

of constipation. He asked if the reader were opposed to the use of the ordinary food preparations.

DR. SHAW would like to know whether the dextrine, lactose or cane sugar made any difference in the amount of nitrogen eliminated. He had been using cane sugar instead of milk sugar and had found very little difference in the results obtained.

DR. BAZIN spoke of the difficulty of feeding children with any form of milk, modified or otherwise, where there was a careless mother or nurse in charge. Under such circumstances he thought it was much easier to trust the person in charge of the child to do the mixing of a certain amount of powder and water, than to keeping the milk fit for use.

DR. BLACKADER, in reply, in using the term cereo-gruel, had not referred to dextrinized gruels which might act as an irritant, and did not have the same effect in separating the curd of milk. In diarrhœa, the first and most important thing was to stop all milk for 24 hours or longer and to substitute a gruel. He did not incline to the theory that lactic acid inhibited the growth of all bacteria, though it might inhibit some of the more noxious forms. Where one could not have milk uncontaminated, it was certainly better to resort to condensed milk or some of the infant foods. He thought that the starch in very thin gruels might be digested as early as the sixth month, but not before that. He did not think we should go to extremes, every child's stomach should be tested and the food modified to suit the individual case, the test being that the child was comfortable and gaining in weight.

SIR WILLIAM HINGSTON thought that the question of beef juice not being essential to life had been settled thirty years ago. He spoke strongly against the prevailing custom, at least among the well-to-do, of too early weaning of the child.

Stated Meeting, October 3, 1902.

H. S. BIRKETT, M.D., VICE-PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR.

Recto-Vaginal Fistula due to Cancer of the Uterus.

DR. J. G. ADAMI showed this specimen, remarking that it was now rare to come across so well marked an example, as most cases came under care of the gynæcologists before reaching this stage. The patient was a woman of 50 or upwards, passing fæces per vaginam and with profuse diarrhœa. She did not complain of pain. At autopsy there was found a squamous cancer of the cervix uteri involving the