

would expect from the liberal and enlightened men who grace our Canadian Bench, but amounts only to a barren sympathy, unless the unfortunate medico is so necessitous as to be compelled to make the application for out-of-pocket expenses in *forma pauperis*; the Judges can then give an order on the County Treasurer. It is hardly necessary to say that the expenses are never sought by so humiliating a procedure. In criminal cases, attendance is compelled either by the process of subpoena, or the witness is bound over when first examined either by the Magistrate or Coroner, and he is liable for disobedience, to an attachment, or a committal for contempt. In the cases of Medical men, no expenses are allowed, the witness is bound to appear unconditionally. There can be no doubt of the propriety of enforcing the attendance of medical witnesses; there can be as little doubt of the justice of adequately remunerating them. Having briefly pointed out the injustice of the present condition of affairs, let us examine the circumstances essential for affording complete and accurate testimony. The first requisites are veracity and attention; the former is essential for every species of testimony, the latter is particularly so for that of a medical witness, who must not only state truly what he has seen, but his statement should rest on an examination of the facts, without precipitation, and with a knowledge sufficient to prevent him from forming false opinions. The next requisite is memory, but as this may prove fallacious, either from the weakness of the art of perception, independent of inattention, or from the lapse of time, every circumstance in the occupation of a medical man likely to involve legal inquiry, should be committed to writing, which, besides preserving an unvarying record of the fact, enables him to refresh his memory on collateral incidents in proof of the fact in question, by associations which are almost inseparable from it. Besides, written records prevent the possibility of imagination playing the part of memory, a circumstance which is apt to occur when no records of facts are preserved. The last requisite essential in a medical witness is a condition which implies, that strength is added to his evidence by education, and a sense of greater responsibility and more sensibility to honor, than are usually attributed to witnesses with the ordinary level of moral and intellectual qualities. Such being the requisites necessary for obtaining cor-

rect and satisfactory testimony from medical witnesses, the attainment of which has involved years of study and a large expenditure of means, is it not a disgrace to the Legislature, that while properly enough compelling the attendance, they neglect to provide adequate remuneration for such skilled testimony? We have six members of our profession in the Ontario Legislature; they can surely have no difficulty, on a proper and temperate representation of this crying grievance, in obtaining the redress we are so fairly entitled to.

THE INJECTION OF PULMONARY CAVITIES.

Professor Pepper of Philadelphia, who contributed a paper to the *Philadelphia Medical Times* in March last, on the local treatment of pulmonary cavities by injections through the chest-wall, has given the results of further experience of this method of treatment in an article in the October number of the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*. We pass over historical references as to the early suggestions of, and priority in the resort to this method of treatment, to state in abstract, that he uses a very delicate steel canulated needle, like the finest hypodermic needles, but about three inches in length, and an hypodermic syringe capable of holding twenty-five minims. He at first used an aspirator, but now prefers the instrument mentioned. Selecting a point at which the signs of a cavity are most intense, he punctures the chest-wall, previously affecting anæsthesia, by freezing. There is little or no pain except when the filaments of a nerve are pricked, when tingling radiating pains are felt. The time occupied in an injection does not exceed thirty seconds. The depth to which it has been necessary to penetrate has varied in different cases from one and a half to two inches. Prof. Pepper has only used dilute solutions of iodine in iodide of potassium (Lugol's Solution,) and says that the results of injections of iodine have been so satisfactory that he has felt indisposed to use any other substance, though he considers it probable that other substances may be found preferable in some cases. Twelve minims of the liquor iodini comp. are diluted in a drachm of warm water, and of this solution twenty-five minims are injected about once a week. He re-