under the combination of N_2O and oxygen with no risk.