

Ind. in small doses every two hours. Suffice it to say that from this time on he made a slow, but gradual recovery, complaining of "stiffness and soreness of the muscles," for several days.

Dr. Wm. Fuller, sen., physician to St. George's Hospital, published an article in the *Lancet* for June, 1868, entitled "*Iodine an Antidote to Strychnine Poisoning, etc.*" He remarks: "In whatever sequence the ingredients are mixed, I find that the whole of the strychnine is precipitated by the tincture of iodine. Indeed, so strong is the affinity between the ingredients that two fluid drachms of tincture of iodine are capable of decomposing six fluid drachms of the liquor strychnine, producing an insoluble compound of iodine and strychnine." From this Dr. Fuller suggests the propriety of using tincture of iron as an antidote to strychnine.

This article has been pretty thoroughly copied into foreign and domestic journals, apparently all conceiving that Dr. Fuller has made a discovery. For the benefit of such, they are referred to a little book published in 1855, entitled "*Chemistry for Beginners.*" By Wm. S. Brown. *Poisons and their Antidotes*, page 121. "*Strychnine—Dilute Tincture of Iodine.*"

As to whether this is original with Dr. Brown the Lord only knows, for there does appear nothing new under the sun. So far we will have to claim this for American medicine.

But is it an antidote? From a series of experiments made by myself on pups, cats, and other animals last summer—(*Lancet and Observer*, for September, 1868)—I am inclined to think the antidotal properties of iodine in strychnine poisoning are worthless. Believing that in the case of Mr. A., we simply kept him alive with other drugs, until the poison had spent its force. But for the benefit of Dr. F., and others, I make this report.—*Cincinnati Lancet and Observer*.

The Dominion Medical Journal,

A MONTHLY RECORD OF
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SCIENCE.

LEWELLYN BROCK, M.D., EDITOR.

TORONTO, JULY, 1869.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

(Continued from page 190)

The Committee on the nomenclature of diseases reported the following resolutions:—

1. *Resolved*, That a special committee of fifteen be appointed by the President to take this subject into deliberate consideration, and to report at the next annual session what alterations, if any, are necessary to adapt the proposed nomenclature to general use in the United States.

2. That this committee be authorized to fill up any vacancies which may occur upon it.

3. That the Committee on Publication be authorized to publish, for general distribution, one thousand copies of the English and Latin portions of this nomenclature, under the designation of the

Proposed Nomenclature, prefacing the same with such remarks as may be deemed necessary to secure the criticism and co-operation of as large a number of American medical men as practicable.

4. That the committee hereby appointed be directed to draw the attention of the Surgeon General of the army, of the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the navy, and of the Superintendent of the Census, to the question of their official adoption of the proposed Nomenclature; to invite them to appoint whom they see fit to represent them to this committee; and to solicit such co-operation as may be necessary to accomplish the purpose desired, viz: the final adoption of such nomenclature and classification as will receive the conjoint approval of the official medical bureaus of the Government and of the general profession.

Stanford E. Chaille, M.D., Chairman.

Committee—S. E. Chaille, Louisiana; J. J. Woodward, United States Army; A. B. Palmer, Michigan; F. G. Smith, Pennsylvania; J. F. Heustis, Alabama.

The following Committee of fifteen was appointed:

Francis G. Smith, Chairman; J. J. Woodward, U.S.A.; R. F. Mitchell, Alabama; A. B. Palmer, Michigan; S. E. Chaille, Louisiana; L. P. Yandell, Jr., Ky.; Austin Flint, New York; Geo. B. Wood, Pa.; H. S. Dickson, Pa.; E. Jarvis, Mass.; Theo. Parvin, Ind.; W. M. McPheters, Mo.; E. M. Snow, R. I.; N. Pinckney, U. S. N.

Dr. Gaillard, Ky., offered the following, with preliminary remarks:—

Resolved, That the adoption of a uniform rate of collegiate fees—\$120 being the maximum—be accepted as the sentiment and desire of this Association.

Dr. Logan, of Alabama, moved to amend by inserting \$140.

After considerable discussion, the fees were placed at \$120.

Special committee on the relative advantages of Syme's and Pirogoff's mode of amputating at the ankle—Dr. G. A. Otis, U. S. A., chairman; Dr. J. D. Holloway, of Louisville, Ky.

Proposed by J. J. Woodward. Approved.

Dr. Beniss presented from Dr. John Waters, of St. Louis, Mo., a paper on the Doctrines of Force—Physical and Vital.

Dr. A. M. Pollock, of Pennsylvania, presented this amendment to the constitution:

Resolved, That all county medical societies shall be required to elect a committee annually, whose duty it shall be to examine all applicants for admission as students under the tuition of its members, and that no member of any county medical society shall receive any such applicant until such applicant shall present a certificate from said committee, testifying that he has a good English education, and a sufficient knowledge of Greek and Latin to enable him to pursue his studies with advantage.

In yesterday's report, the paragraph which defines the rates of fees in medical colleges is corrected so as to read "the maximum was established at one hundred and forty dollars, and the minimum at one hundred and twenty-eight dollars."

Dr. Joseph Jones, Louisiana, presented a number of specimens of pathology, anatomy, and natural history. The Explanations were very interesting, and received with applause.

On motion of Dr. F. G. Smith, of Pennsylvania,