

stiffened by a watch-spring. This was introduced, on an average, twice or three times a week. During his absence from town, Dr. Sands intrusted the case to the care of a medical friend, who, however, was not in the habit of introducing it as he had done—its whole length. On one occasion the patient became aware that it was not inserted as far as he had been accustomed to have it, and informed the attendant of the fact. He became so importunate that the instrument was passed its full length. No difficulty was encountered, and no undue force was used. Immediately after it was withdrawn, and before the patient left the house, he complained of pain in the lower part of his bowels. As this was not an unusual occurrence, no special attention was given to it, and was simply advised to take a little laudanum. He jumped into a stage and rode down town, but soon began to feel very badly, and was seized with a rigor. He then returned home and immediately sent for the physician. That gentleman saw him the same day, Thursday, and on Friday Dr. Morkoe was called in consultation, and it was not until the Saturday evening following—forty-eight hours after the accident—that Dr. Sands visited him. It was then evident that peritonitis existed; the diagnosis of perforation of the rectum was made, and death occurred on the following morning at four o'clock.

On examining the rectum after death, the stricture was found to be five inches in length, and caused by a condensation of the tissues of the gut at that point. As had been previously diagnosed, no cancerous disease was found. About ten inches from the anus there was found a perforation through healthy tissue, and corresponding in size to that of the point of the instrument. There was an ancient adhesion of the peritoneal surfaces of the sigmoid flexure, in such a way as to render the angle at that point very acute. This inflammation was thought to have been caused at one time when the passage of the instrument by Dr. Sands had been attended with very sharp abdominal pains. After this he had used the instrument with more caution. It was very evident, taking this view of the case, that while the whole length of the instrument could be passed previously without danger, after the adhesion occurred it was very easy to produce the perforation.—*Med. Record.*

Treatment of Diarrhoea in Children.

M. Heller recommends the nitrate of bismuth in doses of half a drachm to one drachm in the diarrhoea of infants. At the outset this may be repeated every hour, till the looseness of the bowels ceases, which usually happens within twenty-four hours. No ill consequences ever result from its employment.

Proceedings of Societies, &c.

Royal College of Dental Surgeons.

The regular half-yearly meeting of the Board of Examiners of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario was held in the City of Toronto last month, for the purpose of examining applicants, granting licenses to practise, and routine business. There were present, Messrs. H. J. Wood, John O'Donnell, T. Rowe, M.D., H. H. Nelles, D.D.S., A. C. Stone, M.D., John Bowes, Lyman Wells, F. G. Callander, J. Leggo, J. B. Willmott.

This being the first meeting of the newly elected Board, the first business was the election of officers for the ensuing two years. A ballot being taken for this purpose, resulted in the election of—

H. J. Wood, L.D.S., Cobourg, as President.

A. C. Stone, M.D., L.D.S., London, Treasurer.

J. B. Willmott, L.D.S., Milton, Secretary.

John Bowes, L.D.S., Hamilton, Registrar.

The Board being formally organized, appointed the examiners for the session in the various classes, as follows, viz.: Anatomy—Thos. Rowe, M.D., and F. G. Callander. Physiology—A. C. Stone, M.D., and J. O'Donnell. Chemistry—J. B. Willmott and Lyman Wells. Principles and Practice of Dental Surgery—H. J. Wood and L. Wells. Operative Dentistry—J. G. Callander and Thos. Rowe, M.D. Mechanical Dentistry—John Leggo and J. B. Willmott. Institutes of Dentistry—John O'Donnell and A. C. Stone, M.D.

Messrs. C. L. Wood, of Picton, John Reid, of Watford, D. A. White, of Ridgetown, H. L. Hamden, of Newmarket, W. J. Chambers, of Waterford having furnished to the Board satisfactory evidence of having had an established office for the practice of the Profession of Dentistry for five years previous to the passing of the Dental Act, were granted the degree of Licentiate of Dental Surgery.

Messrs. Wm. McPhee and George Hutchison, of Ottawa, Wm. Allingham and Edmund Seagur, of Toronto, B. G. Gilbert, of Picton, D. F. Ogden, of Mitchel, and C. S. Stackhouse, of Smith's Falls, having passed the examination prescribed by the Board, also received the degree of L.D.S.

The discussion of the College question occupied a large portion of the time of the Board. The Dental School, inaugurated by the Board in the fall of 1869, having involved the Board in considerable pecuniary embarrassment, it was deemed best to cancel all appointments of Teachers, as well as all other arrangements for carrying on the School for the present, pending an amendment to the Den-