

panied with danger. In some cases where the operation proved fatal, death was distinctly attributable to the use of chloroform. Ether should always be administered in these cases instead of chloroform. The statistics of the operation are very favorable: 97 per cent. of all cases so treated are either entirely cured or else greatly relieved.

Dr. ROSS said that they were very much indebted to Dr. Stewart for bringing under their notice this form of treatment, which he believed Dr. Stewart was the first to use in this kind of disease. He had himself tried it unsuccessfully in a case of tetanus.

Dr. STEWART, in reply to Dr. Workman, stated that the value of nerve-stretching had been accidentally discovered by a medical man who had cured a patient suffering intense neuralgia by accidentally stretching the nerve.

Dr. PREVOST, Ottawa, read a paper on *Tumor of Bones of Skull Pressing on Brain*. There was an aperture in the frontal bone. The skin covering the tumor was of normal color. The patient's intellect did not appear to be much affected, but he seemed drowsy and dull. He walked slowly, and his memory was impaired. After entering hospital he gradually fell into a state of indifference, which was followed by coma and death. The autopsy shewed that the tumor originated in the bone. He exhibited the specimen.

Dr. CAMERON, Toronto, exhibited a boy who was being treated for pseudo-hypertrophic muscular paralysis. The treatment consisted of cod liver oil, syr. fer. iodid. arsenic and galvanism. The boy shewed the peculiarity of his movements in going up-stairs, and in rising off his back. He was stripped and examined by several of the members.

Dr. ROSS said that such cases are rare, and are to be found chiefly among boys.

Dr. CAMERON agreed with the views of Bristowe and Charcot as to the origin and nature of the disease.

Dr. SHEARD believed that in these cases the lesion originated in the anterior or motor nerves issuing from the spinal cord.

Dr. BLACK submitted notes of an autopsy on a case of echinococcus disease of the liver, exhibited the preparation in alcohol, and read the notes of the case.

Dr. OSLER, believed that the fatal termination in this case was due to suppuration of the cyst, which is one of the great dangers of the disease. He took out the specimen and demonstrated the ravages of

the disease. There had been a cyst in the spleen the size of a child's head, besides an enormous cyst in the liver.

Dr. H. P. WRIGHT, Ottawa, read a paper on *Phantom Pregnancy*. In the case reported the tumor was situated on the left side, and developed in such a way as to produce in the mind of the patient the idea of pregnancy. The movements of the tumor closely resembled those of a living foetus in utero. Chloroform was administered and the tumor disappeared, and the patient is now quite well, able to attend to her ordinary duties. Such cases are found chiefly among women subject to undue exertion, spinal irritability and menstrual irregularities.

Dr. SLOANE narrated a similar case.

Dr. ROSS stated that a case had come under his observation where a woman was convinced that she was carrying within her a dead extra-uterine foetus, and it was with great difficulty that she was persuaded to the contrary.

Dr. ELLIS described the chemical composition of milk of cows fed on distillery refuse. He had made an analysis of the milk of cows fed on different kinds of food. The mean of the solids in the milk of distillery cows he had found to be 14.64; of other cows 12.82. The amount of fat in distillery cow's milk is greater than in others, the minimum of the former being equal to the average of the latter. The caseine, sugar and ash ingredients are much the same in both. The principal difference is in the greater amount of fat in the milk of distillery cows. The distillery refuse on examination was found to consist of grain with the saccharine matter removed. The fat and albumen remained, together with a small quantity of alcohol, as small as distillers can make it. He could not say whether this food produced any morbid condition in the cows.

Dr. WORKMAN had heard that cows could not be kept long on this kind of food without degeneration.

Dr. SLAYTER, Halifax, communicated through the Secretary a paper on the *Advantages of Halifax as a Health Resort during the Summer Months*.

This concluded the business of the Section.

#### SURGICAL SECTION.

Dr. HINGSTON, Montreal, read a paper on *Certain Obstructions in the Air-passages*. This paper will be published in full in the next issue of the RECORD.