

Nova Scotia, Drs. McKeen and Hattie. Manitoba, Drs. Blanchard and Nelson. North West Territories, Drs. Haultain and Macdonald. Prince Edward Island, Drs. Maclaren and McNeil. British Columbia, Drs. Edwards and Richardson.

The use and abuse of the various cauterizing agents in the treatment of nasal affections was treated by E. A. Kirkpatrick, of Halifax. He referred first to the delicacy and importance of the nasal mucous membrane, and said that too often it was the subject of too harsh treatment. Caustics were used, perhaps, more in hypertrophic rhinitis than for anything else, and often too severely. Of the caustics he used, chromic acid, tri-chlor-acetic acid and the electro-cautery were the principal. The chromic acid he used in anterior applications, the cautery for the posterior applications. By the injudicious use of caustics he had seen the mucous membrane destroyed. And in some cases he had seen very serious sequelæ follow in connection with the ear, such as loss of hearing, and mastoid disease.

The Address in Medicine was delivered by Dr. Bayard of St. John, N.B.; subject—The Influence of the Mind on the Body. This was, he claimed, a subject of growing importance in this rushing age. Most authorities were agreed that surgery and medicine were rapidly advancing; but it was also agreed that nervous diseases were on the increase, particularly insanity and neurasthenia. This was largely due to the energy, competition, worry, compulsory education, sensational novels, newspapers, speculation and unrest that characterizes the last part of this century. Another cause was the migration from the country into the town, where the strife for existence was greater and sanitary surroundings bad. Relief from this condition of affairs was largely through the instrumentality of educational reform and the employment of preventive measures generally.

As an outcome of one of the points referred to in the Address, at the suggestion of Dr. Hingston, Dr. Bayard moved, seconded by Dr. Hingston, that the system of education generally pursued in the Dominion of Canada draws too largely upon the brain tissue of children, and materially injures the mental and bodily health. Drs. Cameron of Toronto, and Powell of Ottawa, thought the terms of the resolution were too sweeping, that there was no specific statement as to what department of the school system was at fault, nor to what portion of the Dominion it more especially applied. Our young people, Dr. Cameron thought, were not suffering, the older people neither, from too much education. The educational system had been the subject of the best thought of our best men, and he considered the motion too condemnatory. A resolution was then passed

that the matter be referred to a committee consisting of Dr. Powell, Dr. Hingston, Dr. Graham and Dr. Bayard.

The committee appointed to report on the President's Address reported on the matter of inter-provincial registration. It was adopted. Dr. Daniel moved, seconded by Dr. Powell, that a committee be appointed in which each of the provinces shall be represented to draw up a form of medical act, which, after being adopted by this Association, shall be presented to each provincial legislature, to be by them passed into law; and that the committee that brought in the report be asked to name such committee.

Dr. Buller moved, seconded by Dr. Laphorn Smith, that a committee be appointed, with power to add to their number, to consider the best means of obtaining a uniform standard of medical education for the Dominion of Canada; and that said committee report at the next meeting of the Association. This was carried. The discussion over the above question was long and animated, and taken part in by several of the men from the different provinces represented at the Association.

"Functional Derangements of the Liver" was the title of a paper by Dr. J. E. Graham of Toronto. Little was known of the liver and its functions until comparatively recent years; but new light was being constantly thrown on its pathology since the discovery of its glycogenic functions, the peculiarity of its circulation and its work of manufacturing urea. The term "renal inadequacy," characterized by deficiency of urea, and subjectively by susceptibility to cold, slowness in the repair of wounds, and inability to stand ordinary surgical operations, with no apparent structural change in the kidneys, would, he considered, be more properly designated if called "hepatic inadequacy," as all the symptoms could more easily and reasonably be shown to be the result of hepatic rather than renal disorder. When the hepatic function of producing glycogen was impaired, the hepatic cells lost their power of arresting poisons from entering the general circulation. The poisons which acted deleteriously upon the hepatic cells might be classified:—1. Those introduced from without, as arsenic or poison from decomposing meats, etc. 2. Poison, the result of the action of bacteria as found in fermentation of the stomach. 3. Toxines produced in infective diseases. 4. Poisons from the intestine.

Dr. Hingston reported four cases of operations on the brain. The first two were for epilepsy. The first without the results hoped for. The second was operated on for cephalgic pain located in one spot. It had been incessant and severe for a year. The Doctor trephined, and found a hydatid pressing on the brain,