

passing the stomach tube. This he said, may be overcome by having the patient breathe rapidly.

Dr. Gardner mentioned a case that had been suffering from gastralgia; he said that great relief was experienced from using the stomach lavage every second day.

Dr. Mills said there was a time when a paper containing so much physiology would barely be listened to, and he thought, the fact that so much interest had been shown, was a sign of a possibility of reaching purely scientific medicine.

In order to facilitate business the meeting was divided into medical and surgical sections.

In the surgical section, Mr. I. H. Cameron, Toronto, presided.

Dr. R. Ferguson, London, contributed a paper and presented a case of "Successful Cholecystotomy in a Young Married Woman." It was discussed by Drs. Cameron, Praeger, Meek and Smith.

"The Anatomical Relations of a large malignant Growth in the Neck with a Secondary Deposit in the Lung" was the title of a paper by Dr. A. Primrose, Associate Professor of Anatomy in Toronto University. The paper was illustrated by means of a number of well-prepared *frozen sections*, which demonstrated the relations of the growth, and showed the secondary growth in the lungs very clearly. Dr. Praeger gave great praise to the paper and the sections.

The chairman asked Dr. Meek, of London, to show a specimen of extra uterine pregnancy that he (Dr. Meek) had removed that morning.

Dr. Cameron, Toronto, and Drs. Eccles and Gardner, London, discussed the case.

#### THE MEDICAL SECTION.

Dr. Moorehouse, London, presided over the medical section.

Dr. Arnott discussed "Some of the Uses of Sulphuric Acid." The paper discussed by Drs. Moorehouse and McPhedran.

Dr. Hodge, London, presented three cases (a brother and two sisters) of Friedreich's Ataxia. Drs. Myers, McCallum, Mills, Arnott, Moorehouse McPhedran took part in the discussion.

Other papers were read by Dr. McKeough, Chatham, on "The Prophylaxis and Treatment of Puerperal Eclampsia," and by Dr. McCallum, London, on "The Meaning of Motion." It was discussed by Dr. Mills.

#### EVENING SESSION.

Dr. Praeger, of Nanaimo, submitted the report of the committee appointed to look into the matter of interprovincial registration.

Dr. A. B. McCallum, Toronto, said they could not hope to see accomplished in their generation any such result as set forth in the motion. Medical education comes under provincial legislation. He admitted the desirability of some plan of interprovincial legislation, but thought that at present we are not ready for it. He thought that if the various councils and universities of Great Britain and the Dominion form a Council, which, after proper legislation, would recommend the standard in this or that subject to be raised, it would be easy to have the desired reciprocity.

On the motion of Dr. Cameron, seconded by Dr. H. A. McCallum, the report was tabled.

Dr. Wesley Mills, Montreal, read a paper on "Peculiar Forms of Sleep or Allied Conditions." He had secured a hibernating ground-hog, and had watched its habits carefully for four years. He had also paid attention to several peculiar cases of human lethargy, and cited the instance of a man who would lay in a comatose condition with brief intermissions to respond to nature's calls, during several months of the year, when he would awaken in the latter part of the spring active and vigorous. He also mentioned the case reported by Dr. Clarke, of Kingston. This person, an aged female, remained in a state of lethargy for thirteen years. The doctor held that the cases of the animal and the human being were analogous and were equally evidences of the hibernating principle.

Dr. McCallum, Toronto, said it does not follow because a person sleeps long in the day, or for a month or year, that it is a case of hibernation. He did not know that he could accept Dr. Mills' theory that the cases cited were analogous.

Dr. H. A. McCallum, London, quoted Dr. Bucke's opinion, which is that sleep dates back to the tides, and that the child's sleep corresponds to the two periods of rest between the tides. Mr. Cameron regretted that Dr. Mills had been obliged to omit the latter part of his paper. He said it would have been interesting to hear a comparison between such various conditions as sleep, ordinary coma, the somnolent form of status epilepticus, etc.