

Dr. Golding Bird gives the following rule respecting the phosphates, which will be found very useful in practice:—That where the presence of phosphates is only found in the evening urine, organic disease is rarely the cause of it; but where they are found equally in the morning and evening urine, you may be sure organic disease exists.

In bad cases of typhus fever, the urine is frequently ammoniacal towards the close of the disease, the nervous system of the kidneys being too depressed to secrete urea, and its elements being converted into carbonate of ammonia, just as they would be in common chemical decomposition out of the body.

During retention of urine from diseased prostate gland, stricture of the urethra, or where a catheter is obliged to be worn, the urine is always alkaline, owing to irritation in the mucous membrane.

These observations might be carried to an almost indefinite extent, but enough has been remarked to convince any one of the value of observing the chemical nature of urine in disease. To arrange these cases scientifically, would take up too much time on this occasion.

*To be continued.*

#### LIQUID COMPOUND OF IODINE AND MORPHIA.

Mr. Taylor recommends to the notice of the profession, a compound of the above remedial agents. He first forms an aqueous solution of iodine, in accordance with one of Lugol's formulæ, containing iodine  $\mathfrak{3i}$ ; hydriod potassa,  $\mathfrak{3ij}$ ; dissolved in soft water,  $\mathfrak{3i}$ . The compound mixture is then prepared as follows, viz.:—Of the above solution,  $\mathfrak{3i}$ ; sulphate of morphia, gr. i.; alcohol,  $\mathfrak{3iv}$ ; soft water, warm,  $\mathfrak{3ij}$ . First dissolve the morphia in the water, then add the alcohol, and lastly the solution of iodine. Dose for a child two years old, 8 to 16 drops, repeated during the day; for an adult, 40 drops. The diseases in which he has used it to best advantage, are chronic dysentery, chronic diarrhœa, mesenteric diseases of children, and scrofulous diseases generally, where there is considerable nervous irritation or looseness of the bowels. In cases of scrofulous diseases, attended with great debility, and an atonic condition of the system, he has combined sulphuric acid with it with benefit.—*Abridged from Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, July 23.

THE

## British American Journal.

MONTREAL, AUGUST 15, 1845.

#### MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

An extraordinary meeting of this society was held at its rooms on the 21st July last, to adopt measures for co-operating with the sister society of Quebec, and the District societies of Niagara and Toronto, for the organization of a Provincial Medical Association, the principal object of which is the expression of a deliberative voice in the details of a Medical Bill, and other matters affecting the interests of the Profession in this Province.

Dr. A. F. Holmes having been called to the chair, the objects of the meeting having been fully detailed, and the correspondence that had taken place between the secretary (Dr. Badgley) and the other societies in the matter, having been read, the following resolutions were proposed and adopted, which we copy from the

local papers, in which they have already appeared as their immediate publicity was imperative.

1st. Moved by Dr. Badgley, seconded by Dr. Crawford.—That delegates be now selected by the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Montreal, to meet those to be named by the Quebec, Toronto, and Niagara District Medical Societies, in this city, on the 20th day of August, to adopt measures for the foundation of a Provincial Medical Association, the formation of by-laws for its governance and the general purposes contemplated, for advancing the interests of the Profession in this Province.

2d. Moved by Dr. Hall, seconded by Dr. Trestler.—That Drs. Crawford, Badgley, Fraser, David and MacDonnell be the delegates from this Society, to meet those to be named by the other Societies, for furthering the objects referred to in the preceding resolution.

3d. Moved by Dr. David, seconded by Dr. Crawford.—That the Secretary be requested to notify the Medical Societies of Quebec, Toronto, and the Niagara Districts, that the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Montreal has elected delegates to meet and confer with those to be named by them respectively, on the 20th day of August next, at Montreal.

4th. Moved by Dr. David, seconded by Dr. Scott.—That the proceedings of this meeting be published in one of the French and one of the English newspapers of this city.

FRANCIS BADGLEY, M.D.,  
Sec. of the Med. Chir. Socy., Montreal.

Montreal, July 23, 1845.

All the above resolutions were carried without a dissentient voice, with the exception of the first. Dr. Arnoldi, Jun., proposed an amendment to the effect:—That the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Montreal do call a meeting of the members of the Profession, practising in this District and the Western District of Three Rivers, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent the Profession in these portions of the Province, at the general meeting of delegates proposed to be held on the 20th Inst. No member seconding Dr. Arnoldi's motion, the amendment was not proposed from the chair, and the original motion was carried. Dr. Arnoldi then notified the members present of his determination to have a general meeting of the Profession of the districts summoned at an early day. It appears to us that as this measure has originated with the Medico-Chirurgical Society of this city, and is now approved of and sustained by the sister societies of the Province; as to them, and them only, belongs the credit of the scheme, and as they have already taken the initiative steps for the success of the project, in the actual appointment of delegates to adopt measures for the formation of the association, any ulterior measures which might be deemed necessary for its thoroughly successful completion, might with the greatest propriety have been left to them. Should the general meeting above mentioned take place, and a committee, as one of its acts, be nominated, we then fear the super-vention of difficulties,—one of which may be, the refusal on the part of the delegates of the societies to meet the delegates of the general meeting, on the ground of a violation of the authority under which they are appointed, as expressed in the first resolution above recorded, which restricts them to a conference