

these serums, which, though they seem to produce beneficial results in some cases, are followed in others by high temperatures, erythematous rashes, and even death. He thought as good results could be obtained by the old method of treatment by removing the source of infection.

r. Primrose said that the signs of peritoneal invasion did not occur until so late a stage in the case that operation was not advisable. Not only might as good results be obtained from other methods of treatment as by the serum treatment in these cases, as the last speaker had held; but there was proof that the antistreptococcic serum did injury by producing the second toxine spoken of through the death of the germs.

X Rays on the Blind.—Dr. G. S. Ryerson said that with the assistance of Dr. King he had made some observations of the effect of the X rays on the blind, having heard and seen that such cases had been able to see through the use of the rays. Some of the subjects were only partially blind, and others totally. In one case the eye was gone entirely. After a most careful examination they noted that those in whom there was some degree of perception of light, and also in those who could to some degree perceive bodies, the X rays were visible. Those who were absolutely blind had no perception of light whatever.

Cardiac Murmurs.—Dr. J. E. Graham presented a heart. The patient had four murmurs before death—a direct and regurgitant aortic, a pre-systolic mitral and a systolic mitral. The aortic valves were badly degenerated, the result of syphilis. The mitral pre-systolic murmur, according to Flint, was due to the fact that the left ventricle never became free, there being always a certain amount of blood in it, the blood preventing the mitral valve from coming in contact with the wall; the segment of the valve being kept a little towards the centre of the chamber, when the left auricle contracted the blood would be driven over this prominent portion of the valve and the murmur produced. It was different in the heart shown. It was pointed out that when the chamber was dilating one of the segments was drawn over by one of the shortened chordæ tendineæ, the blood passing over which produced the murmur.

Röntgen Rays.—Dr. E. E. King then gave a demonstration of the Röntgen rays. He described the method of production of the electricity and the various apparati needed to produce the ray. Many excellent skiagraphs were then shown representing various normal and abnormal conditions. The Fellows, with the fluoroscope, were able to examine their own and their fellows' osseous framework and numerous articles separated from the tube by intervening objects.

Refreshments were then served, after which the Society adjourned.