

The appointment of an Advisory Committee, to whom questions as to malpractice may be referred, will have a good effect. Under its advice a practitioner will enter the field against his opponent with a recognized backing, which will go far towards improving his case. We think Dr. Henderson deserves the thanks of the profession at large, for the energy and zeal he has shown in this matter. The number of papers was too great for all to be heard, and we have no doubt that much good matter was thus crowded out. The election of officers seems to have been generally acceptable, and especially that of the President, Dr. Rosebrugh, of Hamilton, who has always shown great interest in the welfare of the Association, and under whose care it will doubtless be sure of a good meeting next year.

CHLORAL IN LABOR.—A correspondent of the *Medical Age* says: For a great many years I have been using hydrate of chloral in cases of labor, with remarkable results. When I am called to attend a woman in labor, and find the os undilated or rigid, I invariably inject into the rectum 30 grains of hydrate of chloral dissolved in about four ounces of warm water, with a little starch added. I have used this means for such cases for eight years, and have failed to get any but the most flattering results; in fact, I can not prize the method too highly. On the 28th of this month, I was called to a case of placenta prævia; the woman had been flowing all night, and when I got there, at 6 o'clock, a.m., she had lost much blood. I found the os rigid and undilated. I immediately injected my favorite remedy, and in less than three minutes the os was dilated so that I could readily pass my hand into the uterus, and the rectum, vagina and perineum were well relaxed. The drug has never failed me yet in this connection, and I would like to commend it to others who may not have used it.

BRITISH DIPLOMAS.—The following Canadians have received the L.C.R.S. Ed., and L.F.P. and S. Glasgow: D. Thompson, F. M. Brown, A. B. Thompson and C. A. McBride.

There was an extra pass or final examination held on 17th June, for the L.R.C.P. London and the M.R.C.S. Eng. This was to allow candidates to have an opportunity of obtaining the diploma and

registering before the new Medical Act came into force (30th June).

EUCALYPTOL IN PHTHISIS.—The *Med. Press* says, M. Ball communicated to the Academie the result of his observations relative to the treatment of phthisis by subcutaneous injections of eucalyptol. This new treatment, commenced by M. Roussel, was variously tried, and with some good results. Out of 21 patients, 6 died, 10 were much improved, and 5 are still under treatment. The agent acts as an antiseptic, diminishes the sweating, diarrhoea, expectoration, and fever. The eucalyptus is dissolved in four times its volume of olive oil, and of this a full hypodermic syringe is injected over the hip. An intelligent chemist at Paris, called Lebrun, has produced a solution which he styles eucalyptine, to be used for the same purpose. It is much more convenient, as it requires no preparation. From a half to a whole syringeful is injected twice or three times a week, or even every day, until the patient exhales by the breath the odour of the substance. Favorable reports have been made on it.

INEQUALITY OF PUPILS IN HEALTH.—Ivanoff (*Vratch*) came to the following conclusions, from the examination of one hundred and thirty-four healthy recruits: 1. Equal or symmetrical pupils, as well as equal or symmetrical halves of the face, are met with but very seldom, the former only in nine per cent. of the persons examined, and the latter only in 2.2 per cent. 2. That inequality or asymmetry is probably dependent upon an asymmetrical development of the cerebral hemisphere. 3. In 54.5 per cent. of persons, the left pupil, and in 73.9 per cent. the left side of the face, is larger than the right one.

SWALLOWING ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—A writer in the *Brit. Med. Jour.* mentions a case in which he successfully got rid of the foreign body, a gold plate with two teeth, by a plan recommended by Sir James Paget. The patient was made to eat three large slices of bread, and swallow four tablespoonfuls of flour and water, mixed into a thick mass. An emetic was then administered, and the plate and teeth were vomited, entangled in the tenacious contents of the stomach.

DYSPHAGIA OF PHARYNGEAL PHTHISIS.—This