

may seem trivial matters in treatment, that patients often have a better chance in one than another physician's hands, and here we have what pathology would certainly encourage as safe, and practice will substantiate equally as well. At least custom favors us to adopt remedies in this as well as other diseases which, to say the least, are doubtful in effect, yet still adopted because authority dictates so. For example how many of us have tried quinine in large doses to reduce the temperature, only to fail, but try again in our next case because we have no other resource or better remedy.

As the object of your article is no doubt to arouse interest and even discussion, from our common source of practical experience, you will pardon my sending you these thoughts.

Yours truly,

G. SCHMIDT, M.B.

New Hamburg, Feb. 24th, 1886.

To the Editor of the CANADA LANCET.

SIR, In your issue for March, in an article entitled "American Health Association," you say—"We have reason to know that the present Central Board will send delegates, and also that the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island will send their fair share." Now, as the subject has never been brought before the medical profession of Nova Scotia, may I be permitted to enquire what reason you have for knowing that the meeting will be represented by delegates from this Province?

Yours, etc.,

Halifax, N.S., March 9, 1886.

M.D.

[In reply to the above we would say that Dr. Theodore Covernton, chief of the staff of Inspectors for Ontario, visited the Maritime Provinces in January last, and met as many of the medical men in St. John, Halifax, and other places as it was convenient for him to do. He brought the matter referred to under their notice and urged the advisability of sending delegates to the American Public Health Association, to be held in Toronto in October next, and from expressions of gentlemen present at these meetings, and also from members of the respective governments, he had reason to hope that delegates would be appointed either by the respective Governments or by medical societies.—ED. LANCET].

Reports of Societies.

MONTREAL MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of this society was held on the evening of the 19th February, Dr. Roddick in the chair. Dr. Ross shewed an interesting specimen of stricture of the œsophagus, due to malignant disease. Though the stenosis was most marked, he upon two occasions passed the largest sized œsophageal bougie ($\frac{3}{4}$ in.) down the whole length with difficulty. P. M.—A large abscess of the left lung was found, and into this cavity the bougie had doubtless entered. The constriction of œsophagus barely allowed a No. 1 bougie to pass. A remarkable feature was the absence of any aperture larger than a crowquill, leading to the lung cavity.

Dr. Johnston exhibited a rare specimen of malignant disease of the spleen in a dog; weight, 4lbs.

Dr. Gordon exhibited a dermoid cyst of the ovary, containing hair, bone, teeth, and contents which solidified when exposed to the air; also the ovaries removed for a bleeding myoma. Both patients were doing well.

Dr. Roddick shewed a calculus, weight, two oz., two drachms, removed successfully by the lateral operation.

Dr. Trenholme exhibited a uterine fibroid, removed with uterus on 8th inst.; the growth is of a trefoil appearance, the larger growth being on the right side of the uterus. Uterus also shared in the growth, its depth being 6 in. The whole mass (5lbs.) was firmly fixed in cavity of pelvis, and raised up out of it with much difficulty. Uterus was divided about an inch from external os, and the tumor on right side sliced off at its lower part in doing so. There was a good deal of oozing, and many ligatures were applied, and finally the edges of incision brought together with a running suture. Had proposed removing ovaries and tubes, but this was found impracticable. Patient showed lack of vitality, and nearly died on the table. After operation she came out of the ether well, but did not rally satisfactorily, although 5 hours after the operation she said she felt better, no pain, was very tired—heart's action very feeble—7 hours after operation she died from shock. This patient had suffered for the last 16 years, but