

Had another on the morning of the day he died. When seen by Dr. Armstrong, he was very pale and perspiring freely. Was told to keep quiet, but he did not do so; and a few hours after he became suddenly weak, got pale, and died in a few minutes. The post-mortem examination showed heart flabby but otherwise nearly normal. The aorta was much dilated at its commencement, and had considerable atheromatous deposit in its walls. Valves healthy, but insufficient on account of the dilatation of the aorta. The edge of the liver showed incipient cirrhosis, a clot was formed in its substance, partly an old one about the size of a hen's egg, and another smaller one quite fresh. Kidneys congested. Skull not opened.

The Doctor also gave an account of two cases of purpurà occurring after measles.

Dr. Covernton reported a case of writer's palsy. Treatment: rest, tonics, and faradisation. The patient is growing worse. Dr. Cameron thought the treatment by faradisation was wrong, as it tended to stimulate muscles already worn out; and in such a case as this, the continued current which acted as a tonic, was indicated.

Dr. Nevitt presented a specimen with a report of case. Mrs. C., aged 64. Previously in good health. On January 1st, 1880, while eating her dinner, suddenly complained that something had stuck in her throat. Probangs were passed, but nothing discovered to account for symptoms. The feeling of having something in her throat continued for four days, when she vomited a quantity of blood, about twelve ounces, of a bright red colour. At this time there was a diffused rather firm swelling on right side of neck. The attacks of bleeding continued, and after a profuse hæmorrhage on the morning of the 6th, she fell back dead. P.M. 38 hours after death. Trachea filled with a clot. Larynx healthy. There was a small hole on right side of pharynx, leading to a cavity containing some dark clots. An orifice was found in superior thyroid artery communicating with the cavity. No foreign body was found.

Mr. Thos. H. Monk presented some charts showing the extent of various diseases during the last few weeks; and also read a draft of a bill which it is proposed to ask the Dominion Parliament to pass.

Dr. Covernton then read a paper on "Perforating Ulcer of the Stomach."

## Miscellaneous.

PROLAPSUS ANI.—Dr. T. M. Lownds, in *British Medical Journal*, says that if a grain of Barbadoes aloes, with two or three grains of pepsin, in a pill every evening after the last full meal will usually give immediate relief.

THE THERAPEUTICAL ACTION OF COLD.—Dr. W. H. Thompson, in *Medical Record*: Therapeutically cold has five actions: (1) tonic, (2) styptic, (3) antiphlogistic, (4) anesthetic, (5) antipyretic. In the first three cold acts only on the vasomotor system as a pure irritant neurotic. In the last two it acts simply upon physical principles.

KEITH, of Edinburgh, has performed ovariectomy seventy times in succession without a fatal result, and one hundred times with only three deaths. In his hands the operation has thus become less fatal than amputation of the leg or even of the arm. Why is this operation so safe in the hands of one man and so fatal in the hands of others?

MALARIAL BRIGHT'S DISEASE.—By malarial albuminuria I understand (says Prof. Da Costa) a condition characterized by albumen in the urine, with granular and hyaline tube-casts coming on slowly, associated with dropsy, and as gradually passing away. In the long run, and with proper treatment, such cases usually recover. Their very essence consists in their gradual development, with impaired blood, dropsy, and bloody urine. Such cases have no acute stage.

M. GRASSET made a communication on the *Comparison of the Lesions of Leprosy and Scleroderma*. M. Grasset has at present in his service one patient attacked with leprosy and another with scleroderma. He has studied these two diseases with great attention, and has thus been able to draw a comparison between the two diseases: this comparison eventuated in the finding of striking analogies. M. Grasset thinks that in leprosy is to be seen only a form of scleroderma. So he proposes