

Dr. D. MARCIL then read a paper in French upon "Septic Peritonitis Consecutive to Appendicitis, and its Surgical Treatment." He reviewed the history of operative interference and made the somewhat startling claim that the first operation was done in Paris in 1893. He thought that some patients might be saved by operation even after general peritonitis had set in.

Dr. SMITH then showed pathological specimens, among which was a gall-stone removed from a portion of intestine contained in an umbilical hernia; also a melanotic sarcoma from the leg of a horse. The latter in the horse usually occurs along the course of the short saphena vein and oftenest in grey horses.

Dr. FRED. C. VALENTINE, of New York, next read a paper on "The Genito-urinary Instruments Required by the General Practitioner."

Dr. JAMES THORBURN, of Toronto, presented an interesting paper on "The Physician and Life-Insurance." He alluded to the phenomenal growth of insurance-companies in the past two or three years. The subject had, indeed, become so important that a special section had been made for it at the recent meeting of the British Medical Association in Edinburgh. In Canada and England, the amount of the policies was \$244,314,448, while in the United States it reached the fabulous sum of \$5,183,694,250. When such vast amounts are at stake, the utmost care and skill on the part of the physician should be exacted. Dr. Thorburn very vigorously protested against physicians permitting either Insurance Companies or candidates to influence them in their examinations and reports. He directed the attention of the younger practitioners to the following points in filling out a question-blank: All the questions asked should be answered completely and with discrimination. If a patient has had some disease mentioned, full particulars of this should be given, with dates, duration and probable effects. With reference to the health of relatives, the physician should not answer "don't know," but should take pains by careful questioning to get some idea of the state of the case. A history of pulmonary tuberculosis, syphilis, or insanity in the relatives, demanded particular care in the examination. His whole advice may be summed up in the statement that a full and careful examination should be made in every case, and no part of it slurred over.

Drs. Mullin, Muir, Dickson, Gauthier and Valentine took part in the discussion.

Dr. DICKSON advocated an attempt on the part of insurance companies to bring their question forms into uniformity.

Dr. GAUTHIER made an extremely warm attack on those doctors who indulge in lodge practice, and claimed that they were prostituting the