

32. Vrginal Fixation of the Uterus as a cure for Retro-displacements, Clinton Cushing, San Francisco, Cal.

33. Hydrosalpinx, A. H. Cordier, Kansas City, Mo.

34. Discussion—Should Antiseptic Vaginal Douching be made a Routine Practice in the Puerperium? Referees, A. H. Wright, Toronto; Thos. Lothrop, Buffalo; J. Edwin Michael, Baltimore, Md.; A. T. Machell, Toronto.

35. Infectious Diseases during Pregnancy, Dr. A. H. Wright, Toronto.

36. Congenial Diaphragmatic Hernia—Reports of two Cases, H. T. Machell, Toronto.

37. Reports of some Interesting Abdominal Operations, with exhibition of specimens, Rufus B. Hall, Cincinnati, O.

The annual dinner of the association will be held in the Toronto Athletic Club, on Thursday, September 20th, 1894, at 7 p.m. Members of the medical profession desiring to attend the dinner may procure tickets from the committee of arrangements during the forenoon of the first day of the meeting. Covers will be laid for the number signifying their intention to be present up to this time, and the list will then be closed.

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.—The twenty-second annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, will be held at Montreal on September 25th to 28th. The Association was organized in 1872 for the purpose of inaugurating measures for the restriction and prevention of contagious and infectious diseases, and for the diffusion of sanitary knowledge among the people. The growth of the Association and the work it has accomplished more than justify its existence. Its membership has been augmented from year to year until it now constitutes the largest and strongest sanitary body in the world, and embraces in territorial extent the United States, the Dominion of Canada and the Republic of Mexico.

The Local Committee of Arrangements is at work to insure a large and profitable meeting. Railways have reduced their rates to one fare and one third, provided certificates of attendance be produced when leaving Montreal on the return trip. Special blanks will be furnished on demand by ticket agents at all stations, said agents having to give a receipt for the going fare received.

*Officers for 1893-'94.*—President, Dr. E. P. Lachapelle, Montreal, P. Q.; 1st Vice-President, Dr. M. Carmona y Valle, Mexico, Mex.; 2nd Vice-President, Dr. J. N. McCormack, Bowling Green, Ky.; Secretary, Dr. Irving A. Watson, Concord, N.H.; Treasurer, Dr. Henry D. Holton, Brattleboro', Vt.

*Officers of Local Committee of Arrangements for the Montreal Meeting.*—Dr. Robert Craik, Chairman, Montreal; Dr. Elzear Pelletier, Secretary, 76 St. Gabriel Street, Montreal.

For application blanks or further information, apply to the Local Committee of Arrangements.

EARLY SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL DISEASE.—*The British Medical Journal* contains the following translation from the *Berl. Klin. Woch.*, May 28th, 1894, in which Wemer draws attention to the importance of early diagnosis from the point of view of treatment. In early melancholia, sleeplessness is marked, though the patient still continues to follow his occupation. A feeling of sadness and depression, with distaste for work, then supervenes. He may appear indolent, and weeps on the least occasion. Sometimes there is unreasoning irritability, followed by depression. The appetite is impaired, and the patient may thus think himself the subject of some hopeless disease. He has præcordial anxiety and then develops diseased ideas, perhaps with hallucinations. The early stage of mania is often one of depression. Sleeplessness, irritability, dislike of work, self-accusation may also be present here. It is very characteristic of mania when the patient suddenly passes into the opposite extreme, the pleasure in life, etc., re-awakening. One may make all kinds of purchases, another write verses, etc. If contradicted he may become incensed or even violent. Acute paranoia develops very rapidly, and is characterized by hallucinations (hallucinatory form), numerous delusions, self-over-estimation, mistrust, unrest, etc. In the chronic form, the symptoms may date from some time back, even from childhood. The child holds itself aloof, is sensitive, obstinate, etc. With years the peculiarities increase, ideas of persecution may occur, and large ideas, with or without hallucinations. To this group belongs the paranoia querulenta often appearing after the loss of a lawsuit. In paralytic dementia the initial symptoms are very varied.