

with the superior longitudinal sinus. The optic nerve was very much shrunken and the gasserian ganglion on the left side enlarged.

*Case 2. Crossed Paralysis, probably Syphilitic in Origin.*

I—B—, age 44. Admitted Jan 9th, 1889, under care of Dr. D. A. Campbell. About three or four weeks ago he began to experience a feeling of numbness in the extremities, particularly the lower limbs. The power of the right arm began to fail, and about a week before admission he lost, rather suddenly, the use of the left leg. He has been generally engaged in out door work enjoying excellent health, but has abused himself by hard drinking and excessive venery. He had a sore on the penis about 20 years ago, but gives no account of any general manifestations of syphilis.

When admitted the following points were noted, intellect and special senses not affected, slight ptosis and facial paresis in right side. Right arm nearly powerless. Left leg totally paralysed. Reflexes absent. Incontinence of urine. Bowels obstinately constipated. General health good. Large doses of iodide of potassium were administered, 200 grains daily. The patient steadily improved and was discharged well, April 3, two months after admission.

GENERAL PUBLIC HOSPITAL, ST. JOHN.

NOTES BY DR. F. L. KENNEY, *House Surgeon.*

*Compound Comminuted Fracture of Olecranon.*

W—D—, aged 27, shoemaker. Admitted December, 20th, 1888, under the care of Dr. Travers.

Patient while suffering from delirium tremens jumped out of the fourth story window of his boarding house, falling on the asphalt sidewalk in front of the house. On admission the patient was found quite sobered and conscious of his accident and surroundings, was badly bruised all over, especially about the back and right hip. The only external wound was that of the right elbow. The olecranon process was shattered into several pieces, some of which protruded through external wound, which was about two inches in length, at back of joint. The wound was enlarged to admit of examination and the removal of loose pieces of bone, after which it was dressed antiseptically and placed on a splint which kept the joint at nearly a right angle. The wound healed slowly, the patient not being in good general condition; this was greatly improved by his stay in hospital, and on April 1st, when he was discharged his general appearance was very good, the elbow wound was quite healed, the joint being bent at right angles. Some motion was present in joint, which will probably be increased by use.

PHOTOGRAPHY OF THE MALE BLADDER—We hear that Mr. Fenwick, and Mr. Pearson Cooper of the London Camera Club, have been working for some considerable time at photography of the human bladder. Various obstacles were in turn recognised and overcome, and they have now so far perfected their vesical camera and method as to obtain good negatives of the interior of "dummy" and dead bladders. They hope before very long to describe a method of recording the appearances and progress of diseases of the living bladder. The negatives are taken *per urethram* through a tube of 23 French calibre (11 or 12 English.)—*British Medical Journal.*

*Society Proceedings.*

PICTOU COUNTY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The quarterly meeting of this Society was held on April 2, in Rice's Reception Rooms, New Glasgow.

Present, Dr. McKenzie, (Pres.) Fraser, Miller, Keith, McDonald, Robertson, and Stewart. (Sec.) Dr. Robertson, of Hopewell, was admitted as a member of the Society.

Dr. Fraser read an interesting and suggestive paper on "Idiosyncrasies," taking the term in its widest sense. He mentioned cases in which severe gastric symptoms occurred from the use of cheese, of honey, and even of opium; of neuralgia resulting from the use of quinine and of iron; of spasm of the glottis following the administration of belladonna; and of salivation from the use of the same drug.

Extending the application of the term he alluded to peculiarities in physical organisation, etc., which he would call "class idiosyncrasies," as in long-lived families, or the reverse; also to mental variations, or attitudes as the sceptical and superstitious; and finally indicated that the variety of tastes observed in the medical profession were but variations of idiosyncrasy. From this ground he argued in favour of the frequent interchange of thought among members of the profession, in which each may learn something new or striking on any subject, from another who may regard it in a different light.

The paper was followed by a lively and humorous discussion, in the course of which Dr. McDonald, of Hopewell, invited the members of the Society to hold their next meeting at his residence. The thanks of the Society were tendered Dr. Fraser for his essay, and on motion of Dr. Fraser, seconded by Dr. Keith, the courteous and friendly offer of Dr. McDonald was accepted.

The Secretary then read notes of a case of vomiting during pregnancy in which numerous gastric sedatives had proved worthless, or only of very temporary service and in which labour came on spontaneously at about the 6th or 7th month, on the very day on which operative measures had been decided upon. The chief points of interest in the case were, the diagnosis of pregnancy, the condition having been concealed; the co-existence of albuminuria with tube casts; and the history of a constitutional tendency to vomiting extending over several years.

The evacuation of the uterus was not followed by the slightest improvement in the symptoms and the patient died in a state of extreme emaciation twelve days after delivery. A *post mortem* examination was made. The omentum was found reduced to a transparent web and there were numerous delicate adhesions among the intestines. There was a displacement of the transverse colon, which, descending from its hepatic flexure, crossed over the brim of the pelvis, ascended to the level of the left kidney and was there acutely flexed upon itself and descended towards the pelvis. This acute flexure was held in position by dense adhesions.

There was distinct stenosis of the pylorus, without undue thickness of its walls. The kidneys were "granular," and there were numerous small growths in the ovaries.

A PRIZE of \$2,500 has been offered by the Empress Augusta of Germany, for the best designs of a portable military hospital. All countries are invited to exhibit.