

Dr. Small (Ottawa) read the report of a case of "Malignant Disease of the Uterus discovered at the Seventh Month of Pregnancy."

Dr. Laphorn Smith thought that the step between proliferating endometritis and cancer was a very short one, and the sooner an operation was performed the better. The delay which generally occurs was the great factor in the unfavourable results of operation. He believed that laceration of the cervix was one of the principal causes of epithelioma of the uterus. Many cases had come under his care of very severe laceration of the cervix which had been treated for a long time for ulceration; and the delicate mucous membrane of the cervical canal had been so irritated by caustics until it had become converted into cicatricial tissue of low vitality which readily underwent cancerous degeneration. He could not too strongly urge repair of a laceration as soon as discovered either by Emmet's operation or, when much cystic disease was present, by Scroeder's.

Dr. Wm. Gardner has had no experience of cancer occurring with pregnancy. He thinks there are very few cases in which the malignant disease is likely to be recognized in the early months of pregnancy.

Dr. Alloway said that to his mind the important point to be considered by the physician was whether to interfere at any time during the pregnancy or do all in his power to bring the patient to her full time. He thought that the great danger to be apprehended by interference was hemorrhage, and that the duty of the practitioner was to bring the patient to full term if possible. The life of the mother was already doomed. All of our endeavours should be directed to the interest of the child.

Dr. Powell said that in Dr. Alloway's remarks he saw the position in which the practitioner stood, and felt that he would take the advice favoured by him, namely, to avoid interference as long as possible, and do all in his power to carry the patient to full term.

Dr. Jas. Ross said it was a difficult matter to decide whether to interfere or to let pregnancy go on to full term, but he would rather incline to let it go on to full term, for then he thought there would be less liability to hemorrhage.

Dr. Small, in reply, said that Hermann recommended induction of labour as soon as possible.

Dr. Wyatt Johnston showed a simple apparatus for collecting samples of water for bacteriological examination at any desired depth below the surface. The apparatus consisted of a brass frame in which small glass-stoppered bottles could be held and the stopper lifted at the required depth and closed again by means of a spring. The apparatus was a modification