

HINT ON REMOVING FOREIGN BODIES FROM THE EYE.—Prof. Dugas, of the Atlanta Medical College, says, in the *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, March, 1877 :—It is extremely difficult for the surgeon, as well as painful to the patient, to dislodge the foreign body while the eye is instinctively avoiding every approach of the instrument. In order to surmount this difficulty, I have for many years been in the habit of placing the end of my index finger upon the eye just within the canthus, and retaining it there until I have removed the object. The contact of the finger produces a sensation which, while not decidedly painful, is yet sufficiently decided to engross the attention of the patient, and to prevent his moving his eye at the approach of the instrument or on its contact with the ocular surface. By this plan the foreign bodies may be removed from the surface of the eye as readily as from any other part, and without the risk of scratching or otherwise injuring the organ by repeated and unsuccessful attempts to take it by surprise, if I may use the expression, by sudden thrusts of the instrument used for the purpose. I am in the habit of using Scarpa's cataract needle, and find it better adapted to the purpose than any other instrument, whether the mote be imbedded or in simple contact.

RESISTANCE TO STARVATION.—The catastrophe at Pont-y-pridd Colliery has drawn attention to the length of time during which life may be prolonged in the absence of food and drink. The possible duration of life after complete deprivation of food and drink is very variable, and may be stated in general terms to be from five to eight days. Authentic instances are, however, on record in which life has been prolonged much beyond this period, in persons who were so situated as not to suffer from cold, which the system under this condition has very little power to resist. In these cases, also, there was no muscular exertion, and water was very generally taken in abundance. All these circumstances have an important influence in prolonging life. In the Earl of Dudley's Locks Lane Pit, Wallows Colliery, Brierly Hill, Staffordshire, on March 16, 1869, thirteen miners (ten men and three boys) were, in con-

sequence of a sudden irruption of water, incarcerated in the mine for one hundred and twenty hours, without food or light, and practically without water also, as that causing the inundation was of such a very noxious character that the poor men could not drink it. The whole of the men were saved except one, who died frantic. Another instance of eight miners, who survived after five days and sixteen hours of almost complete deprivation of food, is also on record. Berard quotes the example of a convict who died of starvation after sixty-three days, but in this case water was taken.—*Brit. Med. Journal*.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO. — RESOLUTIONS PASSED ON THE SUBJECT OF AFFILIATIONS.—Firstly,—That no medical school or college should be admitted to or continued in affiliation which is or becomes connected with another university, either as its medical faculty, or by its professors or lecturers being examiners for the degrees, honours, scholarships, or standing of another university, or its holding out in any way, that its examination will be accepted by another university as entitling to degrees, honours, scholarships, or standing. Provided that this shall not preclude any one or more individual professors or lecturers *bona fide*, becoming examiners in another university, the intent being that the faculty of any affiliated college, or any part thereof, shall not be permitted to substantially conduct the examinations of their own students for degrees, honours, scholarships, or standing in another university. Any school applying to be affiliated shall be informed of this regulation, and shall be required to enter into an undertaking to observe it, subject to the express condition that upon breach of such undertaking the statute shall be repealed and affiliation cancelled. Secondly,—that students shall be admitted to the ordinary examinations necessary for obtaining a degree in medicine in this university from all medical schools of good standing, giving such courses of instruction as the senate shall from time to time determine, whether belonging or not belonging to the Province, and even if falling within the class in which it is in the last paragraph recommended that affiliation should not be extended, and even if such candidates