

it now reckons among its members, not only medical men from every State in the Union, but numerous laymen-clergymen, lawyers, architects, journalists, etc., etc.

The following are some of the officers for the present year: *President*, H. P. Walcott, Cambridge, Mass.; *1st Vice-President*, Dr. C. W. Covernton, Toronto. Dr. Hingston, of Montreal, is the representative of the Advisory Board for the Dominion of Canada; Dr. P. H. Bryce, for Ontario, and Dr. Montizambert, for Quebec.

Associated with this organization is one of all the State Boards of the Union, and at the last meeting, the Provincial Boards of Ontario and Quebec were represented. National, State, and Municipal health organizations have a large representation in its membership, and this taken in connection with the extent and practical value of its labors, has gained it a standing recognition and influence all over the United States, and now that the Dominion of Canada is included in its organization, it may be fairly claimed as the largest sanitary association in the world—the International Congress of Europe not having so large a membership or embracing anything like the same amount of territory. In view of the very great advantages to be derived by officers and members of Boards of Health, Provincial and Local, it is to be hoped that not only the Medical Health Officers of Local Boards, but the Chairmen and Secretaries will join the Association. We have reason to know that the present Central Board represented at the P. H. A. at Washington by Dr. Hingston, will send delegates, and also that the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island will send their fair share. It would therefore be a matter for very great regret if the Local Boards were not adequately represented. We have reason for saying that the Provincial Board will do their utmost to make the attendant expenses as light as possible. Efforts are being made to secure a representation from Europe, and to the furtherance of this end, arrangements have been made with the S. S. and R. R. companies to carry passengers at the same rates as were accorded to the members of the British Association when they visited Montreal.

Bulletin) has used with the following results a two per cent. solution of the Hydrochlorate of Cocaine in the removal of the tonsils. Only one tonsil was treated with the solution, the other was removed without recourse to anæsthesia. In the case in which the solution was applied, it was noticed: 1. That no hemorrhage occurred for a few seconds, and that it was at no time profuse. 2. That there was very little sensation of choking on the part of the patient. 3. That the cut surface was more than ordinarily anæmic in appearance. In the other case, which was the smaller tonsil of the two, more choking was noticed, the hemorrhage was more profuse and instantaneous, and the cut surface of the tonsil was redder than on the other side. From the above results he is led to conclude that the uses of Cocaine in cases requiring excision were: 1. To lessen the hemorrhage. 2. To do away with the choking sensation. 3. To relieve the pain caused by the operation.

THE ACTION OF LACTIC ACID ON CERTAIN MORBID GROWTHS.—Lactic Acid has been proposed by Dr. E. Jelinck, who has been studying its action for some months, as an application to granulations occurring about the nares, pharynx and larynx. So much benefit has followed its use that he considers that it will play an important rôle in the treatment of tubercular diseases of the larynx. For the larynx a 20 per cent. solution is strong enough to begin with. On the pharynx an 80 per cent. solution may be used, and on granulations elsewhere it may be employed in powder or as a paste allowed to remain on the part for twenty-four hours, the application being repeated in three days. Professor Mosetig-Moorhoff has employed it on fungus (of bones), lupus, papilloma and epithelioma. Two cases have been exhibited by him before the Gesellschaft der Aerzte of Vienna, in which there was in each case extensive involvement of bones, yet in each case a beautiful cicatrix had been obtained.

POST MORTEM ALBUMINURIA.—It has been found by M. M. Vibert and Agier that urine drawn from the bladder of a cadaver is almost invariably albuminous, even when there was no lesion discoverable in any part of the uro-genital apparatus. It was noticed in these experiments, also, that the longer the time was since death occurred, and the less urine there was in the bladder, the greater was

HYDROCHLORATE OF COCAINE IN REMOVAL OF THE TONSILS.—Dr. W. C. Phillips, (*The Quarterly*