

In reply, Dr. Bessey said in the absence of positive records, he should judge that 50 per cent. of the cases were vaccinated from the heifer lymph, and the remainder with early removes from healthy children. In reply to Dr. Hingston, he held that the serosity of vaccine was quite capable of being the medium for conveying the syphilitic germs, as readily as a pus granule or blood corpuscle; it was as much a secretion of the body as was the saliva, the perspiration, or the seminal fluid, either of which, as has been frequently demonstrated, are capable of transmitting the syphilitic poison.

It was then moved by Dr. Hingston, and seconded by Dr. Campbell, and resolved: "That this Society desires to express its deep appreciation of the necessity that exists for a sufficient supply of reliable bovine vaccine lymph, and expresses its confidence in the purity of the supply afforded by Dr. Bessey during the past few years, and will hail with satisfaction any assistance the Local and General Governments may be pleased to afford in order to secure an efficient supply for the Dominion of Canada."

The matter was then referred to the Council to take action.

Dr. Hingston laid before the Society several "proofs" of a pamphlet now being printed for him, as a note-book on ovarian and other abdominal tumors. He said that those of Spencer Wells and Hodges were more than complete in the matter of history, but incomplete in what related to diagnosis. While many diseases with which ovarian tumors might be confounded were to be found in the pamphlets of those writers, much had been omitted, and to supply these omissions was the purpose of the pamphlet. Dr. Hingston stated he had followed the arrangement by Hodges, and restored much of what had been omitted from Wells, and had supplemented, chiefly under the head of diagnosis, what was not to be found in the note-books of either.