

ought to lay hold with gratitude and confidence on the grand fact which had been established conclusively by direct experiment, viz.: that some of the most deadly diseases which afflict human and brute creatures are the result of the introduction of micro-organisms into the animal system; that they have been isolated and re-produced generation after generation by the most guarded, precise and definite methods of the laboratory, and that they can be so modified in their strength as to be safely introduced into healthy animals, and so protect them from the deadly effects produced by the unmodified poison. In view of the facts of the discoveries of recent years, they might surely "thank God and take courage" for the future. The difficulties before them were great. The life history of each class of these minute beings was so different, and the conditions under which they must be investigated were difficult, but there was no royal road to knowledge, and perseverance and research were certainly necessary. Yet they were on the road, and it only needed courage, faith and constant advance to open up newer, larger and brighter vistas of truth.

Dr. Fenwick, of Kingston, then read a paper on "Lacerations of the Cervix Uteri"; Dr. Groves, of Fergus, on "Prostatotomy," and Dr. Ferguson, of Toronto, on "Arsenical Neuritis," upon which some discussion took place by Drs. Covernton, Thorburn, Stewart, Teskey, Sheard and others.

The discussion on Medicine was opened by Dr. Arnot, of London, in an able paper on "Phosphaturia." In the discussion which followed, Dr. Bruce Smith, of Seaforth; McDowell, of Orillia; Brown, of Galt; Powell of Ottawa; and Strange, Thorburn and Ferguson, of Toronto took part.

The next paper was one by Dr. G. H. Fox, New York, on the "Various Methods of Treating Skin Diseases, with Special Reference to the Use of Chirurgical Instruments." Dr. Fox produced photographs of diseases before treatment and of the skin in its restored condition, and exhibited some of the instruments used for punctating and cutting. He also showed two patients he had operated on that day and whose disfigured faces he said his method would, by an earlier application, have perfectly cured. Drs. Graham, Oldright and Holmes took part in the discussion which followed.

Dr. Murray's paper on "Laceration of the Femoral Artery," concluded the afternoon's work.

In the evening, Dr. Taylor, of Goderich, gave a paper on "Extra-Uterine Pregnancy," and Dr. James Ross spoke of two cases which he had met with in his practice. This was followed by a paper by Dr. Gerster, of New York, on "The Antiseptic Principle as Applied to the Treatment of the Primary Induration and Initial Sore in Syphilis." This paper will appear in our columns. Dr. Holmes, Chatham, read a paper on "Puerperal

Fever," which was followed by one, by Dr. John H. Packard, of Philadelphia, on "Our Views of the Surgeons of the Last Century." This closed the proceedings of the first day.

June 9th.

Dr. Richardson took the chair at 9 a.m.

Before the programme for the session was taken up the following question was put and discussed:—"Is the continued employment of large doses of fluid extract of ergot likely to be injurious when employed in cases of fibroid tumours of the uterus when operation is inadmissible?" The opinions expressed concurred that no injurious effects were produced.

Dr. Lett, of Guelph, then read a paper on "The Relation between Mental Derangement and Masturbation." This was followed by a very interesting discussion in which Dr. Richardson and others took part. Then followed Dr. Strange's excellent paper on "Points in the Minor Surgery of the General Practitioner," which was listened to with much attention, and out of which arose a very useful and interesting discussion, during which the President warmly complimented Dr. Strange on the ability displayed in his paper, and urged the importance of using the surgical knife in cases of carbuncle and other tumors from blood poisoning. He also stated his practice of making a copious use of alcoholic stimulants in such cases. He said a bottle or a bottle and a half of brandy per day for an adult patient, and a bottle of port wine per day to a child, were nothing extraordinary, and had been followed by the best results.

Dr. Gerster, New York, was loudly applauded on rising to speak. He said common sense had a more important place in treatment than was sometimes conceded. While he agreed with the spirit of the paper, he would not go so far as to state that in all cases caustics should give way to the knife. Circumstances must always determine on the particular course to be adopted. One thing he wished particularly to refer to was the abuse of poulticing. It were better in many cases to dispense with the poultice, after operation, altogether, but it was necessary that patients should be urged to a proper use of it when it was applied.

The Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, here entered the hall, and on being introduced to the Association was warmly applauded. He responded in a short but thoughtful speech, welcoming the members of the Association, and expressing the wish that they might often meet in the same place. Dr. J. E. Graham, of Toronto, President of the Canadian Medical Association, then read a paper on "Herpes Zoster," which was well received.

In the afternoon, the following cablegram, addressed to J. E. White, Secretary, was read:—"The Queen thanks the members of the Ontario