

menses reappeared and have been normal since. Continued good health.

2nd. Healthy woman; single. On the first day of a menstrual period was exposed to cold, and menses stopped; next day vomited blood; no vaginal discharge; regular since and healthy.

3rd. Patient, aged 33; healthy. First menstruation at 14 years of age. Soon after had scarlatina, followed by amenorrhœa until 18. At 23 menstruation became very scanty and was accompanied by epistaxis for six periods, when it became regular again. Recently has again become scant and is accompanied by the epistaxis as before.

4th. Healthy woman. Pregnant 3 months. Six weeks before had received a severe fright. Had a profuse hæmoptysis on two successive mornings, and three days later aborted. Four weeks later molimina and hæmoptysis, but since normal menstruation. Chest perfectly sound; good health. In this case the ovum was killed six weeks before ovulation became established, and obstruction being offered to the usual flow, hemorrhage took place from the weakest point.

To constitute vicarious menstruation there must be (a) absence of menstrual blood flow; (b) blood from some other organ than the uterus; and (c) no other assignable cause for the hemorrhage than the increased premenstrual blood-tension.

A hemorrhage under these conditions is truly supplementary and clearly vicarious.

Dr. W. P. Geikie, Professor of Medicine, Trinity Medical School, Toronto, read a paper, entitled,

PNEUMONIA AS MET WITH IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Pneumonia he had found to be far more frequently secondary than primary; the former was probably most frequently seen as a complication of typhoid fever. In preparing this paper he had corresponded with physicians practising in newly and sparsely settled countries, and he had found that in these localities, both East and West, it was a rare disease. It never occurred in epidemics. He asks this question, "Is it because there are so few inhabitants that there never occurs an epidemic?"

As sanitary methods increase low and asthenic forms and epidemics decrease.

In the recent epidemic in Toronto, the disease seemed to affect both the weak and strong alike. Investigation showed that the disease is more acute in rural, and less so in populated districts. There had been cases in the recent epidemic in which it seemed to be contagious. The specific character of the fever would naturally support such a view. Realizing fully the predisposition to the disease which arises from the abuse of alcoholic stimulants, yet improper drainage and water were the great cause.

Dr. Daniel G. Clark, of Toronto, read a paper on

THE BASAL GANGLIA OF THE BRAIN AS CENTRES OF PSYCHIC AND FUNCTIONAL POWER.

The author of the paper maintained that these ganglia are psychical centres: (1) Because of their greater activity physiologically; (2) because they are the focal centres to the hemispheres; (3) they are vital points of greater significance than any other part of the brain, and (4) experiments point to their directing and controlling power. The paper gave rise to discussion which was participated in by Drs. Love, Wythe, Stockman, of Edinburgh; Kleinschmidt, of Washington; Hallibert, Professor Madden, and Boenning, of Philadelphia. Also one which caused a good deal of discussion with the title,

REMISSIONS AND INTERMISSIONS IN INSANITY.

He said there can be no vital and psychic energy without its presence and co-operation. It is an indispensable condition. When the rigor mortis of death sets in it takes its flight, hence the evidence of its intimacy with, and necessity to, vitality. It has, in normal physiological operations, seasons of remissions and intermissions, and it determines their intensity and duration in organic life. In chronic pathological conditions the same law exists, but it necessarily, by virtue of low vitality attended with excessive energy, makes the intervals more extended and the symptoms more pronounced in the ever-recurring periodicity and alternations. Dr. Clark treated of a triunity of forces—chemical, psychic, and vital forces—and believed the lower forms embraced the greater.