

THE HOMŒOPATHS AND THE NEW MEDICAL BILL.

We print some excerpts from casual letters, we have received from some of the leading Homœopaths, especially from some of those who have not previously expressed themselves on the subject. One says, "So far as I am concerned I don't see anything very objectionable in the new Medical Bill. I think the different schools might get along very well with a little careful manipulation. Where I practised lately, although there were several old school practitioners there, I never had the slightest trouble with any of them. They were willing to assist me in any and every case where I required assistance. In this place they are not so liberal. Some of them are, however, and because they did so were threatened with expulsion from the Medical Society in this district. One man in this place stated publicly that it was derogatory to the profession to sit in Council with Homœopaths. Now I am glad this is not the general feeling with Allopathic physicians, particularly with the better educated ones. If it be the general opinion, how can we remain united in the Medical Council? How can we work together for the good of the profession in the different schools?"

Nearly all of our men that I know are doing well, and just as much respected as this man who considers it degrading to him to be placed in their Society. I would like, so far as I am concerned, to have the union tested for a longer time.

I see no reason why our students should be afraid to come up for examination. If they are prepared, no doubt they will get through, and if the examination is a little more severe they will find out that they do not know too much, or that they have spent too long in preparing to practice medicine successfully."

Another says, "I am entirely satisfied with the Bill as amended, and will use my influence to have it carried into effect."

And another writes as follows: "I have read the Bill carefully, and it meets my hearty and unqualified approval. It is so broad and unsectional in its platform, and so dictated with an obvious desire to harmonize all parties, that I am utterly at a loss to conceive how any other than extremists of either school can possibly object to its provisions."

CROTON-CHLORAL.

This new remedy is proving highly efficacious as an internal remedy in the treatment of neuralgia. According to Liebreich, it is prepared by passing chlorine gas through aldehyde; and its chemical constitution proves it to be the chlorated aldehyde of crotonic acid. Croton-chloral differs in its outward appearance from hydrate of chloral by its being dissolved with difficulty in water, and by its crystallising in small glittering tablets. It would appear that some pharmacutists have attempted the preparation of this remedy by first dissolving croton-oil in alcohol and then proceeding the same as for chloral hydrate. Liebreich warns the public that croton-chloral possesses no relation whatever to croton oil. A drachm of croton chloral, dissolved in water, and introduced into the stomach, produces, in the course of from fifteen to twenty minutes, a deep sleep, accompanied by anæsthesia of the head; whilst the eyeball has lost its irritability, and the fifth nerve shows no reaction on being irritated, the tone of the muscles remain unaltered. In cases of facial neuralgia pain ceases before sleep sets in. It may be given as a hypnotic in cases where hydrate of chloral is inapplicable on account of heart disease, and where very large doses of chloral are necessary to produce sleep. In the latter class of cases Liebreich recommends the addition of croton-chloral to the hydrate of chloral.

ROKITANSKY'S SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY

Carl Rokitansky, the eminent pathologist, of the Royal-Imperial Hospital, of Vienna, attained his seventieth birthday on the 19th of last February. The event was celebrated in the Austrian capital with much enthusiasm. Men of rank and citizens of distinction were present. The Emperor of Austria and the King of Italy invested the veteran with titles of honor. A bust of Rokitansky, crowned with laurels and decorated, was unveiled. A grand banquet was held in the evening, during which a torchlight procession of fifteen hundred students assembled in the garden opposite the hall and sang songs, after which Rokitansky appeared and was received with great applause. Though some of the pathological views originally propounded by this eminent professor, have undergone a