

vomited, these cases differ from those that have been described under the head of cyclic and recurrent vomiting. He had seen many such cases, and some like the fatal case reported. In some of the cases the vomited matters were extremely acid. He had had these matters examined chemically, with the hope of finding some leucomaine, but so far with negative results. In regard to the treatment, the only remedy that had been of benefit, had been antipyrine. In one or two cases this had apparently stopped the attacks.

Dr. F. W. WHITNEY, of Boston, presented specimens from two cases of *Cretinism*.

Dr. JOHN H. MUSSER, of Philadelphia, read a paper on *Primary Cancer of the Gall-bladder and Ducts*. The speaker, after describing two cases of this affection that had come under his observation, reviewed the cases that had been reported and presented the following conclusions:—Primary cancer of the gall-bladder is not so rare as is generally believed. It occurs in the female nearly three times as often as in the male. A large number (fifty-seven per cent.) of the cases occur under the age of sixty. Gall-stones are an exciting cause, especially in persons predisposed to the affection. The organ is generally not much enlarged save as the result of secondary processes.

Dr. HENRY FORMAD, of Philadelphia, read a paper on *The Anatomical and Physiological Relations of Lesions of the Heart and Kidneys*. The paper was based upon the post-mortem study of three hundred cases observed in public and private practice.

Dr. P. G. ROBINSON, of St. Louis, read a paper on *The Contagium of Diphtheria*. The subject is one which merits our most earnest and continued study, because of the prominent place it occupies among the prevailing causes of annual mortality, and because of the diversity of opinion which is entertained in regard to its etiology, pathology and treatment. The disease has become familiar to the practitioner only within the last generation, although traced historically to a very remote period. It prevails very generally throughout this continent, and constitutes one of the chief and most constant causes of mortality, which amounts to nearly 125 per thousand of the population of the