

On April 8th, Dr. Daniel Clark read a very interesting paper on "Brain Lesions," the materials for which were mainly derived from his own field and hospital observations in the late American civil war. Though the general tenor of this paper appeared almost completely to supersede the notion that mental integrity is in any way linked with cerebral condition, Dr. Clark declined to express any decided views on this important question. It is, however, to be hoped that he will on some future occasion feel disposed to enounce more clearly those convictions to which his collated facts appeared so definitely to point.

On 22nd April, Dr. Macdonald read a paper on Epithelioma Uteri, which was listened to by a full audience with marked attention, as its merits well deserved, for it was manifest that its author had not approached his subject without previous extensive research. In the discussion which the paper drew forth, Dr. Osler, of Montreal, who was present, in response to the request of the President, took a part, and was warmly greeted by the meeting.

This paper was the closing one of the year, and it certainly was no slovenly completion of your work. The manner in which Dr. Macdonald acquitted himself on this occasion was well calculated to lead the Society to entertain sanguine expectations of his future contributions, and it is sincerely to be hoped we shall yet stand largely indebted to his zealous industry.

I could wish that, within any moderate limits, I might recapitulate the other proceedings of the Society under the heads of "*Pathological Specimens*," and reports of "*Cases in Practice*." I must, however, restrict my remarks to the simple statement that both these contributions have been truly liberal and rich; and it is my conviction that every member who has been a regular attendant will promptly and cheerfully corroborate my words, whilst all will join with me in tendering our warm thanks to the gentlemen who have, in these respects, so generously contributed to our instruction; and as gratitude has been said to consist in a keen appreciation of future favours, let us hope that our good friends will endeavour to sustain us in the cultivation of this laudable virtue, by a

munificent prolongation of their kind attentions.

It now, gentlemen, devolves on me to tender to you all my most sincere thanks for the honourable position in which your kindness has kept me placed during the past two years; and I most frankly entreat you to believe that in declining nomination for a third time, I have been actuated by no other feeling than an earnest desire for your abiding prosperity. That I regarded the occupancy of your Presidential chair as no trivial honour, and no equivocal manifestation of your esteem, I feel assured you will all firmly believe; but my very appreciation of the honour of the position has been the chief cause of my determination to vacate it for the elevation of a successor,—for I have ever been an opponent of monopoly, and I regard a fair and judicious rotation of honorary distinctions as an important element of success in all co-operative organizations.

To my successor (whose election, I would venture to express the hope, will be by unanimous vote), I promise my most cordial and full support; and from all I have myself experienced at your hands, I am emboldened to pledge the same on your behalf.

ATROPIA IN SPERMATORRHOEA.—Dr. Stephanides had under his care a case of progressive muscular atrophy with beginning bulbar paralysis, complicated by profuse and rebellious spermatorrhœa. As the latter symptom could not be attributed to a condition of irritation in the genito-urinary passages, it seemed likely that relaxation and dilatation of the ejaculatory ducts had occurred as a result of irritation of that portion of the spinal cord which presides over the formation and evacuation of sperm. Regarding the condition of affairs as comparable to that found in salivary hypersecretion resulting from bulbar paralysis, it seemed likely that atropia, which proves useful in this disorder, should also be beneficial in spermatorrhœa from the same cause. Atropia was, therefore, administered in solution in the dose of $\frac{1}{100}$ grain every evening. In three days the spermatorrhœa was arrested, and in a very short time entirely cured.—*Jour. des Sci. Med.*, 1880, p. 36; from *Wiener Med. Presse*.