

Chemistry in that school, vacated by the resignation of the late Dr. George B. Shaw.

Dr. E. A. Graveley, (M.D. Bishop's College, 1877) intends settling in Ottawa.

Dr. William Osler, Professor of Institutes of Medicine, in McGill University, was recently the recipient of a complimentary address and a purse of \$100, to aid him in scientific research. The address expressed the esteem in which he was held by his colleagues and students.

Dr. Molson, (M.D. McGill College, 1876), Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in McGill College, has been elected one of the out-door physicians of the Montreal General Hospital. The vacancy was created by Dr. Wilkins being elected to the in-door staff.

We beg to remind our readers that the Twenty-eighth Annual Session of the American Medical Association is to be held in the City of Chicago, on Tuesday, 5th June, in Farwell Hall, and we trust to see a good representation from Canada at the meeting. The following gentlemen are the delegates from the Canada Medical Association, but we believe the President is empowered to give credentials to others who may find it convenient to attend: Drs. Grant and Sweetland, Ottawa; David and Hingston, Montreal; Marsden and Russel, Quebec; Thorburn and Fulton, Toronto.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON

At a meeting held the end of March, the following by-law was enacted: "Any candidate for the College license who shall have obtained a degree in Medicine or Surgery at either a British, Colonial or Foreign University, recognised by the College, after a course of study and an examination satisfactory to the College, shall be exempt from re-examination on such subjects as the Census Board shall in each case consider necessary."

MALE WET NURSES.

The *Journal des Sages Femmes* has a notice of a German physician in Pomerania who makes a specialty of supplying wet nurses. He excites the secretion of milk, independently of pregnancy. This is effected both in women and men. An applicant for a nurse is always asked whether a male or female is desired. The former is preferred by some families under the belief that greater vigor is thus imparted to the offspring.—*The Doctor*, April 1, 1877.

MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

MEETING HELD APRIL 13TH, 1877.

Dr. Alloway then read a report of three cases in which he had applied nitric acid to the inside of the uterus. He introduced his paper by a quotation from Dr. Lombe Atthill's book on Diseases of Women, where the author attributes the want of success which attends the treatment of metrorrhagia, to timidity on the part of the physician, and recommends a bold application of nitric acid in the cases in which he thinks it is indicated.

The first case was that of Mrs. W., æt. 27, ten years married, with no children, but one miscarriage nine years ago, since which she has had painful menstruation, and, latterly, excessive menstruation. On examination found signs of endometritis and endocervicitis. He tried the application of tincture of iodine to the inside of the uterus for one month, without any improvement. Then made an application of nitric acid, according to Dr. Atthill's directions. It caused no pain and was followed by no bad symptoms. The patient left her bed in three weeks, and menstruated seven days after the usual period, without any pain. Six months after this found a perfectly healthy condition of the parts.

The second case was that of Mrs. F., æt. 26, one year married, no children, who had suffered from menorrhagia for eight months. On examination found endocervicitis with areolar hyperplasia of walls of cervix. Applied nitric acid to inside of uterus once. The next menstruation was normal. The cause in this case was excessive coitus in a delicate woman, and until she was separated from her husband for a time, she did not recover entirely.

The third case was that of a Mrs. M., æt. 31, ten years married, with three children. For the last six months she had suffered from very excessive menstruation. Dilated the canal of the cervix, and with finger in the uterus found a granular condition of the mucous membrane. Applied nitric acid, which was followed by a very sharp attack of metropéritonitis, which almost proved fatal, but which was recovered from after the twentieth day, leaving the uterus firmly fixed in an anteflexed position.

Dr. F. W. Campbell supplemented Dr. Alloway's paper by a report of a case in which he applied nitric acid with perfect success, after various other means had failed, including a systematic trial of Savage's solution of iodine and iodide of potassium. It was a case of subinvolution of the uterus, and the patient's life was in a very critical condition from the metrorrhagia.