

will not withstand every imposition heaped upon it, and sooner or later it will succumb to the force of unrelenting overwork.

The physician should be as careful in regard to the treatment of over-fed and under-fed patients, as in the quantity and kind of medicine used in the treatment of a special disease. It is too common an error, when we see patients emaciated, to advise abundance of nourishing food, while probably it is a well-laden table that is at the foundation of the condition sought to be relieved. There is far more danger from over-indulgence than under eating. Although we desire to impress the fact that over-eating is common and should be strictly guarded against, we are not unaware of the existence of under-fed or half starved people, but this is by no means as common an evil, and very little disease is traceable thereto.

QUEBEC MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.—The following amendments to the Quebec Medical Act were lately adopted by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of that Province—The Central Board of Examiners shall consist of two examiners on each subject, one English and the other French. The examinations shall be made in the candidate's language, each examiner having the right to examine alternately. The Board of Examiners shall consist of two representatives from each medical school. Examinations shall commence the second Tuesday in April at Montreal or Quebec, as may be decided by a by-law, and shall be written and oral. Preliminary examinations shall be held on the first Wednesday in July, at Quebec and Montreal alternately. The fees are as follows:—For the preliminary examination, \$16; for the final examination, \$10; for diploma of membership, \$25.

CREOSOTE A SPECIFIC IN ERYSIPELAS.—A writer in the *St. Louis Med. Jour.* speaks highly of the value of creosote in erysipelas. After an experience of forty years, this practitioner has laid aside all other remedies and uses this one "with uniform success." He claims that when injuries, of whatever kind, are healed with a solution of from six to twenty drops to the ounce of water, erysipelas never occurs. The parts should be kept constantly wet with this solution. Ulcers and wounds

may be treated with a poultice, made by stirring ground elm into the solution.

THE ACTION OF CHLORATE OF POTASH.—After careful experiments with chlorate of potash, Dr. Von Merting has arrived at the following conclusion regarding its action and use: First, the salt should be given after meals; second, quite an interval should occur between the doses; third, it should not be administered in high fever on account of the diminished alkalinity of the blood; fourth, it is contra-indicated in emphysema, dyspnoea, renal disease, etc.

The *Lancet* says that it is found from the careful investigations of Dr. Ablestoff, that hydrochlorate of pilocarpine is not only useless, but often positively harmful in the sweat of phthisical patients. It is useful as an expectorant, but not more so than other remedies whose effects in other respects are not so injurious. Agaracin and homatropin are recommended as the most useful remedies in phthisical sweats.

CALOMEL AND BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM ARE INCOMPATIBLE.—It is remarked that calomel is decomposed on the addition of potassium bromide, although more slowly than when the iodide is added. The two drugs, therefore, should not be given closer than five or six hours of each other. The two drugs may in cases of infantile convulsions, be inadvertently given nearly at the same time.

TURPENTINE IN OLD SINUSES.—Cecchini (*Annali Universali di Medicina*) says he has succeeded in closing several anal fistulæ and sinuses by the injection of a few drops of oil of turpentine, with a hypodermic syringe. The drug may be used pure and then with the best results, but the addition of some simple oil or morphia lessens the pain, which is sometimes considerable. He considers the turpentine acts as a simple stimulant, favoring the formation of healthy granulations.

TREATMENT OF FRACTURED THIGH IN INFANTS.—Surgeons in treating these fractures, should be particularly cautious, should they use extension by means of a weight and pulley, to not put on too heavy a weight, as a considerable harm may be done by stretching the ligaments at the knee joint, which is easily done.