

wall. One of these was done at the Samaritan only a week ago, in the presence of several members of this Society, who can testify to the number and density of the adhesions which were binding the ovaries down; but five of them date back from six months to two years, and are now menstruating without pain. This method has, I think, a good future, as we are coming more and more to realize that the ovaries should never be sacrificed if it is possible to save them.

To sum up my experience:—

50 per cent. were cured by therapeutic and hygienic measures, including pregnancy.

25 per cent. were cured by rapid dilatation and curetting.

12½ per cent. were cured by electricity negative pole.

5 per cent. were cured by removal of appendages.

7½ per cent. being impatient went to other institutions, where eventually most of them had the appendages removed.

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## Medical Society Proceedings.

### MONTREAL MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

*Stated Meeting, Oct. 16th, 1896.*

GEORGE WILKINS, M.D., President, in the Chair.

#### MALFORMATION OF THE HANDS AND FEET.

Dr. A. E. GARROW exhibited a child with malformation of the hands and feet, and showed an excellent skiagraph of the hands taken by Professor Callendar, of McGill University.

Dr. JAS. BELL pointed out the fact that here the usual history of heredity was wanting. No other members of the family or of former generations had been similarly affected. He contrasted this with a case exhibited by himself on a previous occasion, in which several members of one family had a similar malformation.

#### MOUTH CONCRETION.

Dr. JAS. BELL exhibited a large mass of calcareous matter which he had removed from the mouth of a patient under his care.

#### A CASE OF ACUTE HODGKIN'S DISEASE.

Dr. J. T. ARGUE read for Dr. G. D. Robins and himself a paper on a case of this disease.

Dr. H. A. LAFLEUR thought that we had been attaching too much importance to the microscopic appearances of the blood in such cases; and judging of the disease by the state of the white corpuscles, leukæmia might exist without much increase of the leucocytes, and at times where the patient had been under treatment, as far as the blood examination went, it was no longer eukæmic blood, though the other signs of the disease are present, such as enlargement of the spleen, liver and lymphatic glands.