

and freedom from danger with which Thomas' blunt curette was used as a diagnostic and curative agent, in cases of menorrhagia due to retained placental tufts and to polypoid vegetation.

The extent to which the medicated cotton tampons have taken the place of pessaries was noted, the value of glycerine tampons and hot water douches in the treatment of subinvolution were briefly touched upon.

The paper concluded by the relating of a case of chronic cystitis in a female patient under Emmet's care, which was cured by having a vesico vaginal fistula made so as to give the bladder perfect rest.

HAMILTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SOCIETY.

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The President, Dr. White, in the chair.

Specimens were shewn by Dr. McCargow of two kidneys containing a number of gummatous growths, the following report being given of the case by Dr. J. Cochrane:—When the patient entered the hospital there was no history of syphilis to be obtained. Soon afterwards two growths like horns appeared on the forehead, evidently of a fibroid nature. Afterwards chest symptoms appeared, there being effusion, which, after a small amount of fluid was withdrawn by a hypodermic needle, seemed to subside. There was also noticed a gradual hardening of the glands of the body. Specific treatment was adopted but was of no benefit, the patient dying of exhaustion. Post mortem—there were thickening of the pleura and general adhesions; the cavity contained between eight and twelve ounces of fluid; there was also effusion into the pericardium. The left lung was healthy, but there was great fibroid thickening of the right, there being a fibrous band passing through it from pleura to pleura. Liver and spleen were healthy, but the kidneys were enlarged and congested and contained a number of large yellow gummata. The peritoneal glands were enlarged, while the glands of the groin were broken down. In reference to this case, Dr. Woolverton, under whose charge the patient had been, stated that

at first she had indefinite pains in her legs; the growth on the right frontal region had increased in size up to the time of the patient's death. Two months before she began to have a cough and continued elevation of temperature, the dulness extended rapidly and the chest was seen to be enlarged; after the exploratory aspiration the effusion seemed to decrease, and friction râles were heard, so further operation was postponed; the symptoms improved for a while, but afterwards enlargement again took place, and death at the last was rather quicker than expected. The disease of the lungs he considered to be syphilitic.

Dr. Malloch thought that it was a case of tertiary syphilis, and that the swellings on the scalp were not properly interpreted, for if their softness had been considered, they would not have been thought secondary, as they had been suspected to be.

The other specimens shown were a uterus with a growth attached to the fundus of the size of a strawberry, and two intermuscular growths, and a portion of cancerous liver. The history given by Dr. Cochrane was as follows: There was no definite symptom at first except an inability to retain anything on the stomach, which was thought due to alcoholism; afterwards the condition of the liver was diagnosed. The patient's illness was not of long duration. Post mortem—the liver was found to weigh over five pounds and was studded with cancerous masses, some of them as large as half an orange. In regard to this case, Dr. Mullin inquired if there was any primary seat of the cancer, and was inclined to think it might be in the uterine growths. Dr. McCargow thought it was in the liver itself, and that all the symptoms pointed to malignancy. Dr. Mackelcan inquired if there was any ascites, as in his experience it was generally present in cancer of the liver. Dr. Griffin asked if there was any disease of the pancreas, but none had been observed.

Dr. Hillyer then read a paper on "Typhoid Fever," giving an account of an outbreak of an epidemic character which occurred in the County of Norfolk, in April, 1860. At the time there was a good deal of discussion as to the nature of the outbreak, some of the local physicians calling it typhus, some pernicious,