

together, which becomes more marked when his eyes are closed. He cannot retain his balance when one foot is placed immediately before the other with the eyes open; he at once falls sideways. *Dynam. R. 77, L. 60.* No defect in smell, hearing or taste is found. Discs normal; conjunctivæ will bear touch quite well. The essayist outlined the subsequent history of the case and gave a full description of its pathological anatomy.

Dr. John Stewart gave the Address in Surgery. It reverted mainly to the pathological work done by Lister. He first referred to Lister's work on the essential nature of inflammation, which he (the speaker) considered to be the keynote of all his teaching. Lister's experiments to discover the part played by the nervous system, the blood vessels, the blood and the tissues themselves in the process of inflammation were related. His accidental discovery that tissues possessed inherent powers of recovery made this a favorite idea in his teaching. His studies on healing wounds and ulcers were outlined. His ideas regarding antiseptics were not exemplified by those who used carbolic acid and other antiseptics so freely to injured tissues. He believed they needed not to be stimulated or treated with any mysterious "specific." All they needed was to be left alone. Lister's ideas on absorption, suppuration and counter-irritation were then quoted. The spirit in which Lister worked was commended. On the one hand, devotion to the good of his fellow-men; on the other, a reverent attitude toward the Eternal Power who manifests himself in these mysteries of life.

Dr. D. Marcil then read a paper in French on "Thyroidectomy."

Dr. G. Lenox Curtis read a paper on

Oral Surgery.

This paper consisted in the relation of cases of blundering in treating diseases of the mouth, particularly those

of the teeth and jaw, such diseases as the dentist would refer to the doctor and the doctor to the dentist. He pleaded strongly that the subject of oral surgery should receive more attention in the curriculum of studies in medical colleges.

Dr. F. Buller, of Montreal, read a paper on "Some Cases of Foreign Bodies in the Eye in which the Electro-Magnet was used Successfully."

In the evening the members sat down to a sumptuous banquet at the Windsor Hotel.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Dr. James F. W. Ross, of Toronto, delivered the Address in Midwifery, subject

Abdominal and Pelvic Operations for the Relief of Conditions Incident to the Puerperal State.

Fibroid tumors and pregnancy was the first subject dealt with. The essayist reported three cases which showed that one must carefully weigh the question before deciding on the performance of Porro's operation, or of oophorectomy in young women suffering from fibroid tumors. The production of abortion was not always easy in these cases. A fourth case was reported in which the induction of abortion was exceedingly difficult, so much so that the reader maintained that a complete hysterectomy would have been an easy task compared with the removal of the placenta. He was satisfied that there was less shock from the delivery through the anterior incision than there was when the foetus was pulled by main force down through the parturient canal. Septic inflammation and suppuration often followed in these cases of fibroids after delivery. If the case for any reason has gone on to term, and craniotomy or embryotomy or difficult forceps delivery were under consideration on one hand, while delivery through the abdominal incision is under consideration on the other, abdominal section should be done.