

our fellow-practitioners on cases of medical ethics. I always make such answer their own questions. No study of the law is necessary. When in doubt, act towards another, be he doctor or patient, as you would wish him to act towards you if the positions were changed, and you will not be far wrong. Never forget the facile courtesy which marks the gentleman; he only can be the true physician.

A few words about our society, and I will have done. In the past we have had some papers and discussions which were hardly up to the mark; but we have had others which were as bright with eloquence and as pregnant with scientific facts as one could wish for. I would urge upon you all to keep not merely abreast of the times. The man who will be successful will keep not only abreast of, but well ahead of what has gone before. Let me urge upon you each and every one to attend regularly to the meetings, and come prepared to take an active part in the proceedings. We want constant and incisive criticism; not carping at, but judging of the proceedings with the clear eye of science.

I thank you very much for the patience and attention with which you have listened to me to-night, and close with strong hope of having your full and earnest support in the endeavor to make the meetings of this year surpass those of any former season.

Odor as a Symptom of Disease.

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THE chief functions of the nose are: (1) Respiration; (2) olfaction; (3) resonator to the voice; (4) office of regulator of the aeration of the middle ears. The normal daily secretion of the nasal chambers is about one pint, which comes chiefly from the turbinated bodies, and is used in moistening the air before it reaches the lower respiratory organs. The nasal chambers heat the air for respiration and aid in modulating and modifying the voice sound, giving it proper resonance. Infinitesimal odorous particles dissolved and floating in the air are carried into the nasal fossæ and impinge upon the hairy terminations of the nerve filaments; thence the sensation is conveyed to the olfactory centres. There is but little loss in weight of musk and other strongly odorous substances after they have freely evolved their effluvia for several years. It is the mucous membrane of the upper half of the