

Thoracic Phenomena," Chas. Sheard, Toronto ;
 "Its Digestive Phenomena," T. S. Harrison,
 Selkirk.

Papers by Guests.—"Cancer of the Breast in its Clinical Aspect," W. H. Hingston, Montreal. "Cholecystenterostomy and Gastro-duodenostomies by aid of Murphy's Button," H. Mynter, Buffalo. Papers are also expected from, A. R. Robinson, New York ; G. W. Fox, New York ; J. Stewart, J. C. Cameron, and T. G. Roddick, Montreal, etc.

Papers by Members. "Atrophic Rhinitis," J. Price Brown, Toronto. "The Contagiousness of Diphtheria," J. R. Hamilton, Port Dover. "The Artificial Feeding and Care of Infants," J. W. McCullough, Alliston. "Placenta Prævia—a Case," J. Campbell, Seaforth. "McGill's Operation for Prostatic Enlargement," A. McKinnon, Guelph. "Photographing Pathological Specimens," N. A. Powell, Toronto. "Treatment of Consumption," E. Herbert Adams, Toronto. "Law vs. Theory in Therapeutics," G. M. Aylsworth, Collingwood. "Inflammation of the Frontal Sinus," F. N. G. Starr, Toronto. "Cholecystotomy," R. Whiteman, Shakespeare. "Cephalhæmatoma," E. Bromley, Bright. "Surgical Interference in Typhlitis—When ? How ?" G. A. Bingham, Toronto. "Hip-joint Disease, Diagnosis and Treatment," W. W. Bremner, Toronto. "The International Congress of 1894," E. E. Kitchen, St. George. "Uncured Gonorrhœa, Causes and Sequences," E. E. King, Toronto. "Placenta Prævia with Hydatids," A. Bethune, Seaforth. "Paralysis Agitans," E. H. Stafford, Toronto. "Treatment of Morphia Poisoning by Permanganate of Potash—Report of Experiments," Graham Chambers, Toronto. "Headache," D. Clark, Toronto. "Report of Cases of Abdominal Section, with Remarks on Same," A. Meek, London. "Supra-pubic Lithotomy—a Case," W. J. Gibson, Belleville. "A Note on the Therapeutics of Diuretin," A. McPhedran, Toronto. "Papilloma of the Ovary—Report of Two Cases, with Photographs and Drawings," Jas. F. W. Ross, Toronto. Papers are also expected from, A. B. Welford, Woodstock ; J. M. Cotton, Lambton Mills ; R. King, Peterboro' ; L. Brock, Guelph ; W. Britton, Toronto ; J. E. Eakins, Belleville, etc.

THE RHEUMATIC NATURE OF CHOREA.—Sir Dyce Duckworth, of London, *Med. Rec.*, presented a communication with this title, of which the following were the conclusions : 1. Chorea is not only, as is generally believed, related to rheumatism, but is itself a variety and a manifestation of this disease. 2. Chorea is a form of cerebral rheumatism, representing one of the many extra-articular varieties of this disease. 3. Lesions may be found in the heart and in the brain, and, as far as we can say to-day, the cortical region is the part involved. 4. It is impossible to distinguish, during life or after death, any difference between the endocarditis due to rheumatism and that which is supposed to be due to chorea. 5. Shock, mental overwork, or physical emotion are the causes ordinarily producing chorea, but these can give rise to the disease only in children who have inherited the rheumatic habit. 6. The symptoms of chorea point to the action of certain systemic poisons, and, as these have been shown to be the efficient cause of rheumatism in about eighty per cent. of all cases, so we ought to conclude that it is the efficient cause of all cases of chorea, or that at most in a small percentage the disease results from the action of some other toxic substance having a remarkable affinity to the rheumatic poison. 7. As the manifestations of rheumatism are now clinically recognized in parts of the body other than the joints, so chorea may be considered as a variety of rheumatism specially affecting the brain.

ELECTRICITY IN AMENORRHŒA.—Panecki, *Ther. Monatsh.* ; *Br. Med. Jour.*, has found electricity, and particularly the faradic current, the most successful means of dealing with amenorrhœa. It is necessary that the poles should be introduced into the uterus and be allowed to act there. This treatment is well borne, and the current can be increased at each sitting, the number of the latter required averaging from five to thirty, and their duration five to fifteen minutes during successive days. The author's experience includes 18 cases in which the cure of the condition was established a year or more ago, the patients still remaining well. One of these, a married woman aged 31, had never menstruated, though she was subject to periodical affections (severe headache, etc.) The treatment on various