

fluence on Duncan's battlements would never have been so hoarse had Sir Morell Mackenzie taken him in hand. (Laughter.) Sir Morell was bound to the stage by family ties, and his uncle, Henry Compton, was one of the most valuable actors of our time. He was a generous spirit, unwearied in doing courtesies, and actors' voices required no doctoring in sounding his praises. (Cheers.) Sir Morell Mackenzie returned thanks, and remarked that doctors were able to appreciate the difficulties actors often encountered in having to appear before the public. He had been an actor himself, having played the King in "Bombastes Furioso," and Gratiano in "The Merchant of Venice." On both occasions the entertainment would have been a frost except for the strength of the rest of the cast. (Laughter.)—*London Daily Telegraph*.

#### BALL—RANKIN.

At the residence of Dr. A. S. DuBois, in San Leandro, California, on October 24th, Dr. Charles Dexter Ball was united in marriage to Miss Emma Louisa Rankin. Dr. Ball is a native of Stanstead, Que., but for two years past has been a resident of Santa Arra, Cal., and has built up a fine practice. Miss Rankin is a native of Richmond, Que., and has been a resident of Oakland and San Leandro for three or four years. Dr. Ball graduated at Bishop's in the class of 1884.

#### THE MAYBRICK CASE.

"Speaking at one stage of his speech about the comparative inexactness of medical science as opposed to mathematics or to legal argument, Mr. Justice Stevens capped his observations by quoting that popular definition of a medical man which made him out to be a person who 'puts drugs of which he knows little into a body of which he knows less,' adding that there was a degree of truth lying at the bottom of it. Now, what justification was there for this condemning utterance? There is no doubt, from the evidence, that Mr. Maybrick died from gastro-enteritis, or acute congestion of the stomach. In this case the question was whether it arose naturally or was produced by an irritant poison. The illness commenced on April 28th and fluctuated somewhat until the end of the first week in May, and continued to grow worse until the 11th, the day of Mr. Maybrick's death. It was on May 7th that arsenical poisoning was suspected, but it cannot be said that the course of treatment was adapted or modified in accordance with the suspicion. From the beginning of the illness the medical attendants had been hitting at the symptoms, changing the medicines almost daily, so that in the course of the thirteen days' illness the poor man had gone through the following appalling list of remedies:—Morphia suppositories, antipyrin, specacuanka wine, tincture of jaborandi, papain and iridin solution, bismuth,

casarea sagrada, sulphonal, nitro-hydrochloric acid, cocaine, tincture of nux vomica, nitro-glycerine, Fowler's solution, dilute phosphoric acid, Plummer's pill, solution of chlorine, dilute hydrocyanic acid, Sanitas glycerine, tincture of hebanes and Condry's fluid, bromide of potassium as mouth washes. The old school and the new, allopathy and homœopathy, vegetables and minerals, coluratives and purgatives, acids and explosives, were tried; the whole thing a jumble of irrational empiricism, utterly destitute of scientific order or design and bringing home to us far too forcibly the fact that the medical treatment of to-day is as great a toss up as it was in the days of poly-pharmacy."—*Ex-Chemist and Druggist*, Aug 10th.

#### CLASS-ROOM NOTES.

(From the College and Clinical Record.)

For the reduction of high temperature in erysipelas, Prof. Da Costa advises antipyrine, administered in  $7\frac{1}{2}$  grain doses every hour until reduced.

Although iodoform is not an antiseptic strictly speaking, it forms an unfavorable soil for the growth and multiplication of the tubercle bacillus. (Prof. Gross.)

In the livid form of asphyxia of the new-born, apply hot frictions, camphor and water; if this fail, cut the cord and allow one or two teaspoonfuls of blood to escape. (Prof. Parvin.)

As an anæsthetic during labor, Prof. Parvin prefers ether to chloroform, and also insists that in ordinary cases the anæsthesia should be obstetrical and not carried to a surgical degree.

In a case of trifacial neuralgia in a female patient at the clinic, Prof. Da Costa ordered a full diet and five drops tinct gelsemium t.d., increasing the dose gradually till double vision resulted.

In the treatment of internal hemorrhage, when the patient is unable to swallow and the hemorrhage continues, Prof. Gross advised

R. Ergotinæ,	gr. iij.
Morphinæ sulphat,	gr. ʒ. M.

Sig.—Use hypodermatically.

For a case of leucocythemia, Prof. Da Costa ordered 1-40 grain arsenite of sodium, t.d. and—

R. Iodinii,	ʒj
Ol. Bergamot.,	gtt. j
Lanolin,	ʒj. M.

Sig.—Rub over the spleen at night.

For a case of acute pleuro-pneumonia, Prof. Da Costa ordered poultices to the chest, quinine to reduce the temperature, this being 105°, and

R. Quiniæ sulph.,	gr. ij
Pulv. digitalis,	gr. j. M.

Sig.—Every four hours.