

under the penis nearly two inches from the meatus of the urethra; this having remained open since that operation, an exit for the urine.

At the time I was called to attend this man he had within the previous twelve hours passed fifteen small calculi. I attempted to extract one through the small opening but only succeeded in removing some small fragments. I then took a silver catheter, entered the opening, forced back the calculus, and drew off a large quantity of urine, to the great relief of the patient.

I now took a grooved director, passed it into the urethra, and cut down on the calculi that had again been forced into the urethra by the contraction of the bladder in expelling the urine, and with an ordinary dressing forceps extracted some ten or twelve calculi, varying in size from that of a large grain of wheat to that of a "horse bean." The man felt very much relieved, progressed favorably, and in a few days attended to his usual avocation, a farm servant. I wanted him to allow me to close the artificial opening and open the passage nature intended for him, which he agreed to have performed at some future date "when time and means would permit."

Yours, &c.,

A. ARMSTRONG, M.D.

Arnprior, Jan. 27th, 1877.

THE QUEBEC MEDICAL BILL.

To the Editor of the CANADA LANCET.

SIR,—I have always read the CANADA LANCET with pleasure, and must confess that I have, on more occasions than one, derived instruction from it; but now I have to take exception to your editorial on Campbell's letter anent "The Quebec Medical Bill."

You may recollect the reason the proposed Medical Bill for the Dominion which occupied the time and attention of the Canadian Medical Society for three years had to be dropped—was because it contained a clause for the establishment of a General Board of Examiners for the Dominion. Now, after years of hard work we have persuaded the French school to accede to our views to have our degrees only honorary, and not entitled to the *ad practicandum*—and we were led to believe that the University

of Laval had agreed to the same until the Committee of our Local House met, and Laval—not through or by a medical man, but by its Rector, the Rev. Mr. Hamel, decidedly refused to give up its rights, so we were floored, and although to you "it may appear somewhat singular that the representatives of *three* schools should have been overpowered by *one*," it is nevertheless the fact—and for this reason—that in this Province of Quebec we are completely under Priest-craft and we English cannot do anything. The Priests are all-powerful and carry what they wish.

How much longer this will last it is impossible to say. I only hope the day is not far distant when the English portion of the Province will rise in its might and put an end to this oppression which you in Ontario do not feel; but in the mean time we are impotent. This will explain to you why we *accepted* the changes to our old Bill of Incorporation. We took all we could get. Whether we will be able to obtain more in a few years remains to be seen.

Yours truly,

M. D.

Montreal, 5th Feb., 1877.

Selected Articles.

A NEW REMEDY, CALLED DIGESTINE.

This is obtained from the gizzard of the domestic fowl (chicken) and is a specific for vomiting in pregnancy. I have used this remedy for twenty-five years, and it has never failed. It is also the most powerful and reliable remedy for the cure of dyspepsia and sick stomach caused by debility of that organ. It is useful in all cases where the pepsine and pancreatine are used, but with much more certainty of its good results, for it puts all those preparations in the background.

In complicated affections of the stomach, such as inflammation, gastralgia, pyrosis, etc., it may be combined with subnitrate of bismuth and opiates; and in diarrhoea and cholera infantum, with astringents, both vegetable and mineral. I have given the article to several prominent physicians, who have used it with the happiest results, among whom I may mention Professor E. Wallace, of the Jefferson Medical College; he gives me the result of seventeen cases as follows:—

In vomiting of pregnancy, out of nine cases he cured six, and palliated two, and in one case the remedy was not taken according to direction, and therefore had no effect.

He used in seven cases of sick stomach caused