

referred to a committee, consisting of Drs. Powell, Hingston, Graham, and Bayard.

The committee appointed to report on the President's address reported on the matter of inter-provincial registration. It was adopted.

Dr. Daniel moved, seconded by Dr. Powell, that a committee be appointed in which each of the provinces should be represented, to draw up a form of Medical Act, which, after being adopted by this Association, should be presented to each Provincial Legislature, to be by them passed into law; and that the committee that brought in the report be asked to name such committee.

Dr. Buller moved, seconded by Dr. Laphthorn Smith, that a committee be appointed, with power to add to their number, to consider the best means of obtaining a uniform standard of medical education for the Dominion of Canada, and the said committee report at the next meeting of the Association. This carried.

The discussion over the above question was long and animated and taken part in by several of the men from the different provinces represented at the Association.

Dr. Buller read a paper on "The Present Status of Asthenopia."

"Some Functional Derangements of the Liver," was the subject of a paper by Dr. J. E. Graham, of Toronto. He reviewed the history of the physiology and the pathology of the liver, and showed that there were other, and no less important, functions of the organ besides its biliary function. He then outlined the complete work that the liver performs in the human economy. Its importance as a blood-elaborating and fat forming organ in the foetus must be great when it was equal in weight to all the rest of the body at the end of the first month; in the proportion of one-third at the end of the third, and one sixteenth at the end of the fifth. The doctor then discussed the question of "Hepatic Inadequacy," a condition induced by the action of certain poisons upon the hepatic cells. The hepatic cells stored up the glycogen till needed by the economy, and when this function was impaired various clinical phenomena were observable. Their work as manufacturers of urea was also disturbed. As to treatment, the exact cause of the "biliousness" or kindred trouble, should be found out, in order to treat successfully.

The diet should be most carefully attended to; starchy foods should be interdicted; milk, on account of its easy assimilation and diuretic action, was valuable. To assist the circulation, certain forms of exercise were recommended; massage over the region of the gall bladder was helpful, promoting the egress of bile from it; and free purgation was very essential. The drugs, calomel, euonymus, podophyllum and others, were then discussed. Where the manufacture of urea was incomplete, treatment directed to increase of metabolism was recommended massage, bathing, drinking of mineral waters. The great point to aim at was to secure the integrity of the hepatic cells. Dr. Graham discussed the question of treatment in a full and scientific manner.

Dr. Hingston reported four cases of Operations on the brain. The first two were for epilepsy. The first without the results hoped for. The second was operated on for cephalgic pain located in one spot. It had been incessant and severe for a year. The doctor trephined and found a hydatid tumor pressing on the brain, pediculated, which he removed. The patient made a good recovery. The next case was that of a young man, whom the doctor presented, who had suffered for twenty years as the result of a fall and injury to the right side of the brain. He was the subject of paralysis of the left arm, which was drawn up and flexed, the fingers also being flexed in their terminal phalanges and extended in the first. The orbicularis and zugomatic muscles and the others on the left side were spasmodic and over-developed, the pupil was contracted, the vision and hearing on that side impaired. On operating a thickened portion of bone was found impinging on the brain tissue, surrounded by a cartilaginous material which nature had thrown about it. There was no bleeding upon its withdrawal. The expression of the face at once became relaxed and the patient seemed almost complete in his facial appearance. The arm had improved. Dr. Hingston recommended the use of a large trephine, two inches in diameter, for these operations.

Dr. Shepherd, of Montreal, gave the history of a case of removal of the entire upper limb for a chondro-sarcoma, involving the shoulder joint; also of the removal of a large enchondroma of the pelvis. The first operation had not been done