

Besides this charitable and scientific work, you know even better than I can tell you the absolute need for enlargement of the facilities in the various laboratories and lecture rooms, requisite for teaching over 600 earnest young men every year. The simple fact is that we have outgrown, immensely outgrown the facilities which our buildings afford. The four years graded course, now voluntary, must soon be compulsory, and we will be worse off than ever. Hence the bold plan for the new buildings in a new and splendid location. The Trustees and Faculty are cordially united in their efforts for a "New Jefferson," and we appeal to the public of the State and of the City for aid.

Colleges, theological and technical schools, and hospitals have been endowed with millions, but who except Johns Hopkins has ever endowed a medical school? Yet here are educated the doctors who make or mar human lives in these very hospitals and in the entire community. As alumni of this now ancient and honorable school, you can assist in shaping public sentiment in this direction. We appeal to this charitable community to aid us in the great work of training their medical attendants to the very highest point of scientific and practical skill by gifts, which will be repaid to them a hundred fold in their own lives and health and that of those dearest to them.

I welcome you then, finally, into the goodly company of earnest workers and soldiers of knowledge in the campaign against ignorance and disease. Be an honor to the College, true to yourselves and faithful to your fellow-men and to God throughout your lives, and His gracious benediction, "Well done, good and faithful servant," will be your final and blessed reward.—*Coll. and Clinical Record.*

Society Proceedings.

THE MONTREAL MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

Slated Meeting, February 3rd, 1893.

JAMES STEWART, M.D., PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. GORDON CAMPBELL said that it is claimed that by the hypodermic administration of certain drugs you get an effect not obtained when absorbed by the stomach. Of these drugs strychnia is one of the best examples, and by giving it hypodermically and rapidly increasing the dose it is believed you get the full momentum of the drug, an effect not otherwise obtainable.

Dr. SMITH did not believe in a tendency to alcoholism being inherited.

Dr. GUERIN said that he had had some experience in the treatment of alcoholics, but has never yet used strychnia. If there is any good to be derived it is simply by means of suggestion: we should make patients understand the injury they are doing to themselves. He generally gives them some mild sedative, some hypnotic; and further than that, stops the stimulant, and as a general rule gets very good results. From what he had heard of the paper, no exceptionally good results have been claimed for strychnia, as the majority of the cases relapsed within a few months. He was glad to see this question ventilated, as it is a subject much spoken of lately, and to learn through Dr. McConnell's paper that after all there is not much to be expected from it. The apparent good results are due largely to the moral influence of the introduction of the needle and the impression which the patient receives that a very powerful remedy is being employed in his behalf, and that consequently the results must be very great.

Dr. GEO. T. ROSS did not think that the hypodermic administration of strychnia had any peculiar action in the case of chronic alcoholism. Its use is indicated in all cases of gastritis or other affections where the stomach will not retain anything. Vomiting is a common feature in these alcoholics, and the increased effect of the drug when administered hypodermically may be due not to any special power in the drug itself, but rather that it is better absorbed in that way. He has used hypodermics of strychnia in the vomiting of pregnancy, and in cases of gastritis due to causes other than alcohol, and with, in every case, satisfactory results.

Dr. PROUDFOOT thought that Dr. McConnell's