

man to fall into a sleep in which the pupils were dilated.—Dr. Cameron regarded the case as epileptic.

The following resolution was adopted: "That, in the opinion of this Society, the formation of an Ontario Medical Association is highly desirable, and that this Society will render what aid it can in such formation."

The meeting then adjourned.

### ELGIN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

A regular meeting of the Elgin Medical Association was held at St. Thomas on Nov. 24th. Present: Drs. Going, Williams, D. McLarty, McLay, Vanbuskirk, Sinclair, C. McLarty, W. E. Smith, Tweedale, Cross, Kains, Fulton, and R. W. B. Smith.

The first order of business was the reading of the inaugural address of the President, Dr. F. B. Going, St. Thomas. The address, which was most suitable for the occasion referred to the objects of the Association, and exhorted the members of the Profession to take a lively interest in its welfare. One paragraph from the address was: "I think it is needless to enter much into the relations we owe to one another in our daily-practice, as we have fully laid down in the code of ethics the course we should pursue, and which, if fully and conscientiously carried out, should enable us, at all times, to meet our brethren on the most friendly terms, and rise above the little jealousies that are so apt to separate us one from another, and which our friends outside the profession are but too glad to magnify and increase."

The address was highly appreciated by the Association, and a cordial vote of thanks tendered to the President for the same.

Dr. Vanbuskirk read an interesting and elaborate paper on "The Etiology and Pathology of Puerperal Fever." The discussion which followed was taken part in by all the members present; and the pleasant interchange of opinions which followed added largely to the interest of the meeting. The paper was well received, and Dr. Vanbuskirk received the thanks of the meeting for his contribution.

The Secretary read a communication from Dr. J. E. White, Toronto, regarding the formation of a Provincial Medical Association,

Dr. W. E. Smith moved, and Dr. Vanbuskirk seconded, "That in the opinion of this Association it is desirable to recommend the formation of a Provincial Medical Association, in accordance with the objects stated in the communication of Dr. White."

Dr. D. McLarty was appointed to read a paper at the next meeting, which will be held at St. Thomas on Wednesday, January 11th, 1881, at 2 p.m.

R. W. BRUCE SMITH, *Secretary.*

### Miscellaneous.

NITRO-GLYCERINE IN ACUTE AND CHRONIC BRIGHT'S DISEASE, AND IN THE VASCULAR TENSION OF THE AGED—THREATENED APOPLEXY, ETC.—Mr. A. W. Mayo Robson, F.R.C.S., of Leeds, writing to the *British Med. Journal*, details a number of cases of the above-named affections, in which striking benefit resulted from the employment of one minim to three minim doses of a one per cent. solution of nitro-glycerine. The most constantly observed effect of the diminished intra-vascular pressure was a copious secretion of urine.

TEMPERATURES OF THE SKIN OF THE THORAX.—M. Redart communicates the results of his researches on the temperatures of the skin of the thorax in the physiological state, and in pleurisy and pneumonia. It results from the researches of M. Redart that the temperature of the skin of the thorax is liable to considerable variations. A temperature of 10° or 12° C. (50°—53.6° F.) being applied to a portion of the skin of the thorax, the temperature is lowered from one degree to one degree and a half. This or some other portion being covered over with wadding, its temperature rises in a notable manner, and is comparable to that of the axilla. The average temperature of the skin of the thorax is in the normal state from 35.5 to 34.6° C. (95.9 to 94.28° F.). There are differences of three, four, or five-tenths of a degree between the two sides of the chest according as the extremity of one of the upper limbs is placed in hot water or cold.

In pleurisy, if the healthy is compared with the diseased side, in a great number of cases no differences are found. In pneumonia there is generally a slight hyperthermy of the diseased side, but it is produced over the whole side, and not only at the level of the diseased portion. In no case is the temperature of the thorax superior to that of the axilla and rectum.

All these researches and experiments have been made by the means of, not thermometers, but thermo-electric apparatus.—*Gaz. des Hôp.*