

patient were left at any moment perforation might take place. However, in the forty cases he had operated on, thirty were perforated and abscess was present at the time of operation. In three the appendix was wholly gangrenous. And here, he said, one could not wait for the tumor formation or the abscess, because there was none. In two the appendix was bound down; in three the appendix was not perforated, but gave rise to urgent symptoms, yet there was no abscess found. He used to follow the waiting treatment, but found it unsatisfactory. The mortality was much greater than that of his eleven months of the new plan. The greatest mortality statistics for the operation only amounted to from two to three. The operation as a rule was not difficult. He considered the plan of waiting for pus not the best surgery. The very mild cases where the symptoms passed off in, say, twelve hours, he would not interfere with: they were probably only cases of cecitis.

Dr. Morrison, of St. John, read a paper entitled "Eye-strain Headaches." It has been alleged that ninety per cent. of all headaches were due to eye-strain. This he believed to be true. Many of such were attributed to other causes, as biliousness, "womb trouble," nervousness, masturbation, over-work, etc., when the real cause was overlooked, an over-worked condition of the muscle of accommodation—the ciliary muscle. This condition of the delicate muscle was brought about by attempts to correct varying degrees of astigmatism. No cornea hardly had perfect curvature in every direction; and it was these slight degrees of curvature, often overlooked, even by the specialist, that lay back of these headaches. The use of cylindrical glasses, with low dioptric power, always relieved the muscle, and consequently, the headaches. Constitutional treatment was also advocated, and the avoidance of those conditions of life that tended to increase the trouble.

The subject of Diseases of the ovaries and tubes was gone into by Dr. Smith, of Montreal. In gonorrhœal salpingitis, the clinical history of which he went into, the only safe treatment was extirpation; this was also the course to pursue in the tubercular form, if the general constitution were not too much infected with the poison. He advised medicinal treatment for the functional disorders of the appendages. The paper was illus-

trated by a number of interesting cases, and the presentation of tubes and ovaries which he had removed.

THURSDAY MORNING.

After the opening the Nomination Committee brought in the following report: President, Dr. Bayard, of St. John; General Secretary, F. N. G. Starr, of Toronto; Treasurer, H. B. Small, of Ottawa. Provincial officers: Ontario, Vice President, Dr. Shaw, of Hamilton; Secretary, Dr. Fenwick, of Kingston; Quebec, Drs. Armstrong and Campbell, of Montreal; New Brunswick, Drs. McLaren and McNally; Nova Scotia, Drs. McKeen and Hattie; Manitoba, Drs. Blanchard and Nelson; North-West Territory, Drs. Haultain and Macdonald; Prince Edward Island, Drs. McLaren and McNeil; British Columbia, Drs. Edwards and Richardson.

Dr. Bayard delivered the address in Medicine, taking for his subject the influence of the mind on the body. The paper outlined the anatomy and physiology of the nervous system, specially referring to the nerve route of pain. Instances were given where emotions of various sorts caused contraction or dilatation of the terminal arteries with hyperæmia and secretion in glands, or anemia and checked secretion. The various nervous diseases were referred to, their causation discussed, and their prevention recommended, through a reformation in our educational and social systems.

As an outcome of one of the points referred to in the address at the suggestion of Dr. Hingston, Dr. Bayard moved, seconded by Dr. Hingston, that the system of education generally pursued in the Dominion of Canada draws too largely upon the brain tissue of children and materially injures the mental and bodily health. Drs. Cameron, of Toronto, and Powell, of Ottawa, thought the terms of the resolution were too sweeping that there was no specific statement as to what department of the school system was at fault, nor to what portion of the Dominion it more especially applied. Our young people, Dr. Cameron thought, were not suffering (the older people neither) from too much education. The Educational system had been the subject of the best thought of our best men, and he considered the motion too condemnatory. A resolution was then passed that the matter be