

irritant when locally applied. The whiteness of the fauces was, no doubt, attributable to the coagulation of the albumen. There was no apparently marked stricture of the larynx from its caustic effect. Excessive cerebral congestion was very apparent, and probably death was produced by over-stimulation, combined with its toxic effect upon the nervous system.

For further references in regard to carbolic acid poisoning see *Medical Times and Gazette*, August, 1866, and *Chem. News*, September 7th, 1866.

SALICYLIC ACID IN RHEUMATIC FEVER.

BY W. F. SAVAGE, M.D., ELORA, ONT.

A. G., female, aged 16, had an attack of rheumatic fever eighteen months ago, which lasted three weeks. She has been well since and has grown a great deal; family history good. Her mother called on the 25th of April, wanting medicine for her daughter who was complaining of a little pain in some of her joints. I sent her a mixture of pot. bicarb. and vin. colchici. On the 29th I was called to see her; found both feet and knees swollen, red and painful; pulse, 90; temperature, 102°; no sweating. I increased the dose of alkali and gave a Dover's powder at night.

28th.—Breathing rapidly, 48 to the minute; great pain over the cardiac region; dyspnoea and great distress; pulse, 140, jerking and irregular; friction sound over the heart; temperature, 105°; hands affected; feet a little better. I applied a cantharidis blister over the left side and gave the following:—

R—Acidi salicylici,	3 ij.
Ext. verat. vir., fl.,	m xx.
Aquæ ad.,	3 iv—M.

SIG.—Two teaspoonsful every three hours, and discontinue alkaline mixture.

29th.—Temperature, 104°; pulse, 120; less dyspnoea and pain; sweating profusely. Though a mistake of the attendant a tablespoonful of the mixture was given a few times, causing irritation of the stomach, vomiting, and nausea; less pain and swelling of joints.

30th.—Temperature, 103; pulse, 100; regular and quieter; can move both hands and one leg; breathing, 36 to the minute; slept for a few hours during the night; vomiting stopped.

May 1st.—Temperature, 102°; pulse, 80; inspirations, 30 per minute. dyspnoea almost gone; can move all the limbs. I decreased the dose of acid to four grains, and veratrum to one minim.

2nd.—Temperature, 101°; pulse, 68; pain all gone; no swelling; says she is well; appetite good.

4th.—Temperature, 100°; pulse, 70; rested well at night; no pain; can take a deep inspiration; to keep her bed for a few days; did not see her again, but heard she made a good convalescence.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the CANADA LANCET.

SIR,—I observed in your valuable journal for June 1st, a notice of the late action of the Michigan State Medical Society, in which is the same error that I have several times seen, and which it is very natural should be made, viz., that the proposed amendment consists in the addition of the last clause, commencing with the words, "or who has," etc. The proposed amendment consisted of the entire paragraph, and was as follows:—"That no person shall be admitted to membership who practices or professes to practice in accordance with any so-called party or sectarian school of medicine, or who has recently graduated from a medical school whose professors teach or assist in teaching those who propose to graduate in or practice irregular medicine." This proposed amendment was voted down, and no division of the question was asked for. A large number of respectable physicians are very much ashamed of the Society for such action.

I think it is also an error to say that the proposed amendment was "chiefly" intended "as an indirect censure upon the medical faculty of the Ann Arbor University for its relations with homoeopathy." It was designed, as its language plainly set forth, to keep out from the State Society recent graduates from any such "mixed" college as was described in the proposed amendment, until by a year or two of practice the graduates had shown whether they were or were not regular practitioners of medicine, the Society having heretofore required upon all applications for admission endorsements by two members of the Society to the effect that the applicants were worthy practitioners of medicine.