

entitled "Molecular Effects of Electricity." He considered that the molecular effects produced by what we call electricity, are really due to heat. "The New Electro-Mercuric Treatment of Cancer," by Dr. G. B. Massey, of Philadelphia, was a further elaboration of a paper read before the American Medical Association in June last. The treatment was only applicable where the disease was still local. Mr. E. Jewell, E.E., of Chicago, presented "Current Regulating Apparatus," describing methods of controlling dynamo currents and adapting them to therapeutic uses. "Galvanism as an Aid in the Treatment of Goitre," by Dr. C. Brown, of Sac City, Ia. Mild constant currents frequently repeated were found beneficial. In "Further Studies of the Manifestations of Uric Acid, and their Treatment, Electrically and Otherwise," by Dr. J. Griffith Davis, of New York, the writer laid special emphasis on the statement that uric acid and its salts are the result or product of nerve and muscle waste. Electricity, the bicycle and woollen clothing next the skin, were methods of prevention. Dr. Lucy Hall-Brown, of New York, sent "A New Electrode for Use with the Static Machine," which was read by Dr. Nunn. The electrode was a wire brush, of about four hundred fine steel wires mounted on a handle, and by means of it an efficient spray current could be administered. Dr. J. Bergonie, of Bordeaux, France, sent three communications: (a) "A New Localizing Electrode to prevent the Diffusion of the Current," (b) "Palliative Treatment of Tic Douloureux of the Face," (c) "The Action of the Roentgen Rays on the Vitality and Virulence of Koch's Bacilli in Cultures." These papers were translated and read by Dr. F. Schavoir, of Stamford, Conn., (a) eight or ten narrow electrodes were connected alternately with the positive and negative poles, none but a very intense current could become diffused; (b) a large electrode is used on the face, and an indifferent electrode on the dorsal region. A continuous current of fifty volts, and thirty to fifty milliamperes is employed, and the periods of ascension and diminution last from seven to ten minutes, the maximum intensity should be maintained for at least twenty minutes; (c) the exposure of the culture for one hour did not destroy the virulence of the culture, but retarded its development; the vitality of the culture was not modified. Very interesting reports were presented by the Committees of Investigation, as follows: "Meters," by Dr. M. A. Cleaves; "Electrodes," by Dr. C. R. Dickson. On the recommendation of this committee the metric system of measurement was adopted by the Association. "Electric Light for Diagnosis and Therapy, and the Roentgen X-rays," by Dr. F. Schavoir. The president's address dealt with the past history of the Association, and suggested several changes that might increase its efficiency while lessening the work of the Executive. On motion of Dr. C. R. Dickson, it was resolved that the Executive Council should be directed to consider the suggestions of the president, and also the revision of the constitution and by-laws. Buffalo was chosen as