

the use of lavage and faradization of the stomach walls. He showed Einhorn's button, which the patient swallowed for the electrical seances, a cord being attached to the electrode to withdraw it when the treatment was over. Dr. Stockton also showed an ingenious device of his own for the electrical treatment. It consisted of an electrode on the end of a stillette, which was introduced through the stomach tube, which had previously been inserted to convey the salt water needed. At the end of the treatment, the electrode could be withdrawn, then the salt water, then the stomach tube.

Dr. Doolittle gave the history of a severe case where he had used Einhorn's apparatus with good success.

Dr. Hingston thought such treatment was unnecessary if the patient would observe three rules: first, to eat less; second, to eat more slowly; third, to refrain from drinking at meals.

Dr. Davidson said that the precautions referred to by the previous speaker were not sufficient, in his idea, when the disease had become established. He favored the treatment by lavage and electricity.

Dr. W. H. Hingston, of Montreal, then read a paper on "Cancer of the Breast." He referred to the various theories with regard to the causation, inclining to the microbic or the inflammatory. He advised that the axillary glands should not be removed unless affected. In dissection, after the primary incision, the finger was better than the knife to enucleate the mass. If the pectoral muscle were affected at all, he advised its entire removal. The stitches should be put in back from the line of incision, so as not to cause any undue irritation to the edges. He advocated removal, even up to half a dozen times, if necessary.

Dr. E. E. Kitchen, of St. George, gave a graphic account of the great International Congress held at Rome, to which he was a delegate.

Dr. J. F. W. Ross read an interesting paper on "Papilloma of the Ovary," reporting two cases. The disease usually attacked both ovaries. Two varieties might be spoken of, the first being applied to the growth before its rupture of the capsule, till which time it might be considered as non-malignant; the second, its condition, after rupturing the capsule, when it might be looked upon as malignant. He advised early operation. He presented sketches and water-colors of the pathological specimens. He also presented a cyst of the broad ligament which he had just removed.

Dr. McPhedran read a paper on "Diuretin," and cited several cases where it had been useful. These were cases of arterio-sclerosis and chronic cardiac diseases. He had found diuretin very helpful in relieving the symptoms where œdema was present, or where there was mitral incompetence. In large doses its effect was similar to poisoning by salicylic acid.

----- EVENING SESSION.

The first paper was by Dr. Primrose on "Sprains." He went into the pathology, diagnosis and treatment of these cases. He presented the history of some cases. His plan of treatment consisted in swathing the joint with a large quantity of cotton batting and bandaging over this very firmly. Massage was useful. Passive movements should be used, where there was

danger of adhesions, at the end of eight or ten days, especially if accompanied by a Pott's or Colles' fracture.

The Secretary then read a communication from the Secretary of the Prison Reform Association regarding the establishing of a home for inebriates. The Association passed a resolution in favor of this movement.

Dr. McKinnon introduced a motion recommending the establishment of a home for epileptics. This was unanimously supported.

Dr. E. Herbert Adams introduced a resolution favoring the establishment of a home for sufferers from pulmonary tuberculosis. This was also unanimously carried.

Dr. Johnston then presented the report of the special committee appointed to report on the matter of lodge practice: "The special committee on lodge practice begs to report that in their opinion the time has arrived when this Association should pronounce its judgment on the evils of club, lodge or contract practice, or engaging to do work at rates below that fixed by the legal tariff of the district, and should take some decided action in, first, calling upon all members of the Association to cease making, after the end of the current year, any further engagements to do such work; second, that the Secretary of this Association communicate at once with the Medical Council, and urge that body to issue a circular to each member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, informing him that any medical man persisting after this year in doing lodge or club practise shall be considered guilty of unprofessional conduct as defined by the statute in such case made and provided.

Certain phases of the question were warmly discussed, but the resolution carried unanimously.

The report of the Committee on Nomination was adopted.

The following gentlemen were elected as officers of the Association for the coming year:—President, Dr. R. W. Bruce Smith, Seaforth. Vice-presidents: 1st vice, Dr. A. A. Macdonald, Toronto; 2nd vice, Dr. A. B. Wellford, Woodstock; 3rd vice, Dr. W. J. Saunders, Kingston; 4th vice, Dr. Forest, Mount Albert. General Secretary, Dr. J. N. E. Brown, of Toronto. Assistant Secretary, Dr. Charles Temple, Toronto. Treasurer, Dr. J. H. Burns, Toronto.

The General Secretary, Dr. Wishart, then gave his report.

Dr. Harrison, President of the Dominion Medical Association, extended a hearty invitation to all the members to attend the Dominion Medical Association to be held in St. John's, New Brunswick, in August.

The President-elect was then installed, Dr. R. W. Bruce Smith, and after a neat speech, in which he thanked the Association for the honor done him, he declared the Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Association adjourned.

MEETING OF MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL HOSPITAL BOARD.

The Board of Trustees of the Medico-Chirurgical College met last evening and elected the following gentlemen to various chairs in that institution: Dr. Isaac Ott, of Easton, Pa., Professor of