

disease, and of the new remedies which have been brought into use. He gave a detailed description of Oertel's treatment of weak heart, and the cases in which it is likely to be of use. Convallaria, strophanthus, and sparteine were mentioned among the new remedies.

The Association then divided into sections.

In the medical section, Sir James Grant read a paper on

#### RENAL CALCULUS AND CHEYNE STOKES RESPIRATION.

Specimens of calculi were exhibited.

Dr. Buller then read an exhaustive paper on

#### HEADACHES IN CONNECTION WITH CERTAIN OPTICAL DEFECTS.

He was of opinion that an abnormal condition of the superior and inferior recti were more frequently the cause of headache than has been generally supposed.

Dr. R. L. MacDonnell, of Montreal, read a paper on

#### THORACIC ANEURISM,

with a view to illustrating the very good results obtained in the practice of the Montreal General Hospital in this disease by the use of the iodide of potassium. The histories of six cases were brought in evidence of the good effect of the drug in cases where rest, quiet and good diet were not obtainable. The most remarkable of the cases was one in which the aneurism had eaten through the sternum and formed a pulsating egg shaped tumor in the middle of the chest. Under the iodide the aneurism had become so reduced that the edges of the aperture of the sternum could be distinctly made out by the finger. The patient left the hospital much relieved.

The first case on the list presented a symptom of which Dr. MacDonnell claims to have been the first observer. The aneurism formed a pulsating prominence in the back between the scapulæ, and the spine, and it is presumed, caused pressure upon the fifth and sixth intercostal nerves. During a period of two months, copious sweating was observed over an area corresponding in outline to the cutaneous distribution of the fifth and sixth intercostal nerves. The patient improved rapidly under the iodide treatment; sweating, pain, dyspnoea and other pres-

sure symptoms subsided, and the patient left the hospital in June, 1886. At date this patient is fairly well, the pulsating area diminished in extent, symptoms not troublesome, and he is able to take part in the keeping of a restaurant. There has been no recurrence of the localized sweating.

Dr. Campbell then read a paper on

#### ALBUMINURIA OF PREGNANCY.

The following papers were accepted as read:

"The Treatment of Pneumonia," by Dr. Bruce Smith.

"A Physiological Basis for an Improved Cardiac Pathology," by Dr. Mills, of Montreal. (See page 382.)

#### SECOND SESSION.

Chairman, Dr. Grasett, Toronto.

The session was opened by the reading of a paper

ON THE REMOVAL OF NASO-PHARYNGEAL TUMORS, by Dr. Hingston, of Montreal. He referred particularly to the removal of fibroid growths. He mentioned the various methods of getting at these growths, but has adopted the following, if he cannot get at them by means of the fingers alone—which he is able to do in about half his cases. He cuts across the upper lip just below the nose, going through nearly to the mucous membrane, then a straight cut across the bridge of the nose, and connecting these two by a straight cut along the side of the nose; sawing through the bone, and raising the nose over by means of pliers, he thus easily gets at the tumor. He illustrated the results in some cases by means of photographs.

The next paper was read by Dr. Cameron, of Montreal, the subject being

#### SOME PRACTICAL POINTS IN ASEPTIC MIDWIFERY.

The reader is a germ theorist in the extreme, and believes that germs are the direct cause of puerperal septicæmia. We must have the seed, and we must have the soil; and the rational management of preventing puerperal diseases is to shut the door and prevent the seed getting at the soil. Also sterilize the soil. Do everything to prevent the invasion of the enemy. But if germ has entered, and symptoms are showing themselves, douche out the