

parotid, however, there is considerable swelling and pain. Mentally quite cheerful and sane.

April 5th.—Parotid swelling entirely gone. Has remained quite well mentally. Discharged well subsequently.

CASE III.—S. P., male, æt. 74; admitted January 29th, suffering from acute mania. Six months previously he had a partial paralytic seizure affecting left side, followed by sleeplessness, emotional instability, and latterly excitement, with incoherence and refusal of food. On admission he was much exhausted, with a red, dry tongue, constipated bowels, enlarged prostate, and some cystitis. Urine sp. gr. 1030. Alkaline containing pus, blood, and albumen. Refused his food. Incoherent rambling, and confused, with delusions as to persecution, etc.

January 31st.—Very restless during the night; noisy and violent; had to be put in padded room; given 30 grs. of sulfonal.

February 2nd.—Has to-day some pain in the left parotid region on opening his mouth.

February 3rd.—This morning there is a large swelling in the left parotid region, evidently involving the whole parotid gland. The surface is red, but there is no evidence of fluctuation. Quieter, and taking food better.

February 5th.—An incision $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long was made into the swelling, with relief of the tension. Mentally much more composed and rational. Seemed to recognize people around him. Took food better, and seemed to be nearly well.

February 11th.—Much improved; quiet, and quite rational.

February 29th.—Since last note patient has remained well, but now has relapsed into a condition of weakmindedness, with occasional excitement.

OCCASIONAL NOTES OF THE QUARTER.

The Annual Meeting.

The Glasgow meeting undoubtedly proved a success, as it was sure to be, under the able presidency of Dr. Yellowlees. His address, thoughtful, practical, and eloquent, met with a warm response from the members of the Association present. If it was forcible in language, it was also fair. If it was an indignant protest against a recent movement, it was free from dogmatism. If it dealt in destructive criticism, it was also constructive. It was composed before the final collapse

of the crudities of the London County Council's Asylum Committee's report. The address will no doubt be widely read, as it so well deserves to be, and will enlighten many well-intentioned but uninstructed people who have been indulging in unfounded expectations in regard to the recovery, or, as such would prefer to call it, the curability of the insane.

One result of the spirited and common-sense discourse of the President was the resolution to appoint a committee, the object of which is to extend the means of individual treatment of acute and presumably curable cases in existing asylums for the insane. The committee appointed consisted of the following members:—Drs. Clouston, Rooke Ley, MacDowall, Hayes Newington, Rogers, Savage, Hack Tuke, Urquhart, White, Whitcombe, Yellowlees.

The exact terms of the reference from the annual meeting to its committee was decided upon as follows: "To prepare resolutions to be submitted to the next annual meeting in order that the opinion of the Association as to the best arrangements for the medical care and treatment of the insane should be clearly expressed." This committee it will be seen must report to the next annual meeting.

Another important outcome of the deliberations of the Glasgow meeting was the adoption of the Nursing Committee's Report, appointed at the annual meeting last year to inquire into the question of the systematic training of attendants in asylums. The report, which succeeds this "Occasional," will be, no doubt, read with great interest by our readers. That it will bear fruit in the future we have every reason to expect. This expectation is strengthened by the success of a similar movement in the McLean Asylum, Boston, U.S., due to the extraordinary energy and zeal of Dr. Cowles, the medical superintendent of that institution.

New Hospital for the Insane at Montreal.

It is a great satisfaction to know that whatever may be done in regard to the future of the Longue Pointe Asylum, the destruction of which by fire was recorded in the last number of this Journal, there is now in operation in the vicinity of the same city an excellent institution, which there is every reason to believe will confer an enormous