

during the above mentioned operations, and also from dissection of a ranula in the dead subject, he is convinced that it is more frequently found to have some other seat of origin. All the cases investigated by the author were entirely unconnected with the salivary ducts. The tumor in each case had evidently originated in the areolar tissue around the frænum linguæ. The microscopical examination of the contents of the cyst in these cases revealed globular and tessellated epithelium, with crystals of cholesterine, and in no instance was there to be found a reaction resembling that produced by saliva. The author recommends excision of the ranula as the proper treatment, and preferable to injection of iodine, or incision and cauterization combined, being more speedy and attended with more permanent results. Two methods are adopted: in one the tumor is freely incised and the walls of the cyst dissected away; in the other the cyst is wholly removed at once together with its contents. If the wall of the cyst is very thick, the latter method is to be preferred.

**MULTIPLE PERINEAL CALCULI.**—The following interesting case reported by Dr. Roja in the *Annali Universali di Med. Chirurg.* A young man, aged eighteen years, had required occasional catheterism ever since childhood on account of retention of urine, but after each operation he remained for a considerable time free from trouble. On examination the Dr. found a large perineal tumor, the size of the fist, and on introducing a catheter, it came in contact with a calculus in that situation. The patient was put under chloroform, and an incision made in the perineum through which about one hundred calculi were removed, some of them as large as a filbert, one of which only causing the obstruction. The stones were faceted and of prostatic origin consisting of magnesium carbonate, urates, and ammonia-magnesium phosphate. The Dr. incised the prostate through the wound and explored the bladder with his finger to make sure that none remained in that organ. The case progressed favorably and a perfect cure resulted.

**QUININE IN EPISTAXIS.**—A writer in the *London Lancet* says quinine is *the* remedy in epistaxis. He says that he has tried it more than twenty times, often in aged people, and has never found it to fail.

## Correspondence.

### GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY MEDICAL TARIFF.

To the Editor of the CANADA LANCET.

SIR,—The Great Western Railway Company has adopted and officially promulgated a singular tariff of medical fees for attendance on their employes along their various lines. One might suppose that such a company as this would allow a fair and reasonable remuneration for professional services in cases of accidents to their men. But what is the fact? That the munificent sum of *one dollar* for the term of one year, together with a free ride over their line to and from the patient, is the total amount offered! A man may meet with a serious accident fifteen or twenty miles away, and the surgeon is sent for, it may be to perform a capital operation and give all the subsequent attendance, and this for the sum of *one dollar*. Can this be called a fair transaction? What astonishment would sit on the manager's countenance were he required to serve the public on a similar scale of fees? The strange thing is, that with few exceptions, this tariff has been accepted, and that too without remonstrance or effort to repel the insult offered to the profession by the medical men along the line. They must be aware that it is either an imposition on their generosity or an attempt to obtain their unrequited services on the vague and illusory hope that by this means they may enlarge their more remunerative family practice. In either case it is not legitimate business, and will be found in the end to be as unsatisfactory as it is unjust.

The medical profession has in general been amicably to agree upon a scale of charges of a fair kind, both to themselves and the public. Why may they not unite to tell this powerful Corporation that it cannot have their services on other than fair professional terms? Surgeons might be willing to concede something on the score of humanity and to the claims which accidental injuries to working men may have on their benevolence; but the concession should not all be on one side. The company should have equal consideration, not more, for men injured in its service, and be willing to secure for them on reasonable terms the best surgical aid. This is a question that demands

the series  
of this l

Brant

ARSEN

A case  
my priva  
enough  
complete  
and thial  
so far as  
remedy  
test as an

As I w  
weeks ag  
entered, d  
nervous d  
soned."

ing to th  
sick and  
den away  
ous acid,  
some wee

As this se  
time, and  
very natur  
that the h  
of taking l  
of arsenic

continued  
ment to p  
arsenic wa  
of her wra

putting a  
bon-bons i  
her sewing  
noticed fro  
powder up

continued  
went on wi  
absurdly tr  
ately entin

Probably a  
amusement  
sick, instan  
she quaintl  
mustard-pl

was roused  
mischief wa  
the arsenic,  
lieve her st  
ling to alari