

Committee was appointed to draw up a tariff of fees, to be adopted at the next meeting of the Association. A branch Medical Society, for the town of Brantford, was recommended, and will be adopted at the next meeting. The reading of papers was postponed until the next regular meeting, as the discussion of the proposed amendments to the Medical Act occupied necessarily a great deal of time. A large amount of miscellaneous business was disposed of, after which the Association adjourned, to meet again on the first Tuesday in June.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE, MEDICAL SECTION, TORONTO.

FRIDAY, Jan. 24, 1873.

Dr. A. D. Williams read a paper on "Chloral Hydrate," giving in detail the preparation and pharmaceutical properties of the drug, and the physiological, therapeutic and toxic effects of its administration. He cited several cases of tetanus, in which its use had proved successful. It was advisable to exercise care in giving the hydrate with opium, for its action upon the encephalon was likely to prove excessive if the system was under the influence of the narcotic. The comparatively slow elimination of the hydrate, as found in Dr. B. W. Richardson's experiments, also pointed to the likelihood of injurious effects ensuing if the remedy were given in frequent doses for a length of time.

FRIDAY, Jan. 31.

Dr. Archibald introduced the subject of "Delirium Tremens," and gave a resumé of his experience. He had an unfavorable opinion of chloral hydrate, and had decided to discard opium. In several instances, narcotics had seemed to him to aggravate the patient's condition. He had seen one patient through a number of attacks, and found that the so-called expectant proved the most satisfactory; nutritives, laxatives, etc., being judiciously administered. He had therefore decided to adopt this plan in future cases.

Dr. Coleman considered that inanition was an active element in the causation of delirium tremens, and thought that the small number of cases occurring amongst those committed to houses of correction, etc., where the inmates as a rule were provided with an abundant supply of good food, corroborated this view.

Dr. N. Agnew prescribed neither alcohol nor opium, but gave calmatives, cholagogues, etc.