

methods which were highly praised by their advocates. Drs. Lúpthon Smith, Reddy and T. P. Shaw took part in the discussion.

Dr. J. A. Hutchison showed a boy eight years old upon whom the Lorenz method for reducing a congenital dislocation of the hip had been performed a year ago, when it was found that the head of the bone was very small and the acetabulum shallow. A very good result was obtained. Hutchison also showed a case of separation of the epiphysis of the femur due to direct violence, in a boy fourteen years old. An open incision was required to replace it, and it was maintained in position by a silver wire. At present, about a year after the accident, there is one inch of shortening, due, as the skiagraph shows, to want of perfect apposition of the epiphysis to the shaft. Dr. Chas. Martin read a most interesting and instructive paper on the value of urinary examination in nephritis, comparing the clinical with the post-mortem findings. The paper was based chiefly upon the cases which have been examined at the Royal Victoria Hospital during the past ten years, the statistics of which were collected by Dr. W. W. Francis. Dr. Martin pointed out the comparative frequency of normal urine findings in cases which showed post-mortem large areas of both kidneys involved by malignant growths. The frequent occurrence of casts without albumen and vice versa was alluded to, and in conclusion he stated that he agreed with Cabot when he said that after all the two most important things in the routine examination of urine were the quantity and the specific gravity. Drs. Hamilton, Armstrong, Shaw, and Lauterman, shared in the discussion. Dr. G. Mathewson reported a case of quinine amaurosis. The patient was confined on March 4th, 1904, and on March 6th developed symptoms of puerperal septicemia. Quinine sulphate was started on March 9th and kept up until March 26th, a total quantity of 150 grs. having been administered. On the fourteenth of March the patient became delirious, on the fifteenth blindness set in, on the sixteenth the temperature was subnormal. By the ophthalmoscope on March 26th the optic disc was seen to be pale, the fundus hazy with almost complete contraction of all the blood vessels. Treatment with nux vomica and amyl nitrite was instituted and by April 9th the patient could count fingers. On April 29th she could walk about the ward, and on May 11th color vision for blue returned, followed by vision for red and green. Evidently this was a case of idiocyncrasy for quinine as many people had taken a far larger quantity of the drug without ill effects.

The District of St. Francis Medical Association held its regular November meeting in Sherbrooke. Dr. Austin in the chair. Dr. Bachand read a concise yet complete paper upon the treatment of diseases of the frontal sinuses. The author stated the various operations and pro-