

ethmoid sinus, frontal sinus, etc. He pointed out the characteristic features seen where each of these was involved. The effects of the poison were also noticed on the nervous and muscular structures of the parts involved. The sense of smell was often lost.

Dr. Fox (New York) then gave an exhibition of lantern slides, illustrating syphilis of the skin, principally, in its various forms. The first slide showed an immense nævus immediately below the eye on a patient's face. The second slide showed the appearance of the face after its removal. The operation had been a brilliant one, as the nævus had been completely eradicated. The patient himself was present, whom the members examined. The result was extremely good. The other slides which had been prepared by Dr. Fox were excellent, and the views of them upon the canvas were splendid illustrations of all the various forms of cutaneous syphilides. A vote of thanks was tendered to Dr. Fox for his interesting and instructive lecture.

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*Thursday Morning, June 7th.*

Dr. Harrison (Selkirk) in the chair.

Dr. E. E. King read a paper on "UNCURED GONORRHOEA, CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES." He dealt with the unfortunate result of an infected person marrying, and the great care that should be taken in examining to see if the disease has been wholly cured. He dwelt on the difficulty of getting these patients to follow directions, and to appreciate the real dangerous character of the trouble. He read certificates furnished by physicians to the husband of a patient of his who had taken the precaution before marrying to secure documentary evidence as to his freedom from this disease, when a careful examination would have shown that the disease was still lingering. He characterized the giving of such certificates as actionable malpractice; only the nature

of the affair relieved the culpable physician from having the matter aired in a court of law.

Dr. W. H. B. Aikins asked that Dr. King be more specific as to the character of injections he prescribed.

Dr. Campbell (Seaforth) liked the paper, and thought the subject important. In his practice he had not had a case of disease of women produced by this cause. He thought no man ought to marry when afflicted with this disease, and physicians ought to be careful about giving certificates in relation thereto.

Dr. Harrison thought it was by reason of his being a country practice that he had not seen these cases. At an American medical convention he attended it was recommended that there should be circumcision in the case of all male infants, as a protection against syphilis and gonorrhœa, but, considering that only one in a thousand is afflicted with the troubles, he did not think that all should be deprived of their foreskins. If reports were true as to the result of city education, he thought the persons in the city ought to be very much interested in the paper read.

Dr. King, in reply, was pleased to state that the percentage of cases in cities was not so high as was sometimes reported, though more frequent than imagined. The disease was one alike neglected by patient and physician. It would take too long for him to indicate the treatment. There were cases of uncured gonorrhœa not permanent in their symptoms, and a person might have the dregs of the disease locally situated, and not be thoroughly aware of it, having had it so long as to become used to it. Too often when such a patient comes to the physician, he gets just the advice he wants—he wants you to tell him he is all right. The urine had to be carefully examined for shreds. Without doing this, one could not safely give a certificate.