

every agent which will assist in bringing the nervous tone up to the normal. Small doses of arsenic and iron should be continued for a long time after the child is apparently well, to ward off a second attack. It must be added, that a few cases resist all treatment. These are chiefly hereditary choreics, and those suffering from localized chorea.

THE DOMINION MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Medical Association was held in Quebec, August 18th and 19th. The attendance was not large, the Eastern men not turning out as it was hoped they would do. The meeting was held so far east, partly for the purpose of encouraging the members of the profession in the Maritime Provinces to come to the fore; but the experiment was not a success. The representation from the west was good, as it was also from the cities of Montreal and Winnipeg. The address of the president was a good one, and contained many valuable suggestions, among which may be noted the proposal to memorialize the Dominion Government, for the purpose of obtaining a grant to establish a laboratory for original research. This idea is a capital one, and deserves to be carried out. His proposal to have courses of lectures established, corresponding to the lectures given by eminent men, for the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in England, is one which will meet the approval of all.

The question of matriculation was touched upon, and various opinions were elicited. Dr. Sullivan made a very pertinent remark, when he asked what there is to offer to a man for all the years of labor and expense that will be necessary, if the standard is raised. The papers were good and were well received. Dr. McEachren's report on pleuro-pneumonia in cattle was full of interest. He discussed the nature of the disease in a very scientific manner, and suggested "lung fever" as a name more appropriate than pleuro-pneumonia.

The election of officers was made without any soliciting or canvassing, a matter of congratulation to the gentlemen who are to fill the offices for the next year, as well as to the profession at large. Dr. Graham, the new president, will be heartily welcomed by all who know him; no better choice could have been made. His well-known scientific attainments, great zeal for the advancement of

scientific medicine, and genial manner, make him well qualified to fill the position satisfactorily. We heartily congratulate him upon the honor bestowed upon him, and the Association on the choice made.

While the profession in Quebec kept aloof, as a body, there were fortunately some exceptions. Drs. Russell and Vallée have the thanks of the visiting brethren, for the pains they took to render their visit pleasant as well as profitable. They will be remembered by the Western men as having shown the greatest kindness and hospitality. The next meeting will be held at Hamilton.

STAFFORDSHIRE KNOT. — The *Albany Medical Annals* gives among its *abstracts*, the following as Lawson-Tait's method of constricting the pedicle: He employs an awl-like needle, with an eye near the point, and threaded with the ligature, to transfix the pedicle at its middle. As soon as the eye appears on the distal side, the ligature is seized and pulled upon while the needle is withdrawn, and entirely cleared. Now there is a loop on one side of the transfixed pedicle and two free ends on the other. The next step is to pull upon the loop until it is long enough to pass over the tumor or collapsed ovarian cyst; then one of the free ends is passed through the loop, and the two ends pulled upon till the loop is shortened and made to encircle the halves of the pedicle at the line of transfixion.

TREATMENT OF HYDROCELE. — Dr. Keyes recommends, in the *New York Medical Record*, the injection of pure carbolic acid "deliquesced in a little glycerine" as a simple, effectual, and almost painless method of treating hydrocele even of large size. The instrument he uses is a glass syringe holding about a hundred minims, to which a hypodermic needle of medium size is fitted as a nozzle. The hydrocele-fluid is first drawn off either through this needle or by a separate puncture; thirty to sixty minims of the carbolic acid and glycerine are then injected. Dr. Keyes recommends that the patient should be kept quiet, but not necessarily confined to bed, for forty-eight hours.

PERMANGANATE OF POTASSIUM IN SNAKE BITES. — Dr. J. Berger reports (*St. Louis Med. Jour.*) that his son, *æt.* 14, recovered without any un-