

the "lines of defence" are entirely broken down. Dr. Pavy explained the occurrence of these severe cases and our inability to help them by diet, by saying that a certain amount of carbohydrate is formed in the process of digestion, even from albuminous food, and in these cases even this cannot be synthetized into proteids.

Why does protoplasm lose its synthetizing power? Dr. Pavy did not think the fault is in the protoplasm, but that the latter is influenced by the vessels, and these, of course, by the nervous system. A hyperoxygenated state of the blood favors the transformation of carbohydrate into glucose and may produce glycosuria. Then dilatation of the arterioles allows a rush of blood through the capillaries, so that the venous blood is not sufficiently dearterialized. This favors the passage of carbohydrates into glucose. The vascular dilatation must depend on derangement of the vasomotor nervous system, and the whole history of diabetes proves that the disease is often due to nervous disorder. In some most intractable cases Dr. Pavy believed the sugar must have come from the tissues, and in explanation of this he conjectured the existence of a ferment acting on their proteid matter which has a glucoside constitution.

**SIMCOE DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETY.**—The twelfth regular meeting of this society was held in the Council Chamber, Orillia, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., the President, Dr. Howland, of Huntsville, in the chair. The following members were present and took part in the discussions: Drs. Howland and Ross, of Huntsville; Dr. Hanly, of Waubaushene; Drs. Ross, Smith and Arnall, of Barrie; Drs. Alex. Harvie, Jas. N. Harvie, A. E. Ardagh, Ainslie Ardagh, McLean, Herriman and Shaw, of Orillia, and Dr. Raikes, of Midland.

Dr. Hanly addressed the meeting, thanking the members of the Association for their assistance in electing him to represent them in the Ontario Medical Council, and outlining the course he intended to pursue as their representative.

Dr. Ross, of Huntsville, read a carefully prepared paper on appendicitis, with a history of his own case. After an animated discussion, taken part in by nearly all the members present, Dr. Ross replied.

Dr. Powell, of Toronto, formerly of Edgar, who

was present as the guest of the society, gave a lengthy and interesting address on the surgical treatment of injuries and disease of the abdominal viscera, explaining the various mechanical appliances which have been recently introduced and which have so greatly lessened the difficulties of abdominal surgery.

Dr. W. A. Ross, of Barrie, read a paper on cancer, going very fully into the question of operative treatment, and illustrating his conclusions by histories of instructive cases.

After some discussion on a motion of the Secretary's to change one of the by-laws, which was carried, the meeting adjourned to partake of a most enjoyable supper provided by the Orillia members of the Association.

R. RAIKES, M.D.,

*Secretary.*

**SPRAY FOR THE NOSE AND THROAT.**—In Part Second of Saunders' Question Compend, No. 14, second edition, just issued, Dr. E. B. Gleason recommends for the purpose of spraying the nose and throat the following formula:—Antipyrin, grs. xvj; aquæ, fl. 3 j.

He says: A solution of antipyrin of the above strength, when sprayed upon the mucous membrane of the nose, pharynx or larynx, has the power of contracting the capillaries and producing an artificial anæmia, which effect is maintained for from three to five hours. The above solution may be used with the atomizer in all inflammations of the mucous membrane of the upper respiratory tract. When used after the application of cocaine to the nose, it will maintain the contractile effect of that drug upon the erectile tissue for several hours; when sprayed upon the nasal mucous membrane without the previous application of cocaine, it gives rise to a smarting sensation, which, however, quickly subsides. Applied as a spray within the larynx by means of an atomizer, it contracts the blood-vessels of the laryngeal mucous membrane and diminishes secretion, cough and expectoration. It is extremely valuable as a remedy for the night cough of laryngitis phthisica, often securing a night's rest for such patients, who may be provided with an ordinary hand-atomizer filled with a solution of antipyrin and instructed to inhale its spray as often as is required to control the cough.