

could be wished. Measures were being taken for its speedy introduction to this country.

Dr. Boeck and Dr. Hanbury Smith fully endorsed Dr. Sayre's remarks as to the uniform excellence of Möller's oil, and testified to the high estimate placed upon it at home.—*Medical Record*.

Ice in Chloroform Accidents.

Dr. Baillie, Surgeon to the Calcutta Native Hospital states (*Indian Medical Gazette*, Sept. 1, 1869), that in cases of syncope from inhalation of too large a quantity of chloroform, there is no means upon which he should more rely to restore the movements of respiration, than the introduction of a good sized lump of ice into the rectum. This is much more easily effected than one would suppose: a little pressure with the ice being made over the sphincter causes it to relax, and the ice slips in, followed almost instantaneously by a prolonged inspiration, the precursor of natural breathing, and restoration of the heart's action. This measure, but with a small bit of ice, would doubtless, answer equally well with still-born children.—*Medical News*.

The Edinburgh Medical School.

Prof. Lister has been elected a Foreign Member of the Medical Society of Norway, and has received a diploma dated November 3rd. The Edinburgh School promises well as regards the number of students. Up to the 12th instant no less than 147 first-year's medical students had entered. Considering that this was only the second week of the session, and that 138 was the total number of first-year's students last year, it is evident that this old and famous school loses nothing of its popularity. It remains to be seen whether the fears of a contemporary will be realised, and more than merely educational results follow from the admission of ladies to the medical studies of the University.—*The Lancet*.

Dr. Ricord.

This distinguished specialist has received a gratifying mark of imperial favour. Like M. Nélaton he has been made a Senator. The honour of being admitted to the legislature is more frequently attained by foreign surgeons and physicians than by British ones. Virchow, the Prussian pathologist, is another instance of high professional merit being rewarded by a seat in the Upper Chamber. These marks of royal or imperial favour are as judicious as they are generous. The presence of able and experienced medical men in the legislative body cannot fail to contribute to the completeness and maturity of its counsels; and in these days especially, when sanitary and poor-law questions are everywhere in the foreground, such an auxiliary to thorough legislation must have an almost unique value.—*Lancet*.

Death from Bichloride of Methylene.

The first recorded death (as far as we are aware) from inhalation of methylene occurred this week in Charing-Cross Hospital. The patient who had been greatly reduced by malignant disease of the jaw, was about to be operated upon by Mr. Canton. The anæsthetic agent had been administered by

Mr. Peter Marshall, who has had great experience in its use, and only a very small quantity had been given when the fatal collapse occurred. A full report of the case, by Mr. Marshall, will be found in the *British Medical Journal* for Oct. 23, 1869.—*Medical News*.

The Archbishop of Canterbury.

The bulletins which have been issued daily respecting the health of the Archbishop of Canterbury have given rise to apprehensions which we regret it is not in our power to allay. Without entering into details, which it would be inexpedient to publish, we have authority to state that the condition of his Grace must be considered, immediately or prospectively, a very serious one.—*Lancet*.

The Medical Classes of 1869-70.

The medical classes of this city are about the same as last year, some increase, we believe in the Jefferson school. In general throughout the country, there is a diminished attendance. In Cincinnati the falling off from last year's numbers is 15 per cent. or more. We hear that in all the schools of St. Louis there are but about one hundred students.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter*.

Difference of time between the Beat of the Heart and the Pulse at the Wrist.

Dr. Groux, the man without a sternum (*Med. Investigator*), by the aid of a delicate instrument called the *Chronograph*, has ascertained that there is a perceptible difference in time between the beat of the heart and the pulse at the wrist, the time occupied being 235,000 of a second. This fact furnishes data that may be of great value in detecting aneurisus in some of the large arteries.—*Medical Record*.

Books Received.

- Books received through the firm of Gopp, Clarke & Co., Toronto:
- A Handy-Book of Ophthalmic Surgery, for the use of practitioners. By John Laurence, F.R.C.S. M. B., University London.
 - The Membrana Tympani, in Health and Disease. By Dr. Adam Politzer, of Vienna.
 - Diseases and Injuries of the Eye. By G. Lawson, F.R.C.S.
 - The Physiology of Man. By Austin Flint, Jr.
 - The Oread of Mount Carroll Seminary.
 - Hitchcock's new Monthly Magazine, New York. B. W. Hitchcock.
 - Scientific American.
 - An Act to amend the Ontario Medical Act.
 - Forty-fourth Annual Report of the Managers of the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary.
 - St. Louis Medical Journals.