different, more so even than acinous and duct cancer. Dr. Ernest Glynn, in a note on the Detection of anthrax in wool, pointed out that it was not very common to find anthrax by spreading among domestic animals, and consequently a larger number of agriculturists were becoming infected. It was difficult to demonstrate anthrax spores in industrial materials, but two methods were commonly used, namely, to plate cultures and inoculation of sheep, the latter being described by Dr. Ernest Glynn in a report on certain lasting of wool. Until the labour was over, the haemorrhage was more severe, manual dilatation of the cervix, followed by rapid extraction of the child with forceps or version, gave the best results. Simple podalic version gave excellent results to the mothers, but generally sacrificed the child. Packing, Champetier de Ribes's bag, and Caesarean section he did not advocate for this condition. Dr. C. Robert Laffargue, in a paper on certain limiting of fever of obscure origin in infancy and childhood, drew attention to ostitis media as one common cause thereof. Fever, when due to blood diseases and Hodgkin's disease, might be either acute or chronic with exacerbations, and in these cases there might be no evidence of the cause until the blood was examined. Infection of the genito-urinary tract with the Bacillus coli communis, either as an acute or chronic disease, might be due to the excessive growth of carbohydrates and over-feeding with breast milk.

LEEDS AND WEST RIDING MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting on March 1st, the President in the chair, Dr. J. B. Helliwell, in a paper on "Trichiasis, a disease of the eyelids," and two cases in which excessive vomiting in pregnancy had been due to such a cause. It sometimes very difficult to distinguish the malignant form at an early stage from the benign form, the proliferation of the trophoblastic layer in the two forms respectively being one of degree rather than of kind. Mr. Walter Thomasson described a case on which he had recently operated successfully for Chorion-eptithelioma following vesicular mole. Dr. T. Churton showed a child aged 3, in whom obliteration of the hepatic veins had produced rapidly recurring ascites. This was finally treated by incision, and recurrence was prevented by obliteration of the superficial abdominal veins. Mr. J. F. Dobson described a gall-stone removed from the ileum, which had produced acute intestinal obstruction, and also gall-bladder in which had been in fistulous communication with the colon and the duodenum. Mr. Michael A. Teale showed two sisters, each of whom had Congenital dislocation of the lens.

MANCHESTER MEDICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting on March 6th, Dr. E. S. Reynolds, President, in the chair, Dr. W. Fletcher Shaw, in a paper on the Treatment of placenta praevia based upon 100 consecutive cases, said that the best treatment for both mother and child was to leave Nature alone, provided the haemorrhage was not very heavy and the patient did not desire to return to her house until the labour was over. If the haemorrhage were more severe, manual dilatation of the cervix, followed by rapid extraction of the child with forceps or version, gave the best results. Simple podalic version gave excellent results to the mothers, but generally sacrificed the child. Packing, Champetier de Ribes's bag, and Caesarean section he did not advocate for this condition. Dr. C. Robert Laffargue, in a paper on certain limiting of fever of obscure origin in infancy and childhood, drew attention to ostitis media as one common cause thereof. Fever, when due to blood diseases and Hodgkin's disease, might be either acute or chronic with exacerbations, and in these cases there might be no evidence of the cause until the blood was examined. Infection of the genito-urinary tract with the Bacillus coli communis, either as an acute or chronic disease, might be due to the excessive growth of carbohydrates and over-feeding with breast milk.

HUNTERIAN SOCIETY.

At a clinical meeting at Guy's Hospital on February 28th the interesting proceedings included an x-ray demonstration in the medical radiography department by Dr. A. C. Jordan. The cases shown included that of a woman of 32 who, owing to the nature of her pain, was thought to be suffering from gall stones. It was found, however, on x-ray examination after a bismuth meal, that the pain was due to a duodenum which was greatly elongated and distended to more than double the normal diameter by kinking at the duodeno-jejunal junction. The duodenum was observed contracting vigorously for seven or eight minutes before it finally succeeded in expelling a portion of its contents through the kink. Subsequent examinations revealed the fact that there was great stasis at the lower end of the ileum, amounting to more than twenty-six hours; this stasis caused the lower coils of the ileum to be dragged down with the caecum into the lowest part of the pelvis. The jejunum was thus pulled upon, with the production of the classical duodenal kink already described. Thus the duodenal distension was shown to be secondary to the stasis in the ileum.

HARVEIAN SOCIETY.

At a meeting on March 14th, Dr. H. J. Mackevoit, President, in the chair, Dr. R. H. Cole defined Hypochondriasis as a subjective state of ill health which was more or less chronic, and was out of all proportion to any real physical defect of the body. The hypochondriacs were one who was painfully conscious of his organic sensations, these