

imenters have shown that the application of very hot water to the cardiac region is of great service in stimulating the heart's action.

Dr. Oldright referred to the anæmia observed in chloroform administration as indicative of syncope tendency, and to the frequency of accidents in dentists' chairs, the latter being due perhaps to two causes, the semi-erect position, and the known danger of interference with the fifth nerve. He had made one trial with bromide of ethyl, using f.i. He entirely failed to anæsthetize the patient, and has never used it again.

Dr. Oldright then exhibited his method of treating empyema. After the chest is punctured with a trocar, and the pus drawn off, he attaches a tubing, passing through a vessel containing an antiseptic solution, and held some distance above the patient; the pleural cavity is then washed out and fluid is passed through until it returns quite clear, and this is repeated every few days. Dr. O. gave several cases treated in this way, in which the results had been very satisfactory. In one the expansion of the lung had been such that subsequently no difference could be detected between the two sides.

Dr. Jennings preferred a counter opening, but also advocated washing by siphon.

Dr. Fenwick thought the plan had no advantage over simple incision. This plan was now used by him in the Montreal General Hospital, and was very satisfactory. He employed Lister's dressings. Never advises aspiration, for the pus always re-collects. Does not think recovery is ever complete, but that there always remains some shrinking of the affected side.

Dr. Atherton formerly treated it by washings, but had abandoned the plan, finding it inconvenient, and reaching as good results by incision and dressing of carbolic oil. He agreed with Dr. Fenwick as far as concerned operations on adults or aged persons, but believed that in the young perfect expansion of a lung could be obtained. He alluded to the fact that sudden death had occurred from injecting the pleura.

Dr. Farrell advocated draining by a tube with the extremity beneath an antiseptic solution, as being cleanly and effectual. Always used an oval and not a round tube, as fitting better between the ribs.

Dr. Geo. Ross said that the procedure of Dr. Oldright contained nothing novel. It was better than syringing, as giving a less forcible stream.

The principle of very copious washings was that taught by Fraentzel and the Germans. He alluded to the plan by valvular drainage advocated by Dr. Phelps, of Chateaugay, N. Y., but could not admit that any other procedure ever gave better results than a large incision and Lister's dressing without any injections.

EVENING SESSION.

The President took the chair at 7.3 p.m.

Dr. Bessy, of Montreal, read a very interesting paper on "Vaccination from Animal Vaccine." In the paper he referred to the prominence which vaccination with lymph direct from the animal had already attained. He called attention to the bad results which had followed vaccination in the past, especially in former years in the city of Montreal, when done with long-humanized lymph, which had, in spite of every care used in its collection, conveyed various materies morbi associated with the vaccinal disease.

He took it for granted that certain propositions were now accepted by the profession from which other propositions naturally followed. 1st. That vaccination was our best prophylactic against small-pox. 2nd. That not to be disappointing it must be well and thoroughly done with lymph capable of reproducing a perfect vaccine vesicle. 3rd. That to avoid "accidents" the lymph must be pure. That to fulfil the obligation resting upon the practitioner it was necessary to avoid the use of either degenerated lymph from too long human transmission, or lymph containing blood impurities, which it could hardly fail to do if taken promiscuously from human subjects. He shewed, by drawings of the disease when in full bloom and the resulting scars, 15 varieties of typical vaccinal cicatrices here given. That bovine lymph or heifer transmitted lymph induces a development of vaccinia in a greater state of perfection, and of more protective efficacy, in consequence, than humanized lymph. That the calf lymph was benign in its action, and gave all the results of true Jennerian vaccination. He would not deny that humanized lymph might by carefulness in selection, in the hands of careful men, be used for even 30 or 40 years with apparently satisfactory results as regards accidents, but it was now established beyond cavil that each remove a greater distance from the animal perceptibly shortened the period of duration of the disease and diminished its effect on the constitution, thus lessening the amount of