

of which answer very well in large institutions, and wealthy families where any or all appliances may be had for the asking; but they will not do with the poorer classes, where artificial feeding is much the more common.

Sterilized milk promised a few years ago to take the place of mother's milk, and to get rid of many of the objectionable features of plain cow's milk. But in addition to its being difficult, if not impossible, to procure in every day practice, doubt is now beginning to be thrown upon its value as a food. Some competent observers, among them Dr. Barlow, hold that its long-continued use may produce scurvy. So that, for two good reasons, sterilized milk cannot take its place as an ordinary standard food for infants. All things being considered then, we shall not be able to do better than hold fast to that which we know to be good.

Among the various compounds suggested for the purpose of assimilating, as nearly as possible, cow's to mother's milk, none will be found better than "Meig's Mixture." This consists of: Milk one part, cream two parts, lime water two parts, solution of sugar of milk three parts. This solution is made by adding $17\frac{1}{2}$ drachms to one pint of water. This Meig's mixture can be readily prepared by the ordinary nurse, which, after all, is one of the great desiderata from a practical standpoint.

Another recipe for the nurse is: Good cream, one and one-half fluid ounces; milk, one fluid ounce; water, five fluid ounces; milk sugar, three and three-eighths drachms.

The old idea that mother's and cow's milk should not be taken at the same time is erroneous. If the mother cannot supply enough nutriment for her child, give cow's milk to supplement her supply. This is better than cutting off the breast supply at once, and, indeed, may make all the difference in a few weeks, between tolerance or intolerance, on the part of the child's digestive apparatus, of a total diet of cow's milk.

SIMCOE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—The thirteenth regular meeting of the Simcoe District Medical Society was held in the Council Chamber, Barrie, last Thursday, the Vice-President, Dr. W. A. Ross, in the chair. These members were pre-

sent and took part in the discussion: Drs. Ardagh, Arnall, Clutton, Dunn, Evans, A. Harvie, J. Harvie, Heaslip, Hanly, Howland, Little, Lehmann, McCullough, McCarthy, McClinton, Morton, W. A. Ross, A. Ross, Raikes, Stephenson, Stephen, Wallwin, West, Wells; and Drs. Peters and Primrose, of Toronto, who were present as guests of the Society.

Dr. McCullough, of Alliston, read a paper on "Sciatica," which was discussed by Drs. Norton, Stephen and Peters.

Dr. Lehmann, of Elmvale read a paper on "Morphœa," and exhibited a patient with the disease.

Dr. Peters, of Toronto, presented a patient on whom he had operated for impermeable stricture.

Dr. Primrose, of Toronto, read a paper on "Surgical Treatment of Tuberculous Glands."

After adjourning to a luncheon provided by the Barrie members, at the Queen's Hotel, the Society proceeded to elect the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, Dr. McCarthy, of Barrie; 1st Vice-President, Dr. A. R. Harvie, of Orillia; 2nd Vice-President, Dr. Little, of Churchill; 3rd Vice-President, Dr. W. Lehmann, of Elmvale; 4th Vice-President, Dr. J. W. S. McCullough, of Alliston; Treasurer, Dr. E. D. Morton, of Barrie; Secretary, Dr. Raikes, of Midland.

HÆMATURIA.—James W. Osborn, M.D., of Bealton, Ont., Canada, writing to the Editor of *Medical World*, Philadelphia (July Number, 1895), says: "Regarding my obstinate case of hæmaturia, I told you in a previous communication of my patient's restoration to a fair degree of health after a siege of anæmia, emaciation and prostration, but that the hæmorrhage, though more moderate, was still going on. I have now a still more favorable report for you. Having failed to obtain the tannate of soda recommended by Dr. Hutchins, San Francisco, from my druggist, or in the city, I ordered a bottle of Sanmetto, thinking by the time she had given it a fair trial I would be able to get the tannate of soda elsewhere. She had only taken the Sanmetto a week, in drachm doses three times a day, when the hæmaturia disappeared. This was about three weeks ago, and it has not returned unless within a day or two. This is certainly worthy of note, as the hæmor-