

only that her's was brought home at night ; but she noticed that the cow was sick and would not give any milk. The cow was kept in the stable and was attended by a veterinary surgeon, and was sick three days before she died. She was skinned, hide sold, and carcass buried.

Case V.—Mrs. Brisbane states that this year she lost two fat pigs, and last year she lost 12 pigs, 1 cow, and 1 horse, all on the same flats. The two that died this year were noticed to be rooting up the ground on the same spot as Mr. W. F. Stone buried one of his cattle last year which died from the same cause as the others, and these pigs died two days after they had been rooting up this spot. They were buried three feet under ground.

Case VI.—Mrs. McShane states that she lost

one cow and that it was grazing on the same ground as the others. The cow was brought home at night and would not give any milk. She put her into the stable and the next morning she was found dead. It was skinned, hide sold, and the carcass buried.

This is the number that have died this year, and this is about all the information that I can give you. There are a great many opinions about this matter ; some are inclined to think that the river has something to do with it, while others hold different opinions, but a good many would like if you could come up and meet all those gentlemen who are interested in this matter, and those who own the ground where this disease is supposed to be, and talk the matter over and find out what is best to be done.

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, and the Ottawa Meeting of the Canadian Medical Association.

These two national meetings or congresses have held their sessions, and the many medical men who thus took their brief holidays have returned to their arduous labors.

Dr. William Pepper, Chairman of the Executive of the American Congress, said that the actual need was apparent of an organization to secure the re-union at stated intervals of the more active leaders and workers in the leading branches of medical science. Such meetings ought not to be too large, and yet to attain the best results the same members should attend regularly. He then sketched the extent and character of the work which the Executive had laid out for the Association, which really means that the united Societies shall become sections of a single Congress similar to that of the British Medical Association. The programme included papers in so great numbers that one almost becomes bewildered at the idea of how by any possibility he can attain to even a small amount of knowledge of the many observations therein stored up. The paper of the first evening's session was a well chosen one, being by Dr. Fitz, of Boston, on "Intestinal Obstruction in its Medical and Surgical Relationships." He confined himself to the medical diagnosis and treatment. Dr. Senn, of Milwaukee, took up the operative treatment of intestinal obstruction, and said that while the opposition

to it had been, owing to the great mortality, most pronounced, yet the time would come when mortality in operating for intestinal obstruction would be reduced to that of other intra-peritoneal operations. Owing to the shock attendant upon any such operation, it is most necessary to perform it while the nervous system is still in a condition to resist successfully the immediate effects of the operation. Dr. Durham, London, and Prof. Anandale, of Edinburgh, followed, in a large measure supporting Dr. Senn's position. The paper for the second evening was by Dr. Mills, of Philadelphia, on "Cerebral Localization in its Practical Relations." He said, "motor localization had become almost an exact science." Amongst the sources of error in motor localization, the questions of reflex spasm, convulsions due to uræmia, lead, et., were to be considered. He believed that the evidence was daily becoming stronger in favor of a zone for the sensations of touch, pain and temperature, apart from cortical motor areas. He concluded by saying that the discoveries in cerebral localization with the achievements in antiseptic surgery constitute the greatest triumphs which adorn the history of the noble science and art of Medicine. Dr. D. Ferrier, of London, referring to the pleasure it gave him to hear this subject given so important a place, referred to the strictures which were made upon him when he first suggested such operations. After referring to the successful vindication of himself by the history of cerebral surg.