

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

Dr. Holmes, of Chatham, Ont., read a paper on cholera infantum, from which the following conclusions were deduced: 1. Secure for every child proper sanitary conditions. 2. Only resort to artificial feeding when no other course can be adopted. 3. When obliged to feed a child artificially, regulate in the strictest manner the quantity and quality of the food, and persist in none that experience shows to disagree. 4. Maintain the child's temperature at or near the normal, by means of cold sponging. 5. Avoid astringents and opiates. 6. Rely upon laxatives combined with very minute doses of hydrargyrum, frequently repeated. The importance of carrying out the fourth indication was considered very great.

NERVE-STRETCHING IN SCIATICA.

Dr. Stewart, of Brucefield, Ont., read the reports of three cases of sciatica and one of painful stump treated by stretching the sciatic nerve. One case of sciatica was cured and the remaining two greatly relieved. The result in the case of painful stump is also very satisfactory. It was shown by tracings taken during the stretchings that ether has little or no effect, while chloroform has a marked influence in reducing the blood-pressure and rate of the pulse.

TUMOUR OF FRONTAL BONE COMPRESSING THE BRAIN.

Dr. Prevost, of Ottawa, reported the case of a man, aged 48, with a tumor projecting from the frontal bone on right side. It had produced exophthalmos, but very little cerebral disturbance. Coma and death ultimately supervened. The tumour had pushed back the dura mater and compressed the frontal lobe to a considerable extent.

Dr. Cameron, of Toronto, exhibited a boy with

PSEUDO-HYPERTROPHIC MUSCULAR PARALYSIS,

and commented upon the general features of the disease. He called special attention to the mode of arising from a kneeling, or recumbent posture, which was very well exemplified in his patient.

Dr. Temple, of Toronto, mentioned a case of this disease occurring in a man aged 64.

ECHINOCOCCUS OF LIVER, BURSTING INTO LUNG.

Dr. Black, of Uxbridge, read the notes of the case. The patient, a clergyman, had had an hepatic tumour for over four years. It had been tapped, and the diagnosis of a hydatid cyst made. Latterly septic symptoms supervened, and the spleen became greatly enlarged. Death was caused by bursting of the cyst into the lung, with the discharge of a quantity of pus. A large suppurating hydatid cyst was found in the liver; it had burst through the diaphragm. A huge single cyst existed in the spleen.

PHANTOM PREGNANCY.

Dr. H. P. Wright, of Ottawa, reported the case of a middle-aged woman who had borne two children; believed herself to be pregnant; thought she had quickened; and a month after the time she expected to be confined, presented an abdominal tumor and peculiar movements which simulated somewhat those of a child. It was thought at first that there might be an ovarian tumor; but on putting the patient under ether, the true nature of the case became evident.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF THE MILK OF DISTILLERY-FED COWS.

Dr. Ellis, of the School of Practical Science, Toronto, together with Prof. Croft, had examined the milk of sixteen cows—eight of which were fed on distillery refuse and hay, and eight upon other kinds of food. No distinction could be made between the two classes of milk by microscopical observation, and no difference was observed as to keeping qualities. The specific gravity of the milk of the distillery-fed cows averaged 1,029, and in one case fell as low as 1,025. The specific gravity of the milk of the other cows averaged 1,032. In the milk from distillery-fed cows, the total solids averaged 14.64 per cent., and reached in one case 17.96 per cent. In the other milk the average was 12.82 per cent. The excess of solids in the distillery-fed cows is owing to an increased quantity of fat, which averaged 5.50 per cent. in the distillery-fed cows, and reached