

trauterine douches were to be deprecated unless the time should come that symptoms of sepsis presented themselves, when they should immediately and thoroughly be made use of. In conclusion Dr. Griffin stated that perfect cleanliness and coaptation of the external parts formed the total local treatment called for after the delivery of the placenta.

The report of the committee on Necrology being the next order of business was called for. It was read by Dr. J. D. Macdonald, Hamilton, Chairman, and is as follows:—The committee begs to report the death of the following members of the Association which have occurred since its last meeting. Dr. George Tye, of Chatham; Dr. Alex. T. Carson, of Toronto; Dr. Thomas A. Keating, of Guelph; Dr. Hugh Robertson, of Toronto; Dr. Jas. Ross, of Toronto. All these were men of mark, both in this Association and in the communities in which they severally moved.

Dr. Tye has been a familiar figure to us ever since the Association was formed. He has always been one whose assistance in its discussions was looked for, and much valued. His observation was known to be acute, and his conclusions were therefore greatly trusted. His unassuming demeanor drew to him the attachment of his associates, and his quiet energy secured their respect. Of all our members, he seemed to be one of whom we had least cause to expect that he would scarcely have become the subject of such a notice as the present. Dr. Tye died of phthisis on the 23rd of July, 1891.

Dr. Alex. Tertius Carson was the son of an Irish physician, who seems to have highly appreciated the value of a classical training as a foundation on which to build professional character. There were many such among the older physicians, remembered by some of us, and there would be many still, but that practical science has greatly displaced the classics as subjects of professional study. Dr. Carson, of Toronto, has been said to have been a man whose culture and professional skill gave him a high place in the esteem of his many friends in the city, and secured to him as a physician their great confidence. His death took place on the 31st of August, 1891, at Heidelberg, Dr. Carson having gone to Europe in the endeavor to obtain improvement in his health.

Dr. Thomas A. Keating died suddenly in his

office, whither he had not long entered, on the evening of the 15th of March. He seems to have sat down at his desk. He was found dead and somewhat injured by fire, due apparently to the upsetting of his lamp, when, death coming, the body had fallen from the chair and come in contact with the burning oil. Dr. Keating had practiced many years in Guelph and obtained a high reputation; his professional skill giving him the confidence of the community, not only of the city wherein he dwelt, but also of the surrounding country for a great distance. Dr. Keating had been the subject of heart disease for some time.

The death of Dr. Hugh Robertson, from diphtheria, has in it an especial element of interest and of sadness, inasmuch as he contracted his illness from his child while in attendance upon it, as it was suffering from that disease. It is an instance of a valuable life lost from a preventable cause. Our deceased friend would possibly been a little displeased had the thought been suggested of sending his little one away from his own care in its sickness; but a disease so contagious and so deadly seems to require that our parental instinct of sympathy with our children in their danger and distress should yield to the necessity of separating the infected from the healthy, and of sending the little subject of disease away from our families, and from ourselves, for a time. An opportunity here offers for this Association to declare itself on the subject of isolation in infectious diseases, and most of all in diphtheria, one of the most common of them, and one of the most deadly, and to direct attention to the benefits of isolation hospitals. Those serve to save the healthy from infection. They have appliances always at hand and favorable conditions for their employment. Time, in them, is saved, and life more surely preserved; many a case of diphtheria being quickly brought under control, which in the home as quickly becomes unmanageable. Dr. Robertson's death took place on the 24th of March, 1892.

Dr. James Ross, of Toronto, has been well-known for many years as an industrious and successful practitioner, devoting himself chiefly to the obstetric branch of the profession. He was as self-forgetful as he was untiring in his work during the forty years in which he practiced in this city as a physician, and performed important public duties as a citizen. Whether as a physician or as a citi-