

be disposed of daily, and converted into some other substance in the system.

We must therefore conclude that, of the alcohol taken, only a small but very variable amount is excreted as alcohol, but that the larger proportion, at least in the case of most organisms, is changed in the system; not simply acted upon by other things in a state of change, as may be effected out of the body, but actually taken up by the living matter or bioplasm, appropriated and converted into other substances. Though probably not applied to nutrition of tissues, its elements may perhaps assist to form some of the constituents of bile, sugar, fatty, and amyloid matter.—*Med. Times and Gazette.*

SUCCESSFUL LIGATION OF RIGHT CAROTID ARTERY FOR ANEURISM.

Dr. PIGNE-DUPUYTREN exhibited to the San Francisco Medical Society a patient on whom he had performed this operation. The aneurism being on the right side and so near the innominate artery, it became a nice point to decide where the ligature should be placed, that it should not be too near the innominate to prevent the formation of clot, or upon the diseased artery where a similar difficulty might arise. The ligature came away on the 17th day. In five months the tumour had entirely disappeared.—*Pacific Med. Journal, Aug., 1872.*

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MONTREAL, OCTOBER, 1872.

THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The fifth Annual Meeting of this Association, which has just closed its session in Montreal, is noteworthy for two things, and, although the attendance of the Profession from the various provinces was small, still they were all represented, and considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings. The first thing worthy of note, as having occurred, was the abandonment by the Chairman of the Bill Committee of the proposed Dominion Medical Act, after an expression of opinion from the French Canadian members of the Association. When the time for the consideration of the Bill came round, an attempt was made, as will be seen by our report, to at once abandon the Bill, and thus prevent the time of the Association being occupied by its discussion. Those who made this move were doubtless actuated by the best of motives, but we think that the Association would

have made a mistake had they succeeded in carrying the motion proposed for that purpose. At Ottawa a large representation from the Province of Ontario fully expressed themselves upon the Bill: for instance, striking out the Branch Councils and substituting one large Central Examining Board. At Quebec, owing to the amendments which had been made at Ottawa not having been translated into French and embodied in the Bill, its discussion was postponed till the present meeting in Montreal, so that, to say the very least, the Association was bound, in all fairness to those gentlemen who had laboured so arduously upon the Bill Committee, to give time for an expression of opinion by the members in the Province of Quebec. The resolution to abandon the Bill was lost, and the meeting at once entered upon its discussion. The French speaking members of the Association freely stated their opinion, which was that, while approving of much in the Bill, they were opposed to handing over medical legislation to the Federal Government. A resolution to that effect was proposed by Dr. Rottot, an influential representative of our French Canadian brethren, and although it was lost by a small majority, still the expression of opinion was so universal and decided, that when the Association met the following morning, Dr. Howard, Chairman of the Committee who had charge of the Bill, asked leave to withdraw it. To this the Association would not consent, but, by unanimous agreement, its discussion was postponed for two years, the Bill still remaining in the hands of the same Committee. While we regret that the result is as stated, we cannot express surprise, for all must have seen that, with the French element opposed to the Bill, it was an impossibility to carry it through the Parliament of the Province of Quebec. This being the case, its abandonment, for the present at all events, was a necessity; still it would have been a great pity to have been forced to do so, without having given an opportunity to that section of our medical population who, up to the present meeting, have had no fair means of thoroughly understanding the proposed Act. The discussion was conducted with the best of taste and with the utmost good feeling, and we trust that, though the French and English members of the Profession differ at the present moment, upon this subject, the time is coming when such will not be the case—when the entire Profession of the Province will unite hand in hand, and press the measure to a successful termination. Our own opinion is that it only requires time to convince all of the desirability of a Dominion Act. The universality of Medicine shows that those who practice it should