

the proceedings. It is to be regretted that so few representatives from Ontario were present. It is also to be regretted that the Association did not select Toronto or Hamilton as the next place of meeting, from which an excursion to the Falls could have been made one of the attractions. We presume, however, that the absence of any representative from either of these cities was the reason of this oversight. We trust that some effort will yet be made to have the next meeting in Toronto. We fear that the accommodation for a meeting of this kind at the Falls, especially on the Canada side, will not be all that could be desired.

CINCHO-QUININE.—This preparation is being largely used instead of quinine, it is much cheaper, and in many instances much preferable to this alkaloid. It consists of a combination of all the alkaloids found in the bark quinine, cinchonia, quinidia, cinchonidia, &c., the whole of the active febrifuge and tonic principles of the bark being secured without the inert bulky lignin, gum, &c. The natural bark has always been found more efficient and prompt in its action than the separate alkaloids, and therefore this preparation, which is, in reality, the natural bark deprived only of its lignin gum and other inert and inconvenient matters, cannot but be of the utmost value as a therapeutical agent.

BENDING GLASS TUBES.—If the glass tube we desire to bend be filled with sand, and each end stopped to prevent its escape, on heating over a Bunsen burner, it will be found that the tube may be quite doubled if desired, a perfect curve being produced. In this way we may promptly produce accurate bends of any desired size in tubes of any bore without any previous skill in glass working. Obviously, the principle depends on a uniform distribution by the sand of the pressure exerted. A similar plan is resorted to by metal-workers in bending tubes of lead.

PERSONAL.—W. B. Lindsay, Esq., M. D., graduate of Victoria College, Cobourg, has just returned from London, Eng., where he has been prosecuting his studies for the past year. He lately passed a most successful examination before the Royal College of Physicians, London, and obtained the License from that body.

SINGULAR BREAK OF NATURE. In one of our country papers is mentioned an instance of a lamb with *three* kidneys. Two were of the usual size and in their natural position; the third one was further back and about half the size of one of the others. Veterinary Surgeon Rogers, of that place, examined the kidney and found it perfect in its formation, and it had evidently performed the same function as the other two. This freak of nature is most extraordinary, and we question whether such a one was ever heard of before.

CHLOROFORM IN LEAD COLIC.—Dr. Laramie, of Montreal *L'Union Medicale*, has succeeded in the treatment of lead colic after the failure of other remedies by the application of chloroform to the abdomen. He soaks a piece of flannel in about two ounces of chloroform and lays it on the abdomen. Over this, he places another piece of flannel wrung out of hot water. He says it arrests the pain instantly and permanently, a mild purgative only, being necessary to complete the cure.

COLD BATHS IN RHEUMATIC FEVER.—Dr. Sydney Ringer reports in the *Practitioner* a case of rheumatic fever successfully treated by means of cold baths and the application of large-sized ice-bags. The patient was a young girl about twenty-two years of age, the temperature was very high and the joints red and painful, but under the above treatment the temperature was soon lowered, and great relief afforded the patient.

GALVANO-EMESIS.—Emesis may be produced by means of electricity when other means fail, or are impracticable. It may be brought about by introducing one electrode into the upper part of the oesophagus, and applying the other over the epigastric region. Dr. Fox relates a case in the *British Med. Journal*, in which a child was brought to him in an asphyxiated state from eating poisonous mushrooms. He applied the current as above prescribed, and vomiting ensued immediately.

WEeping IN CHILDREN.—M. Trousseau considers it worthy to be considered as an aphorism that an infant is not dangerously ill so long as it sheds tears; and that, on the contrary, absence of weeping indicates a severe disease. He, however, admits that exceptions may occur to this general rule.