

prises the names of the successful candidates at the recent M.D.C.M. examinations at Kingston:—*Gold Medalist*, W. H. Downing; *Silver Medalist*, E. McGrath. T. C. Baker, W. P. Chamberlain, J. C. Connell, M.A., W. H. Cooke, Miss A. G. Crane, Miss Elizabeth Embury, J. B. Fraser, A. R. Gillis, E. H. Horsey, D. Jamieson, T. J. Jamieson, F. H. Koyle, Miss Annie Lawyer, J. S. Livingstone, C. O. Mabee, C. N. Mallory, W. J. Maxwell, E. S. Mitchell, S. H. McCammon, T. S. McGillivray, Miss Nettie Ogilvie, T. O'Neil, W. F. Pratt, Wilton Pratt, J. W. Robertson, R. P. Robinson, P. K. Scott, D. McK. Smellie, A. D. Walker, A. W. Whitney, T. A. Wright, Rev. J. F. Smith, Francis J. Bateman, William E. Harding, Kenneth Henderson, Chas. James, Frederick H. Kalbfleisch, Thomas P. McCullough, Hiram B. Thompson, Wm. B. Wade, James S. Wardlaw. John Duff and M. E. McGrath get the Surgeonries of the General Hospital, and O. L. Kilborne and A. Gandier, College Demonstrators of Anatomy.

WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE, KINGSTON.—Miss Mitchell, of Montreal, and Miss Craine, of Smith's Falls, who graduate from the Women's Medical College this year, were equal for the honour of the Kingston Scholarship of \$60. It will be divided. Miss Isabella McConville, of Kingston, carried off the Trout Scholarship of \$50.

THERAPEUTICS WITHOUT ALCOHOL.—The question of the necessity for the use of alcohol in medicine may be considered as being nearly set at rest, yet there are a few practitioners who believe it can be safely omitted from the list of therapeutic agents. In this connection the following from the *Br. Med. Jour.* will be interesting to our readers:—"The Temperance Hospital has been in existence now about twelve years, and the annual report for 1886-7 may be studied with advantage in order to compare the results with those of other hospitals. It must not be supposed that the hospital only receives abstainers, though these are in the majority, probably due to the large proportion of infants and children. In the surgical department the results have been very satisfactory, so far as one is enabled to judge from mere figures, but turning to the medical cases, we may restrict examination to one or two groups of disease with advantage. Out of the thirteen cases of acute pneumonia four (abstainers) died, one of them on the fifty-fourth day from exhaustion. Only four cases of typhoid fever were admitted in all, and although the cases were of young people—15, 7, 14, and 32, respectively—and comprised three

abstainers, they all proved fatal. The treatment was the same as elsewhere, and the only difference consisted in the non-exhibition of alcohol. Then again, simple exhaustion, eighty-seven days after the onset of the disease, proved fatal in one instance. The average stay of patients in the hospital would seem to show that convalescence is unduly prolonged, and this notwithstanding the fact that the list of cases comprises several of "nasal catarrh" and other trivial complaints. The only occasion on which alcohol was administered was in a case of operation for strangulated hernia, in which death resulted from an unreduced constriction. Every credit is due to the registrar, Mr. Leopold Hudson, for the clear and practical manner in which he has tabulated and arranged his figures. We shall look forward with interest to future reports drawn upon the same excellent plan, as it is only by comparing results that medical men will be enabled to judge the merits of treatment without alcohol. Thanks to the impartial summary with which the report opens, it is easy to grasp its general tenor. It constitutes an innovation which other hospitals would do well to copy.

CARELESS USE OF ANTIPYRIN.—The general use of antipyrin, indulged in by the laity, without medical supervision, calls forth the following timely warning from the *Lancet*. "The public attention given to the latest remedy for sea-sickness and many other affections which flesh is heir to, has its percentage of evil as well as good. Every medicament is not an unmixed advantage, and to suppose that antipyrin may be taken recklessly, any more than chloral, is to adopt a position of a dangerous kind. Antipyrin has on several occasions been administered with unexpected results. It is a drug which has undoubtedly powerful effects on the nervous system, especially as tending to produce a lowering action. We must strongly protest against its indiscriminate employment without the supervision of a medical man."

NEW METHOD OF REDUCING DISLOCATION OF THE SHOULDER.—Dr. Abril, *Lond. Med. Rec.*, inverts the usual proceeding for reduction of dislocation of the shoulder, viz., by fixing the humerus and causing the glenoid cavity to descend upon its head. This he accomplishes in the following way.