

thirds of the whole—being firm and decolourised; whilst the peripheral third was soft and black. The brain substance was considerably flattened, but apparently not softened much. Dr. Cameron related the details of another case of apoplexy occurring in a man aged 70, in his usual health up to the moment of the attack, which occurred about 7 a. m., and began with vomiting and immediate loss of consciousness. The breathing was slightly stertorous; pupils neither contracted nor dilated, nor unequal, nor responsive to light; unconsciousness insuperable; face drawn or fallen slightly to right, the head being inclined to right side. The right arm rigid and twitching; the left flaccid; pulse, 118; respirations, 26; death in 5 hours. The autopsy showed senile kidney, calcareous plates in aortic valves, and diffuse hæmorrhage at the base of brain, a very soft clot compressing the left pons, filling up left sylvian fissure, and distending left lateral ventricle. The vessels at the base were extremely calcareous, and had been cleanly dissected out, like rigid tubes, by the effusion. The dura-mater was almost universally adherent to the skull; and the brain substance, which was very soft, was considerably lacerated in removal. He also reported the clinical details of a third case of apoplexy, which had occurred to him that week. Dr. Robinson mentioned a case of atropin poisoning in a child, two years of age, who had sucked the cork of a bottle containing the sulphate of atropia. The usual symptoms were presented. Two minims of Tinct. Opii were given every hour, and the child recovered.

Dr. Carroll related a case of aconite poisoning in a child, to whom 30 minims of tinct. aconiti had been given by mistake at 7 a. m., and no symptoms appeared until a second dose had been given at 10, when vomiting, accompanied by alarming prostration, occurred. Large doses of ammonia were administered, and recovery ensued.

Dr. Cameron reported a case of attempted poisoning by acetate of lead. A half-pound was purchased, and a large, but unknown, quantity taken dry with suicidal intent. An emetic of sulphate of copper was administered, and later sulphate of magnesia in milk. No

symptoms followed, except pretty severe cramps on the following day, easily relieved by opium.

Dr. Burns read a paper upon Some New Remedies, in which he discussed Grindelia Robusta, Yerba Santa and Rheuma, Chaulmoogra Oil, Eucalyptus Globulus, Nitro Glycerine, Tonga, &c. His own experience had not been favourable to the use of most of them. Dr. Oldright enquired if there were any limit to the dose of Grindelia Robusta. He had used Chaulmoogra Oil in rheumatic gout with benefit. Dr. Sheard had seen it employed beneficially in lupus of the face, and considered it useful in other tubercular affections, such as leprosy. Drs. McPhedran, Reeve, and others took part in the discussion, and Dr. Burns replied.

Miscellaneous.

Dr. Canquoin, the inventor of the *pdte de Canquoin*, died at Dijon, in his eighty-sixth year.

Dr. Peter David Handyside, F.R.S.E., Examiner and Teacher of Anatomy at the College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, died on the 21st of February, at his residence in Lansdowne Crescent, Edinburgh.

We have had the "divine Sarah" Bernhardt in Toronto. A correspondent of the *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner* says, that when she was in New York, "the principal interest, in a medical point of view, was the fact, that she was so thin, that when she took a pill she looked as if she was pregnant."

INDIA RUBBER AND GUTTA PERCHA INSTRUMENTS, that have become brittle by exposure to sunlight, as in shop windows, may, it is said, be rendered again flexible by immersion for a few minutes to a half hour in a mixture of one part of liquor ammoniæ, with two parts of water.—*Med. Press and Circ. New Remedies.*

LONGEVITY OF MEDICAL MEN.—The calendars of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, London, give some rare examples of longevity amongst their fellows and members,