

place the symptoms are urgent, and indicate severe shock with loss of blood.

The most important thing in connection with these cases is the early diagnosis. When we are called to a case with many of the symptoms of ordinary pregnancy, but also with an unusual amount of pelvic pain, often described by the patient as being of an agonizing character, and in such cases if we find on examination that a tumor exists on one side of the uterus, and that the tumor is distinctly sensitive to the touch, and if we find also irregular sanguinary discharge with shreddy portions of decidua, we may be fairly sure of the condition.

The diagnosis having been made, the question of treatment comes next in importance. We are reminded that some cases will progress to recovery unoperated, but I do not expect that in these enlightened days of aseptic surgery I need to say much on that line. I need not remind you of the futility of medicines or of the risks of that once vaunted remedy, electricity. I think all will agree that operation at the earliest date at which a diagnosis can be made is the only rational way to treat such cases. All, however, are not equally satisfied as to the route by which to reach and remove the offending mass. My experience is that every case must be treated on its merits. The sudden cases, where the bleeding is severe and the symptoms urgent, are best treated by abdominal section, for by that route we know that we can quickly reach the seat of trouble and stop the blood loss. In those cases where the diagnosis is made early and where the symptoms are not urgent, and especially if the mass can be felt low down and to the outside of the uterus, the vaginal route offers many advantages, especially if the pelvis is roomy. Whichever route is chosen, the operation should be as soon after diagnosis as possible, and should be conducted with all the precautions of modern surgery.

A CANADIAN ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

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EFFORTS have been made, in one way or another, at intervals during the past years, to establish an Academy of Medicine, or other medium, by means of which Canadian medicine in its literature and practice could have something of a national character. Like every other worthy movement, it has found obstacles in its way, *e.g.*: The great extent of our country makes it practically impossible for Canadian physicians to become sufficiently well acquainted with each other, to coöperate very heartily in carrying out any great scheme. Again, the commercial spirit of our age is very contagious. The "craze" at least to