## 

## HAMILTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the above soeiety was held at the Royal Hotei, June 3rd. The President, Dr. George Mackelkan, in the chair. The paper fur the evenung, was one by the secretary, Dr. Woolverton, on "A case of Poisoning by Paris Green." The subject of the case, a German woman, aged sixty-five, who, weary of the "struggle for existence" of her family, and pecuniary burdens, secretly look an enomous quantity of the above poison, estimated to be at least a quarter of a pound. It is is supposed it was taken about $3 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$., and she died about 11.15 of the same day. The family never suspected that she had taken the poison and, at her own urgent request, oft-repeated, no medical man was sent for, and it was not till about 10 p.m., when it became self-evident that she was sinking, that they sent for any medical assistance. She was then in a state of complete collapse; cold extremities; a fading pulse, and laboured breathing. Poisoning was not suspected till next day, wheu a inlier history of the symptoms was gained. She never complained of any pain, but wished to be left alone. She vomited green matter, which they took to be bile, and purged some watery stools, but as far as can be learned to no great extent. The great amount of poison taken seems to have produced a state of collapse, which prevented or obscured the usual violent symptoms of an tritant poison; and as she lived only about dight lours after it was taken, there was not fall time for their development. The œsophagus and stomach were presented for inspection, and showed the marked effects of an irritaut poisonthe dependent part of the stomach being in an almost sloughing condition, of a slaty hue, softened. Therewas nearly a cup full of the green sediment nixed with mucus in the stomach, and the green substance was traced as far down as the descending colon. The lungs were markedly and unilormy emphysematous, filling the chest cavity, puch pigmented, otherwise healthy. The heart was sifficiently healthy, presenting some atherordous changes; the valves all competent.

The kidneysshewed traces of old standing disease. The membranes of the brain were congested with patches of lymph deposits. The subarachnoid spaces were filled with a serous fluid. The substance of the brain healthy, apparently; the liver firm, and some what enlarged. The usual tests for arsenic gave abundant evidence of its presence. The case is interesting from the amount of poison taken, the determination of the suicide as shown by her being able to keep her secret till the last; also from the absence of marked symptoms. It was thought by the medical gentleman in attendance that she was dying from the formation of a cardiac clot, but the cause of its production was not very evident.
ineeting of the Nemestile and Trent Association--Want of space compels us to hold over the report of this Meeting. It shall appear next morth.

## APPOINTMENTS.

Allan Noxon, of the Village of Milford, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner, in and for the County of Prince Edward.

Tames म्Renry Lō̃e, of the Village of Haliburton, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner, in and for the Provisional County of Haliburton.

Charles Battersby, of the village of Port Dover, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the County of Norfolk.

Retention of Urine-Thirty-five Puncqures of tie Bladder-Cure.-In the March No. of La And. Méd. we find a case of this kind reported taken from the Rev. Mécl. de Tolosa. The patient was a man 50 years of age, suffer ing from a hæmorrhoidal congestion, and catheterism proved impossible. No. 2 needle of the aspirator was employed, and $2 \frac{1}{2}$ litres of urine were drawn off. The next morning the second puncture was made, and in the evening the third. From the 27 th of July to the 12 th of August two punctures daily were made. Thirty-five punctures were thus made in a space limited to two or three centimetres above the pules. After the third aspiration a little urine was passed by the urethra; but not until the thirty.fifth was the natural function of the urethra restored.

