

opposite ovary *after* the woman became pregnant.

DR. OSLER exhibited the organs from a case which occurred under the care of Dr. Ross in the Montreal General Hospital. The patient was brought in, with symptoms of profound coma, was in the Hospital 36 hours when she died.

Post-mortem examination showed pneumonia of the apex of the right lung, extending towards the base. Inflammation of the meninges of the cortex of the brain, no basilar affection. There was also recent endocarditis. Dr. Buller had examined this patient after his admission to Hospital. At the lower margin of the left cornea was commencing ulceration, as is observed in paralysis of the fifth nerve, there was this difference however, only six days had elapsed since the beginning of the attack; in paralysis of the fifth several weeks generally elapse before ulceration begins.

The third case was one of Phthisis. There was excavation of the apex of the right lung, the lower lobe in a condition of caseous pneumonia. An enormous area of lung was consolidated. There was a small cavity in the apex of the left lung, and in this lung was also seen the gelatinous infiltration which, by the older pathologists, was supposed to precede the deposition of tubercle. There were no traces of milliary tubercle in either lung.

The fourth case was one of Cirrhosis of the Liver, moderately advanced. The patient had been tapped on three separate occasions; last tapping was followed by peritonitis and death.

Dr. Ross read a paper on a case "Acute Spinal Paralysis," which he believed to be due to myelitis of the anterior horns of the grey matter, as the clinical features corresponded closely with those described in this affection by Erb, Benedict and others. In the discussion which followed Dr. Osler remarked that the majority of these cases terminate favorably. Dr. Buller said it was the opinion of Hughlings Jackson that almost every serious brain trouble will be manifested by the condition of the optic nerve. He had examined the case reported by Dr. Ross. It did not present the character of inflammatory changes, yet it was not as it should be. The translucency of health was lost, but it did not amount to optic neuritis.

A vote of thanks to Dr. Ross for his interesting paper, to Dr. Osler for the pathological

specimens, and to Dr. Cameron for his instructive case, was moved by Dr. Trenholme and seconded by Dr. Roddick and carried.

Under the head of cases in practice DR. KENNEDY exhibited a specimen of gall stone, the size of a pigeon's egg. The patient had had several previous attacks of a similar nature. In this last attack she had lain for the three days in a comatose condition. Dr. Osler remarked that it must have passed by ulceration. Dr. Shepherd stated that, during last session, he met with a case in the dissecting room in which the gall bladder contained a skull cap full of stones.

DR. OSLER mentioned four cases of urticaria occurring in one house, supposed to have arisen from eating blueberries. Dr. Buller had had a personal experience of this disease arising from a like cause, and gave testimony accordingly.

OLIVER C. EDWARDS, M.D.,  
*Secretary.*

#### VOMITING OF PREGNANCY.

We are informed by the *Lyon Médical* for April, 1878, that Dr. Lubelsky, of Warsaw, has added another to the many means that have been recommended for the cure of this troublesome affection. On the first appearance of the vomiting, or even of the nausea which usually precedes it, he employs Richardson's spray apparatus to direct a douche of atomised ether on the epigastric region, and on the corresponding part of the vertebral column; this is continued 3-5 minutes, or even a longer time if the patient bears it well, and may be repeated every three hours. In obstinate cases chloroform and ether are used alternately. The success of this method of treatment is said to be constant and complete. M. L. adds that the same remedies are equally efficacious in chorea and in attacks of asthma and whooping-cough.

#### COMPOSITION OF THE PANCREATIC JUICE.

Th. Defresne (*Répertoire de Pharmacie*) has separated three different ferments from the pancreatic juice, each of which has different functions and properties:—

*Amylopsine*, which converts starch into sugar.

*Steapsine*, which splits up fats.

*Myopsine*, which dissolves albumen.

#### DIED.

In Montreal, on the 12th November, J. A. Park, M.D., (McGill College, 1878) aged 23 years.

#### BIRTH.

In Montreal, on the 23rd November, the wife of Dr. George W. Wilkins, of a son.