

Medical Association for their kind congratulations. **PONSONBY.**"

Also a telegram from the American Medical Association, acknowledging the friendly greeting of the Ontario Medical Association, and conveying to them their sympathy and good-fellowship.

Dr. Geikie presented for the inspection of the members a tapeworm having its head complete. The specimen was examined with interest, as the head of the tapeworm is not very often seen.

Dr. W. H. Porter, of New York, read a paper "On the Etiology and Pathology of increased body heat in relation to disease, and the use of Antipyretics." He said that, physiologically speaking, animal heat was produced by the motor forces or kinetic energy being converted into heat, or by the universal molecular friction of the microscopic elements of the body. The larger amount of heat, however, was produced by the transformation of the chemical elements of the food, which had a large amount of potential energy, which was given off in the form of heat. He referred to the various temperatures and to some means of determining the causes from which changes of bodily temperature arose. Drs. Temple, Turver, Cronyn, and Covernton spoke on the subject of the paper.

Dr. Satterthwaite, New York, then was called upon to read his paper "On the so-called Uric Acid Diathesis," which was a long and able exposition of the subject, but was not followed by discussion.

Dr. Joseph Workman at this stage entered and was welcomed by the President as the founder and originator of the Association.

Dr. W. H. Aikens brought in a patient with an unusually large growth on her face, for the inspection of members. The woman was 73 years of age, and the growth, which began 23 years ago, weighs from 4 to 5 pounds.

A paper on "The Removal of the Uterine Appendages" was read by Dr. Adam Wright. He gave examples of cases occurring in the General Hospital, Toronto, and discussed the application of the operation of removal to three varieties of conditions. In nervous diseases alone, he thought it unjustifiable as a rule; in fibroid tumors, when hemorrhages endangered life, he approved of the operation; in diseases of the tubes and ovaries, including hydro-salpinx, pyo-salpinx and hæmato-salpinx, the operation, he said, should be performed in certain cases. He reported several successful operations in illustration.

Dr. R. W. Powell, Ottawa, read a short paper on "Pelvic Hæmatocele," being a description of a case occurring in his practice, in Ottawa, in which pelvic hæmatocele was successfully removed, without any operative procedures, through the efforts of nature.

Dr. Palmer, Toronto, explained the intubation of the larynx, and answered a large number of

questions on his novel and apparently reasonable method.

Dr. White then read the report of the Committee on Ethics. The committee expressed the opinion that there are few, if any, members of the association who do not possess the ethical knowledge, the sense of honor, propriety and justice, which should at all times govern the conduct of gentlemen, and especially members of the medical profession, in their conduct towards each other, towards their patients and the public at large. The committee recommended that the president, vice-presidents and secretary of the association be a standing committee to whom any alleged breach of ethics by a member might be referred. Recognizing the influence of local medical associations, for promoting intellectual and scientific enquiry, and for the securing of a correct observance of medical ethics, the committee urged upon the members of the Ontario Association the wisdom of keeping alive and strengthening the various local associations, both with a view of their acting as feeders to the central society and of being nuclei for the dissemination of medical ethics throughout the province. The adoption of the report was deferred until the evening session, and the sitting adjourned.

In the evening, Dr. McDonagh, of Toronto, read an interesting paper on "Primary Tuberculosis of the Larynx." The writer expressed the belief that laryngeal tuberculosis sometimes at least, if not always existed prior to pulmonary tuberculosis. He cited one case which had come under his own notice where the patient suffered from hoarseness. A careful physical examination of the lungs did not indicate that those organs were affected. A camel's hair tube was passed over the larynx, and a microscopical examination of the mucus showed tubercular bacilli. He also had the opportunity of making a *post-mortem* examination of a subject at the Hospital, wherein the lungs were free from tubercular disease, but on the other hand the larynx was affected with tuberculosis. The practical value of the establishment of this fact would be, that it would be easier to get at the disease in the larynx than when it reaches the lungs.

Dr. Palmer, at the request of the association, exhibited his instruments for the performance of the operation of intubation. This exhibition raised an animated interchange of views on the respective values of intubation, tracheotomy and simple medication in the cure of diphtheria.

The report of the Committee on Public Health was then presented by Dr. Shaw. The report favored the placarding of houses where infectious diseases existed, and the exclusion of children from schools for at least 28 days after infection from diphtheria, and 49 days after scarlet fever.

Dr. Graham presented the report of the Committee on Ethics. The committee recommended the adoption of the code of ethics of the Ameri-