

There are four scholarships worth \$200 dollars each given yearly.

Harvard has established a Post-graduate course to enable graduates to further prosecute their studies and to take the place of those courses which one was formerly obliged to go to Europe for. Short courses are given in all the practical branches of Medicine, either separately or the whole course may be taken. Each course runs from \$15 to \$30. The men who give these courses have all studied in London, Berlin, Vienna, etc., and absorbed the ideas of the eminent men in these places, so that one learns almost as much here as in the above places; but then one does not have the reputation of studying in Europe and the mere mention of having seen or studied under Virchow, Billroth, Kock, &c., at once raises one in the estimation of the Medical fraternity, their very name seeming to reflect medical skill. And then how could one get along at the Society if one did not quote German authorities, and refer to one's experience in Wien every opportunity that offers. The students attending Harvard are of a superior class, resembling those seen in the London Hospitals. The standard being high none but the best study here. It struck me that the students seemed some what older here than in Canada or London, men seem to enter the study of Medicine for the most part later in life. The number of students this session is 271; Harvard graduates yearly about 35 to 60. This is somewhat small when we consider the 100 or 200 graduates that other schools in the State send forth; but Harvard looks to the quality not the quantity. She graduates first-rate men, and there is scarcely a town in the United States where there is not one who is proud to call himself a graduate of Harvard. Each year she adds a number of well educated physicians to the profession, who are sure in the long run to have an elevating influence throughout the broad American continent.

J. L. F.

Boston, Jan. 5th, 1887.

Society Proceedings.

MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

Stated Meeting, Nov. 19th, 1886.

J. C. CAMERON, M.D., PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR.

Dr. MAJOR exhibited the following cases, taken from his clinic for Diseases of the Nose and Throat at the Montreal General Hospital:

1. *Complete paralysis of the right vocal band*, the result of pressure exerted by a fibroid on the right recurrent laryngeal nerve. The patient, aged 47, a painter by trade, applied for treatment. On examination the right vocal cord was found in a state of complete immobility, and occupied a position midway between that of full inspiration and phonation. A blue line on the gums, and abdominal colic pointed also to lead poisoning. This latter complication, however, in no way nor at any time influenced the laryngeal condition.

2. *Early Laryngeal Oedema (tuberculous)*, with no recognizable pulmonary infection. The patient, aged 50, applied for relief of dyspnoea and a barking choking cough. Oedema of the left arytenoid body alone was present, the swelling was grey in color and of the size of an acorn, and interfered with voice production and deglutition. After a lapse of a couple of weeks a similar condition developed in the right region. Some days later the epiglottis showed signs of swelling and thickening, and later on pulmonary signs became apparent. The lactic acid treatment was adopted, and local improvement followed. The condition of the chest would lead to the opinion that temporary arrest of the disease had taken place there also. The gradual development and extent of the oedema and subsequently lung signs are the interesting features of the case, as was also the general improvement under purely local treatment.

3. *Three cases of Laryngeal Papillomata.*—(a) *In May 1880, Dr. M. performed a tracheotomy on this child, then in her third year, for relief of suffocation paroxysms that endangered life. At an examination preceding the operation the larynx was found filled with watery growths. Canulæ have been worn constantly since, and no evil results have arisen therefrom. The physiological rest afforded the larynx has had a marked effect in arresting the development of the growths as has been proved experimentally during periods of temporary improvement by plugging the tube, when increased activity of the excrescences invariably followed. Absolute alcohol has been used daily as a spray in the larynx by the child's mother with the very best results. At two recent sittings evulsion by cutting forceps had been

* Vide writer's paper, "Rest and Tracheotomy," Canada Med. and Surg. Journal, December, 1882.