

Dr. Gardner, referring to the case of cancer of the cervix, said that he had several times seen such cases without hemorrhage, there being only watery discharge, and he wished to impress the general practitioner with the fact that fetor of discharge was a late symptom. He also pointed out the fact that bleeding at the menopause was not natural, but would rather be considered as a symptom of cancer. With regard to the treatment, he thought that amputation of the cervix was just as good as total extirpation. He had one undoubted case which had remained perfectly well three years after amputation. In cancer of the body of the uterus, of course, total extirpation is the only thing to do, although Dr. Byrnes, of New York, had good success with the galvano cautery and other caustic appliances.

Dr. Trenholme had also come to the conclusion that the disease was sure to return sooner or later, and he had therefore abandoned the knife in such cases.

Dr. Alloway admitted that the patient would have done just as well, but it was satisfactory to know that the whole organ had been removed,

Dr. Trenholme showed three specimens: 1st. Hydrosalpinx. 2nd. Chronic salpingitis and ovariitis, in which a patient had suffered since she was 15 years old; and, 3rd, a retro-peritoneal cyst of the broad ligament, which he found it impossible to remove, and he therefore had it drawn out as much as he could and tied and cut off.

Dr. Gardner had met with some of these cases, but he had fortunately always been able to get out the cyst. As regards the case of tubal disease, there were some cases of disease without symptoms, while in others there were symptoms without disease.

Dr. Trenholme said that in nearly every case improvement had followed after removal of the tubes and ovaries for pain.

Dr. Lapthorn Smith did not approve of the removal of tubes and ovaries for pain when no distinct disease could be diagnosed. Operating in such cases was sure to bring discredit upon abdominal surgery, for after undergoing the risks of the operation the patient would be as bad as ever, if not worse. In many of these cases it was neuralgia. Neuralgia is the cry of the nerves for better nourishment. When

he said nourishment he included not only food, but air, water and sunshine, the latter of which was one of the most valuable of remedies for the disease. According to this view it was easily understood in how many such cases of ovarian disease patients were rendered much worse by the use of morphine, which interfered with nutrition.

Dr. Wesley Mills thought that it often took a long time before the benefits of the operation were apparent, simply because the nerves of the part had acquired the habit of disease, which they would have to get out of after the cause had been removed.

Dr. McGannon thought that the removal of the appendages had cured many patients, although he admitted in some of them that the intelligence had been injured by the operation.

Dr. F. W. Campbell thought that Dr. Johnson should be invited to show pathological more specimens of commonly occurring diseases.

#### *Regular Meeting, 4th April, 1890.*

##### DR. HINGSTON IN THE CHAIR.

Present: Drs. Johnston, Jack, Rodger, Schmidt, Spendlove, Williams, J. Macdonald, Birkett, Perrigo, Gardner, Kenneth Cameron, Allen, W. Gardner, McConnell, McCarthy, Hutchison, England, Springle, DeCow, Low, Roddick, James Bell, Shepherd, Reed, Wilkins, McGannon, of Blockville, Geo. Ross, and Lapthorn Smith. Dr. Taylor, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., being present as a visitor.

After routine, Dr. Johnson exhibited a pathological specimen from a case of gangrene of both lower limbs, extending as high as the knee in the right leg and as high as the ankle in the left. This condition was due to an embolism which had been formed in the heart, from which it had passed into the aorta, blocking it up in its abdominal part.

Dr. Bell said that the patient had been under his care; was 45 years of age, and had always been healthy, with the exception that she was a large user of alcohol. She had been on a spree which had led to delirium tremens, from which she was just recovering, when she suddenly became very ill, pulsation stopping in the arteries of the legs, and great difficulty of breathing coming on, and she died in about three days from heart failure.