

events is the reasoning of *post hoc, propter hoc*, so commonly applied by the world at large, as in what relates to the symptoms and treatment of disease. In none is this judgment so frequently both erroneous and prejudicial. It would seem as if the very complexity of the conditions necessary to sound evidence, tended to beget acquiescence in that which is lightest and most insufficient for truth. The difficulties occurring in practise from this source are great, and require a right temper as well as understanding to obviate them." To morbid anatomy and an improved system of registration of deaths we must look for future additions of exactness and devoutly hope that Dr. Brouse's motion for a Sanitary Bureau and Dominion Registration Bill, may not, by the Ministry, be indefinitely relegated to the limbo of good intentions.

#### INTRA-UTERINE MEDICATION.

The introduction of nitric acid and other caustic agents within the cavity of the uterus has of late been sanctioned by eminent gynaecologists. But there is a want felt, as to the means of applying such corrosive remedies. One of the simplest and apparently most efficient means yet suggested is the contrivance of Dr. Woodbury, of Washington, which is described in a paper by the author in the *Philadelphia Medical Times*. This application very much resembles an intra-uterine injector in shape, consisting of a small glass tube of the same diameter throughout, bent to the required curve, (like that of a uterine sound,) and having its terminal points well rounded by heat. Through the tube a piece of steel wire about two inches longer than the tube is passed, the temper being removed from the last two inches of the wire to permit its being bent to the curve of the tube. In using the instrument, the end of the wire is first moistened, and just enough cotton is wrapped round it to admit of its being drawn back into the tube without difficulty. The cotton is then dipped into fuming nitric acid, tincture of iodine, strong solution of carbolic acid, or any other fluid selected, and withdrawn into the tube. The end of the tube is well wiped, and through the speculum, introduced into the womb, dilatation of the ostium internum being sometimes necessary in order that the tube may be passed. When the

tube has entered as far as necessary, the mop at the end of the wire is gently pushed into the cavity. If desired, a few drops of the fluid may be drawn into the tube, by the wire acting as a piston. It will then flow out drop by drop when the wire is pushed in. By both the methods the remedial agent is entirely under control.

#### COLLEGE REGULATIONS ABROAD.

In another column we publish the rules and regulations for the Diploma of some of the leading British medical institutions. Many of the younger members of the profession, who purpose visiting England with the view of obtaining one or other of these Diplomas, will be glad of the information which these extracts afford. We also desire to draw attention to the fact that the standard, both in regard to the subjects for the preliminary and professional examinations, tallies very closely with the requirements of the Canadian Colleges, and especially with the rules and regulations adopted by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. It will also be observed that they are nearly alike in the different institutions, and are rarely ever changed. The same subjects are continued from year to year. The students consequently feel the utmost security when they commence that the subjects will not be changed in any whimsical way after they have entered upon their studies.

The regulation in reference to the subjects of the preliminary examination of the Council of the Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, have hitherto been fixed by the Act; but by some strange inadvertence or something else, it was omitted in the third reading of the Bill. Although opposed by one or two individuals, it was finally agreed upon and ordered to be inserted in the Bill when it was before the Private Bills Committee. This strange omission would appear to render some parts of the Bill inoperative, or at all events throws it a little out of joint, especially where it is enacted that candidates shall pass the preliminary examination established by this Act, when in reality no such examination is established by the Act. This can only be rectified by a short Bill, which will probably be enacted next session. In the meantime it is confidently hoped that no change will be made in the regulations heretofore adopted by the Council, and which have been in force during the past two years.