

there deposited. It produced firm contraction immediately, and had the advantage of leaving the cervix open. If the pulse falls after labor there will be no hemorrhage. If the pulse runs high we should not leave the patient.

The Chairman, being called on, stated that he had lost but two cases from hemorrhage immediately after the child was born and before delivery of placenta. He thought it was the sudden cases which were fatal. He had no experience with hot water. He gave a 3i. dose of fluid ext. ergot when the head appeared at the vulva and if no response another dose. He brings away the placenta as soon as detached. He was decidedly in favor of plumbi ac. in 3ss —i. doses, where ergot fails. He gave it in either solution or powder using the pure crystals kept in well stoppered bottles, and no other. He has given 3ss. every four hours for 48 hours. He had never known it to fail. True, it might produce vomiting and even violent diarrhœa, but it still has its specific effect on uterus. It acts through the sympathetic system on involuntary fibre. Its promptness was remarkable. We must have complete condensation of uterine tissue before we have the hemorrhage completely controlled. He thought the inward application of cold improper, except by insertion of a piece of ice. He would condemn the injection of solution of perchloride of iron. He had seen serious results from it and other astringent injections. He had relied on lead too in hæmorrhage from the bowels in [typhoid?] fever.

Dr. Platt believed that pressure upon the pudic nerves, where they crossed the ascending rami of ischia, would cause contraction of the uterus and expulsion of placenta, and could be utilized in flooding. He would expect much from the procedure known as "knuckling the uterus." What he had seen in consultation was not in favor of the use of perchloride of iron. The chief objection was the prolonged suffering it caused the patient.

On experience with the hypodermic use of ergot being asked for, Dr. Oliver reported favourable effects from its use in hæmoptysis.

Dr. Bristol had seen but one fatal case. He preferred to rely on stimulating the uterus to contract by introducing the hand, which was more reliable than ergot.

A vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Beeman for his paper.

Dr. Day opened the subject: "The Relation of the Medical Council to the Profession," which led to a pretty general discussion, as to the doings of the Council, and the interest of the profession therein. Five or six members of the Council resided within the district.

Dr. M. Lavelle gave an historical retrospect of the constitution of the Council, and some difficulties it had to meet. It was considered best to take no immediate action in the matter, but having opened it now to more fully ventilate it at the next meeting of the Association.

The annual fees, increased territorial representation, cost of holding the Council's examination, the utility of a proposed museum, the purchase of the Council's hall, its debt, and the proposal to hold the University of Toronto examination in lieu of that of the Council, as the University has the confidence of the country, is supported by it, and is not a teaching body as regards medicine, but only an examining one. All of these were discussed, and brought out opinions *pro* and *con*.

TORTICOLLIS.

Dr. Ward presented a plumber and tinsmith, aged 32, who had been exposed to cold, after which he began to complain last January of pain in the back, which was called lumbago. Soon it was noticed that his head was turned to the left side. There is no spasm during sleep. He has had a chair made with head-rest, in which he was presented. The sterno-cleido-mastoid of the right side is notably hypertrophied. When left to himself spasm is moderate, but in presence of several, as at time of presentation, the amount of spasmodic contortion is almost painful to witness. He had been in the hands of both regulars and quacks. A regular had cupped and blistered, after which he was worse. Later, the same practitioner had given quinine, which was of apparent benefit. Later still he came under the care of Dr. Hammond, of New York, whose treatment Dr. Ward was still carrying out under Dr. H.'s supervision. He was given one half to two grains of bromide of zinc, combined with 20 to 40 grains of bromide of sodium three times a day, and hypodermic injection.