

further action on the question of renewal of prescriptions by apothecaries, and to the sale and dispensing of medicines by unqualified persons. The different committees were appointed and business proceeded with. The Merritt H. Cash prize was awarded to Dr. J. C. Hutchinson, of Brooklyn, for a paper on acupressure.

Dr. Corliss reported on a case of ovarian dropsy, in which he tapped through the vagina. Dr. Bozeman read a very elaborate paper on the certainty of the operation for vesico vaginal fistula. Dr. Henry D. Noyes, of New York, made some very interesting remarks on the subject of glaucoma. Dr. Hutchinson read his prize essay on acupressure, describing the different methods, and exhibiting by drawings the direct effect of the needles upon the vessels. Dr. Miner, of Buffalo, reported a case of aneurism of the femoral and lower portion of the external iliac artery; the tumour was of three months' standing, the size of the closed hand. All other modes of treatment being considered inapplicable, the external iliac was ligatured in the usual way, at its middle part, in presence of the class of the Buffalo Medical College, and nearly the entire medical profession of Buffalo. No unpleasant symptoms followed; the ligature separated from the vessel on the twenty-third day after operating, and the patient may be reported as cured. Dr. T. A. Emmett, of New York, reported a very interesting case, in which a large abscess, with several smaller ones, in a common sac on posterior wall of uterus, was mistaken for a fibrous tumour; the patient died from rupture into the rectum.

In the evening session, second day, the Society listened to an eloquent address by the President, Dr. Quackenbush, on "Individual Effort." Sketches of the lives of the pioneer discoverers in medicine were given, for example: Jenner, Harvey, Laennec, Bright, and others. A telegram was received from the Michigan State Medical Society, which we give with the answer:

"The undersigned, in the name of the Medical Society of the State of Michigan, send fraternal greetings to the Medical Society of the State of New York, health and happiness to its members, and durability to their honourable and ancient organization."

The following answer was sent:

"The Medical Society of the State of New York have instructed the President and Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of the telegram from the State Medical Society of Michigan, which was announced immediately after the delivery of the Presidential address at the Capitol. This fraternal greeting from a distant sister State, demonstrates a

triumph of modern civilization, the brotherhood of medicine, and renders instantly apparent that warm current of affectionate professional sympathy, which distils its benign influences over the hearts of men as the Gulf stream over the climates of distant countries.

The third day was occupied in the consideration of the case Freeman vs. Westchester County Medical Society, in which he was charged as erroneously representing himself as a member of the American Medical Association, and also with conduct derogatory to the honour and dignity of the medical profession. The committee to whom this case was referred confirmed the action of the Westchester Medical Society, which Society had expelled him from membership. Some cases of trichinae were reported, and after moving a series of resolutions thanking the President, etc., the report of the nominating committee was read, and the following gentlemen were elected as the officers for the ensuing year.

PRESIDENT.

Dr. James P. White, of Buffalo.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

Dr. George Burr, of Binghamton.

SECRETARY.

Dr. Wm. H. Bailey, Albany.

TREASURER.

Dr. John V. Lansing, Albany.

The Society then adjourned to meet the first Tuesday in February, 1870.

Professor J. C. Dalton, of New York, has, in a letter written to the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, given a very favourable criticism of a paper on the cerebellum, read by Prof. William Hammond, before the New York Medical Society. He says the paper was a very elaborate one, and went over the entire history of the principal theories of the functions of the cerebellum, which have been in vogue as physiological doctrines for the last twenty-five years. Of these the theory of Gall, which regards the cerebellum as the seat of the sexual instinct and of the reflex actions necessary to its activity, has been practically abandoned from facts drawn from comparative anatomy and pathological observations. Prof. Hammond considered that the theory of Gall had been rejected by physiologists for good reasons. The theory of Flourens—viz., that the cerebellum is the seat of a co-ordinating power for complicated muscular actions still remains the debatable ground. For, however differently the experiment of Flourens may be interpreted by various writers, their direct results have never been invalidated since he first announced them in 1842.