

mel or repeated doses of sulphate of magnesia.

Dr. Dupuis, of Kingston, read a paper on "Forty Cases of Tumor." Among the cases, 13 were due to smoking a short pipe. He urged early removal.

Dr. Shepherd followed with a paper on "Hernia Cæcum" which he said was a rare complication, and, in the case he was reporting he had cut off a portion of the cæcum with the sac of the hernia. He had, however, sewed the cæcum up with Lembert sutures and the patient made a good recovery.

Dr. Buller read a paper on "Conservative Surgery of the Eye,"—the principal point he wished to make being that it was not always necessary to remove an injured eye in order to prevent sympathetic ophthalmia. He thought resection of the optic nerve with treatment of the cut surface with bichloride solution or even evisceration of the eyeball to be much preferable.

A discussion then followed in which Drs. Proudfoot, Foucher, J. J. Gardner Desjardins and Osborne of Hamilton took part.

Dr. Alloway then read a paper on "Schroeder's Operation," which was illustrated by many wax and clay models. Dr. Laphorn Smith was very much in favor of Schroeder's Operation where there was great hypertrophy and cystic degeneration. Several cases had come under his care which had been operated upon in Boston and other cities, and which had turned out complete failures owing to cicatricial tissue having been left in the angles; and, in one case, a large cyst had been imprisoned in the angle.

Dr. Small, of Ottawa, then read a paper on "Cancer of the Cervix Complicating Labor." Dr. Gardner thought total extirpation was the best thing, while Dr. Powell of Ottawa advised allowing the woman to go the full term and extirpating afterwards.

Dr. Johnson showed an apparatus for taking samples of water from the bottoms of reservoirs, consisting of a stoppered bottle from which the stopper could be re-

moved after the bottle had reached the bottom, and which was then automatically re-stopped after filling.

Dr. Wilkins read a paper on the "Cold Bath Treatment of Typhoid Fever," with the results of which he was very much pleased. He maintained the death rate was only 7% with the cold bath, while it was 14% with the expectant treatment. Dr. Ruttan had employed this treatment years ago with good success. Dr. Powell thought it could not be carried out in private practice. Dr. Stewart was very much in favor of it.

Dr. Johnson gave demonstration of the bacteria of chronic heart disease; and Dr. Elder reported a case of suppuration of the epiphysis of the lower end of the femur.

Dr. Laphorn Smith made a strong plea for the use of the A. C. E. Mixture, which he had introduced to the profession of Montreal some ten years ago. He had since used it in his own practice and induced others to use it to the extent of many hundred cases, with the very best results,—the patient going under its influence quicker, more quietly, being kept under it more easily and coming out of it more quickly. There was, also, much less vomiting afterward. It was much safer than chloroform alone and required very much less than with ether alone. He had frequently done Emmet's and Schroeder's operations with two ounces of it. He had used it in nearly 500 confinements, and felt so safe with it he allowed the patient herself to take it on her handkerchief with a sprinkler scent bottle—and this might go on for hours with perfect safety. Cases of puerperal convulsions had been kept under it for three days or more without any bad effects. There was no period of excitement after it as there was with ether.

Dr. McConnell read a paper on "Impacted Gall Stones"—occurring in a patient on whom he had urged operation, but who had refused and afterward died.

On Friday at noon the members were conveyed to the Notre Dame Hospital.