

Dr. Brinton mentioned a case of a child which lived nine or ten days with an open ductus arteriosus.

Dr. Miltenberger said that in Dr Neale's case the sphincter and anus were perfect. On introducing his finger to the end of the cul de sac he felt what appeared to him the end of the coecyx.

He thought that no cardiac trouble could account for the symptoms in the case. The cyanosis would not clear up entirely and then recur. He did not consider the condition one of collapse. There was no feebleness of pulse or coldness of surface. The child would lie in an apparently comatose condition, with no evidence of sensation, and then recover. The first attack followed immediately the operation, and evidently from shock; but after two or three days it could not be attributed to this cause. There was no chill or febrile condition.

After the child had commenced taking food he used quinine by inunction and also small doses of dialyzed iron, and as he believes with benefit from the latter.

He was inclined to account for the condition in this way:—A very feeble child had food forced upon it for eight or ten hours, and when it had taken in all it could it apparently fell into a condition similar to that of hibernating animals, and when the supply of food was exhausted it would recover and take more nourishment. This condition entirely disappeared after the first two weeks.

THE ONTARIO MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

This Association met on the morning of June 3rd, Dr. Moorhouse, of London, in the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved; and the President called upon delegates from the United States to seats upon the platform which call was responded to by Dr. Senn, of Chicago; Dr. Carman, of Buffalo; Dr. Meikle, of Buffalo; Dr Howard Kelly, of Baltimore; Dr. Mynter, of Buffalo. After a few remarks by these gentlemen, Dr. Teskey was called upon to read the address on Surgery. The subject of the address was "Carcinoma." Dr. Teskey dwelt upon irritation as a cause of carcinoma believing that in many cases inflammatory products, at first simple in character, by prolonged irritation took on malignant

action, and adjacent lymphatic glands became involved, and the tumor ultimately passing in character into a malignant one. He believed it quite possible for the changed character which the epithelial cells possess in epithelioma to be induced by simple irritation, and cited examinations of doubtful growths wherein many cells possessed malignant characters, whilst others were perfectly normal. He also spoke of the tendency in some cases to natural cure by sloughing, and cited a case of cancer of the breast where a suppurative process appeared to arrest the growth and development of a tumor, which, to all appearances, was cancerous. He had had the same under observation for seven years, and so far there was no evidence of the return of the malignant action which at first characterized the growth.

Dr. Senn, of Chicago, took part in the discussion, and dwelt upon the theory of Conheim, that embryonic elements remaining among the tissues accounted for the origin of the carcinoma. For himself he did not believe that irritation alone could cause carcinoma, and drew attention to the a change to the character of epithelium.

liability to such growth at seats where there was

Dr. Groves, Fergus, followed; he also doubted the influence of irritation causing such growth, and thought pigmentation and similar changes in cell elements might operate as a predisposing cause, and drew attention to the apparent heredity of carcinoma, and its particular liability to appear at certain periods of life when irritation generally was not particularly increased.

Dr. Teskey replied.

Dr. Oldright next had a paper on Dr. Senn's method of decalcified bone-filling, with the exhibition of a case in which the treatment had been tried. (This paper will appear in a later issue.)

The Association then divided into sections.

Wednesday Afternoon.

The Association met again in general session at 2.30 p.m. The President in the chair.

Vice-Presidents Dr. J. H. Richardson and Dr. J. A. Temple were invited to take their seats upon the platform.

The President read his annual address, in the course of which he gave a *resumé* of the History of Medicine, from the time of Hippocrates to the present, touching upon the salient features of its different epochs. In his closing remarks, the Pre-