

is the pathological defect of matter which develops the phenomena, mania, in its different degrees. But, judging from observation, I believe the time is rapidly approaching when our pathological anatomists and histologists will be able to show us the very nerve lesion which causes mania—whether that lesion be due to mechanical injury from a germ or molecule or from a chemical atom; or, if so be, that there is no actual lesion but some abnormal chemical change.

My hopes are very strong, because I see some of our very ablest young men devoting their time and talents to morphological and histological research; to these gentlemen I would say what my friend Dr. Workman once said to me, "*festina lente.*" To those histologists and morphologists, more particularly our own, who are already famous for their researches, I would say: "remember, gentlemen, how ignorant we yet are of these sciences, and indeed of all physical science, and persevere in your good work, till we have light, where there is now such darkness. Let others treat of the supernatural, our work is with nature and her laws." I have been led to make these few remarks to the Society because from my observations for many years of the insane and criminal classes of society. I feel convinced that all our thoughts, words and deeds are physical phenomena, to be accounted for by the physiology of matters, and in the words of Luys: "That the labor of life is an incessant struggle between the acts of consciences, volition and the automatic impulses of the emotional regions of our being."

In conclusion, sir, I take this opportunity of congratulating the public at large, but more particularly the members of the medical profession, upon the new Anatomy Act. It has been, and will prove to be, a great boon to science, and the Government that granted us that boon is deserving of our deepest gratitude. Now there will be at least a possibility of learning both normal and pathological anatomy, and the public will be the gainers thereby, and in time the public will learn to be thankful. The Anatomy Bill, at least, was scientific legislation, based upon the natural law of humanity.

Society Proceedings.

MEDICAL CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

Meeting held Oct. 26, 1883.

Maggots in the Ear.—DR. OSLER exhibited for Drs. McLean and Duncan of Fergus Falls, Minn., five larvæ of *Muscida lucilia* which were removed, with sixteen others (all alive) from ear of a man aged 24. The patient consulted the

doctors on August 14th, with intolerable ear-ache, which had begun on the 12th. He had had scarlet fever and measles when young, and there possibly had been otorrhœa, but he had not noticed any special discharge. On examining the left ear the meatus was found alive with maggots, which had to be picked out with the ear forceps, as syringing had little or no effect. There was bleeding from the wall of the meatus, the drum was absent, and there evidently had been old middle-ear disease.

Dr. Osler remarked that many such cases were on record, but the large number of larvæ in one was remarkable. They are invariably in connection with suppurative disease of the ear.

Aneurism of Abdominal Artery and Superior Mesenteric Artery. The patient, aged 49, a printer by trade, had been brought before the clinical class in the summer session on two occasions. He presented a large aneurism in epigastric region, which projected as a prominent tumor and had considerable mobility. The only symptoms were pain in the back and loins and distress after eating. Had noticed the pulsation for a year, the tumor for only two months. Palpation revealed a curious sausage-like projection from the main tumor, freely movable, and feeling like a dilated vessel.

Death took place suddenly from rupture of the sac into the peritoneum.

Dr. Trenholme also exhibited a pair of ovaries and tubes removed about ten days ago from a patient in St. Catharines. This being his *sixth* successful case, in succession since May last. The ovaries appear to be healthy, but both tubes have been the seat of salpingitis, and are considerably diseased. The patient, æt. 28, has always had more or less suffering at menstruation. About five years ago sufferings increased, and were accompanied by general nervous depression and weakness, suffering especially in her head. About three years ago was under treatment for antelexion and stenosis, which were relieved, but the treatment greatly intensified her head troubles and general nervous exhaustion. Since that period has been constantly an invalid, often not being able to see even her friends, or hear any conversation, remaining in her room alone; slept badly, and often had what she describes as "wave after wave of nervousness," and felt as though she was going mad. The operation was undertaken more with a view to relieve the nerve symptoms than for any pelvic suffering, and so far the patient has made a rapid recovery from the