

profession? Truly, the regularly qualified and orthodox practitioners of Ontario have been a long-suffering body.

Yours respectfully,

October, 1875.

JUS ET NORMA.

POISONING BY CARBOLIC ACID.

To the Editor of the CANADA LANCET.

SIR,—As I cannot remember having seen a case reported of poisoning by carbolic acid, and having had a case recently, I purpose giving your readers the symptoms of the case, just as I took them down at the bed-side, with the treatment adopted (given on the spur of the moment), without comment.

On the 15th August, at 8 a.m., I was called to see a child about two years old. I arrived about ten minutes after the child got the acid. Found it partially comatose; pulse 120; difficulty of breathing; great congestion of the lungs, and evident paralysis of the muscles of the pharynx. I administered carbonate of ammonia.

8.30.—Still insensible; left pupil slightly dilated but sensitive; extremities cold. 8.45.—Left iris more dilated and less sensitive; breathing apparently improving under the ammonia. 9.—Paralysis more marked; breathing becoming difficult, rendering artificial respiration necessary. 9.20.—Pupils more sensitive to light; congestion of the lungs becoming less.

9.30 a.m.—An hour and a-half after the accident. Pulse 142; congestion only slight; breathing almost normal; extremities warm. 10 a.m.—Breathing free and easy; pulse strong; patient shows signs of returning sensibility. 12.30 p.m.—Has vomited some; answers questions; a dose of castor oil given; slept a little. 4 p.m.—Sensible; quiet; pulse 160; breathing easy; vomits occasionally; drinks barley water often.

August 16th.—Better; complains of pain in the head; recovered perfectly in a few days.

The child swallowed about a teaspoonful of a mixture, of equal parts of carbolic acid and sweet oil. Where it ran over the cheek and chin the skin was blistered, and the mouth and fauces were in the same condition. About five minutes after taking the mixture, the child complained of pain in the bowels, and soon after became insensible.

Yours, &c.,

B. GHENT.

Priceville, Oct. 7, 1875.

Selected Articles.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

(Continued from our last.)

The proceedings of the Association were continued on Wednesday at a general meeting of the members, Sir Robert Christison presiding.

It was proposed that the next meeting of the Association be held at Brighton, Sir John Cordy Burrows to be President.

Dr. Falconer was elected President of the Council, and several other office-bearers were appointed. The Right Hon. John Inglis, now President of the Court, and Chancellor of the University, the Lord Advocote, and Dr. Lyon Playfair, M.P., were elected honorary members of the Association.

Mr. Pemberton, Birmingham, said that two ladies had their names down for papers to be read, and he presumed they were members of the Association. How they became so he did not know, but he thought that on a question of this kind the voice of the Association should have been taken previously. (Hear, hear.) He was not there to say whether the matter commended itself to his judgment, or whether it did not. Whenever that became a matter of discussion he should be prepared to express his own sentiments. As far as he read the rules of the Association the members were only described as "he" or "him," and not as "she." (Laughter.) He had, therefore, to move that it be an instruction to the secretary, between now and the next annual meeting, to issue a circular, addressed to every member of the Association, requesting an opinion, "Yes" or "No," as to the admission of female practitioners to membership. (Applause.)

Mr. Marshall, who seconded the motion, said they must at their annual meetings spend some little time in the business of the society as well as in mere complimentary speeches. At these annual gatherings they ought as a whole society to express their opinions and take account of what had been done. During the past year two ladies had been admitted members of the Association, whether by the Committee or Council or by a local branch he did not know, but in either case he thought a great liberty had been taken with the rules of the Association. In Edinburgh they had medical societies to discuss medical topics, but those living in large English towns had no other medical society but this, the British Medical Association. He knew he might be told that it was open to any individual branch to say whether or not any member of the Association need be a member of that branch, but if it was the opinion of the Association that there should be female members, let them be ascertained and then there would be an end of the question.