

puis, of Kingston, in the trying ordeal through which he recently passed by the unfortunate death of his son, was adopted. Another resolution, offering the Association's condolence to the family of the late Dr. Brouse, of Brockville, was also carried.

The morning session was brought to a close by Dr. A. M. Rosebrugh, who exhibited a full set of uterine electrolytic instruments.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was opened by the President, Dr. J. W. Rosebrugh, of Hamilton, in a somewhat lengthy inaugural address. After expressing his thanks to the Association for the high honor conferred upon him, he spent some time in advocating the formation of this Association as a branch of the British Medical, which now contains over 40,000 members. The chief part of the paper was, however, taken up with a medical retrospect of the last thirty-nine years in this province, in which he sketched briefly the characteristics of the then Toronto Professors, and showed that the method of placental expression taught by Dr. Workman was that now spoken of as Crede's. In conclusion the Dr. advocated earnestly the placing of such facilities for scientific study and research at the disposal of our students as shall obviate the present necessity of going far abroad to prosecute post-graduate study.

The guests of the Association were then introduced and took seats on the platform. They were Dr. C. C. Rice, Dr. Wyeth, Dr. Fox, Dr. Corning, New York; Dr. Johnstone, Danville, Ky.; Dr. Gardner, Montreal, and Sir James Grant, Ottawa.

The discussion on surgery was opened by Dr. Grassett, who read a useful paper on "Urethral Discharges," and dealt with the subject under the following sections according to the nature of the discharge. 1st. Catarrhal urethritis being either (a) simple, such as that set up by leucorrhœal discharge, excessive or violent coition, or mechanical irritation, or (b) specific urethritis or gonorrhœa. 2nd. Chronic discharge or gleet. 3rd. Prostatorrhœa and 4th. Spermatorrhœa. Referring to the cause of a specific inflammation of the urethra the reader did not regard it altogether proved to be always due to the presence of gonococci. The almost constant presence of gonococci suggests that they are possessed of causative properties. The pathology of gleet probably depends upon

the fact that the inflammation has spread from the mucous membrane to the submucous tissues causing a thickened and granular condition of both.

The balance of the afternoon was taken up with papers on the following subjects and discussions thereon: "Soft Myoma," by Dr. A. W. Johnstone, of Danville, Kentucky; "Bacteria" and their influence on the blood and tissues, by Dr. Sheard, Toronto; "Empyema," by Dr. Whiteman, Shakespear, and Dr. Holmes, Chatham.

EVENING SESSION.

The President introduced Hon. Charles Drury, Minister of Agriculture, to the Association. The honorable gentleman said that he recognized the great influence exercised by the medical profession on the political thought of the country. He congratulated the profession in Ontario on having such a useful and important organization as the Medical Association, assuring his hearers that meetings such as he addressed cannot but result in good to the people of the province. He was glad of the sympathy extended by the Ontario Government to medical education in the province. He wished the Association all manner of success, taking his seat amid applause.

Dr. McCallum, of London, gave his "Notes of Clinical Interest from the Pathology of 1887," his lecture being well received.

Anatomy Act.—It was moved by Dr. Geikie and seconded by Dr. Roe, "That this Association would regard with great satisfaction the modifying of the Anatomy Act by the Legislature of Ontario as soon as possible, so as to make it more efficient in promoting the advancement of medical and surgical science by securing a more adequate supply of anatomical material; the study of anatomy being the basis of all sound medical education."

Dr. Workman wanted to know why the bodies of criminals were not secured in the interests of science. It was disgraceful that medical students were forced to raid graveyards for bodies.

The resolution was carried.

Malarial Diseases.—Malaria as the cause of disease was treated of in an able paper by Dr. Mullin, of Hamilton. He said that a great many cases are diagnosed as due to malaria, while a proper and painstaking examination would show that the cause of the disease had been something else.

The paper was discussed by Drs. Workman, Geikie and Richardson, all of whom condemned