

on the 2nd and 3rd ult. There was a large number of members present and also a number of visitors and delegates from the United States.

The chair was occupied by the retiring President, Hon. Dr. Sullivan, of Kingston, who congratulated the Association on the splendid arrangements which had been made for the meeting, and the excellent programme which had been provided. He briefly referred to the rebellion in the Northwest, and the part there taken by the members of the medical profession. The care of the sick and wounded had been excellent, and the highest encomiums were pronounced on the members of the ambulance corps, the members of which displayed commendable bravery. In conclusion, he paid a high compliment to Dr. Osler, the President-elect, whose scientific attainments had given him a world-wide fame, and installed him in the chair.

The address of the President on assuming the chair was an eloquent and highly interesting sketch of the history and progress of medical education in Canada. He began by referring to the early history of the Association and its trials and difficulties. He then alluded to the Medical Acts in force in the different Provinces, and especially contrasted the Act in force in Quebec with that of Ontario, which he regarded as the most perfect piece of medical legislation yet enacted in any country. The early history of medical colleges in Canada was next alluded to. The early demise of King's College medical faculty was, in his opinion, a calamity to the profession in Canada, inasmuch as it was the only attempt ever made to establish an endowed school. He next referred to the large number of medical colleges in Canada in proportion to the number of medical students, viz., eleven schools to about nine hundred students. Of these about seven hundred were enrolled in four of the schools, leaving the balance to be divided among the remaining seven schools. The impossibility of properly equipping and sustaining these smaller schools out of the fees of the students, which is almost the only source of income, was dwelt upon. In conclusion, he alluded to the handsome endowment of McGill College, and trusted that the time would soon come when the Ontario schools would be similarly endowed, especially such chairs as physiology and pathology.

Dr. Grant, of Ottawa, proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Osler for his interesting address. The

Association was then on motion divided into sections, and Dr. Harrison, of Selkirk, appointed chairman of the Medical section, and Dr. Edwards, of London, chairman of the Surgical section.

#### MEDICAL SECTION.

Dr. Grant read an account of an interesting case of "Aortic Aneurism," illustrated with an exhibition of the specimen. The patient had been afflicted for nearly four years before death, the treatment being complete rest with large doses of iodide of potassium. Considerable discussion followed, and great interest was manifested in the pathological exhibit.

Dr. Worthington contributed a paper on "Intermittent Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis."

Dr. Arnott read an excellent sketch on the "Sources of Malaria." Both these papers brought out an interesting discussion.

Dr. Holmes, of Chatham, presented a paper on "Puerperal Mania," and cited several cases in which it was found that laceration of the cervix was evidently the cause of the trouble. In these cases as soon as the laceration was cured recovery began.

Dr. Graham, of Toronto, presented a specimen of "Dissecting Aneurism of the Thoracic and Abdominal Aorta." The specimen was carefully examined.

Dr. Wilkins, of Montreal, read a highly interesting paper, and showed specimens—microscopical and macroscopical—illustrating the "Infectious Character of Tuberculosis."

Dr. Stewart, of Montreal, presented a paper on the curability of the "Chronic form of Infantile Paralysis" (polio-myelitis anterior chronica), which was most interesting. Galvanism was the only treatment pursued, and the internal use of medicine was not recommended. Considerable discussion followed the reading of this excellent paper.

Dr. McKeough, of Chatham, presented in very concise form notes on "The use of Pilocarpine in Puerperal Eclampsia." The conclusions arrived at were, that under certain circumstances, the use of pilocarpine was most beneficial, but that it was a remedy which experience proved should be employed with great caution.

Dr. McLean, of Ann Arbor, Mich., related a case which he considered could not be due to uræmic poisoning, but rather to reflex irritation.

Dr. Ross, of Montreal, said that attention should be paid to the irritation of the nerve centres. He