

and Surgical Sections, papers being read in the former by Dr. J. H. Duncan, Chatham, "Duodenal ulcer"; Dr. A. McPhedran, Toronto, "Arthritic Hæmoptysis"; Dr. W. Irving, Kirktown, "The Vomiting of Pregnancy and its treatment"; and Dr. H. J. Saunders, Kingston, "Paroxysmal Hæmaturia."

In the surgical section a paper was read by Dr. T. R. Dupuis, Kingston, on "Traumatic Tetanus," and its treatment. A brief discussion followed.

Dr. B. E. McKenzie, of Toronto, made some interesting remarks on the arrangement of Talipes. The doctor showed cases in different stages of treatment, and explained the operations necessary for the relief of extreme deformity.

Papers were also read on a case of "Convergent Strabismus, with crossed Diplopia," by Dr. A. B. Osborne, Hamilton, and on "Scrotal Tumors," by Dr. Welford, Woodstock.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session, which was presided over by Dr. Temple, an interesting discussion in surgery on "Hernia" was opened by the Hon. M. Sullivan, Kingston. He was followed by Dr. F. Le M. Grasset, Toronto, and Dr. Waugh, London, who contributed some information valuable to the profession. "Empyæma, with Mechanical Results of Opening the Thorax," was the subject of a paper by Dr. Andrew Smith, of New York. The lecture, which was illustrated by apparatus, was listened to with the greatest attention, and at its close Dr. Smith was cordially thanked.

Dr. G. M. Alyesworth, of Collingwood, read a paper entitled "A plea for a more liberal and scientific spirit of investigation on the part of the regular or Rational School of Medicine." He was followed at some length by Dr. Richardson, of Toronto, who entirely dissented from the reader's idea, that we of the regular school are intolerant, and that there is much in Homœopathy which we might investigate to our advantage. Dr. Ross, of Barrie, also spoke on the paper.

Thursday morning.

The Association resumed business at 9:30 a. m. After routine business was disposed of the Association divided into two sections. The surgical section was presided over by Dr. Burt, of Paris. Dr. Groves, Fergus, opened the discussion by reading a paper on "Perityphlitic and Pelvic Abscess," which was received with much interest.

Dr. Ross, Toronto, read a paper on "Some cases of Extra- and Intra-peritoneal inflammation with and without abscess formation; a plea for the operative treatment of peritonitis." The reader strongly argued that an operation should in all cases be performed, as many lives were sacrificed through hesitation or want of prompt action. The meeting was, in general terms, agreed

with the Dr. The third paper, entitled "Abdominal Nephrectomy for Hydronephrosis," was read by Dr. J. Wishart, London, who detailed his experience in the course of two operations. The morning session was concluded with a treatise on "Ruptured Perineum," by Dr. C. M. Smith, Orangeville.

In the medical section Dr. Sheard, Toronto, presided. Dr. J. L. Addison, St. George, read an excellent paper on the "Treatment of Pneumonia." He referred to the fact that during the past year this disease had been more prevalent than usual. It taxed the skill and judgment of physicians, and they had need to be very cautious.

Primary pneumonia, he said, was generally admitted to be a self-limiting disease, and would run its own course in spite of any treatment; yet judicious treatment would make patients more comfortable, and possibly reduce the rate of mortality. The first essential in treatment was rest in a well ventilated room. Good, nutritious food in fluid or semi-fluid state should be freely given. The shoulders should be protected with cotton batting, and over the seat of trouble might be placed a linseed meal poultice. He then gave a list of the medicines which he would use in such cases. The treatment of complications that frequently arise, such as pleurisy, hyperpyrexia, delirium, coma, jaundice, diarrhœa, malaria, abscess of the lung, was also given.

Secondary pneumonia was stated to generally occur in connection with or as a complication of influenza, measles, whooping cough, or typhoid fever, and sometimes in bronchitis and septicæmia. The treatment in secondary pneumonia was said to be similar to that given in the primary, the difference being in some of the medicines prescribed. Dr. Addison summarized his remarks by saying: "I prefer the expectant plan of treatment, sustaining the vital powers, watching complications and treating them as they arise, making every case a special study, the very cautious use of opium, digitalis in moderate doses as a heart tonic, with free stimulation for heart failure."

An interesting discussion followed the reading of the paper.

The next subject dealt with was "Some Recent Treatments in Diabetes." Dr. A. Jukes Johnson, Toronto, led in the discussion by reading a paper on the same. After a number of those present had given the result of their experience in the treatment of the disease, this section adjourned, to meet again during the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the afternoon, after some preliminary business was transacted, Dr. G. S. Ryerson, of Toronto, was called upon to read a paper before the general session on "The Ophthalmoscope in Relation to Diseases of the Nervous System." The views ad-