empty the uterus at once. If the cervix is patulous, bimanual expression of the placental remains should be tried. If this fails, the fragments may sometimes be brought away by intra-uterine injections. Last of all, we may resort to the use of the finger or the curette and forceps. If the cervix is closed, it should be dilated with the tupelo tent or Sims's dilators, and the uterine contents then removed as before.

Therapeutic Memoranda.

AN OVERDOSE OF CHLORAL.

BY JOHN P. REYNOLDS, M. D.

To a young and healthy patient in third labor, with a good presentation of the head, I gave, as I supposed, three times, at intervals of fifteen minutes, a dose containing fifteen grains of chloral. I had no better motive for its administration than the hope of comforting the patient, who was making moderate complaint. I shortly discovered that in forty-five minutes I had given her a hundred grains, and for the hour and a half which ensued I watched her condition with no little uneasiness.

She grew drowsy and heavy. The progress of the labor gave her no farther concern. If addressed, she could be roused to make answer, but soon fell off again. The pains became slow and ineffective. The pulse was at between sixty and seventy, full and laboring. Her hands, held by her husband looked almost black under his pressure. Fifteen minutes after the third dose of chloral I ruptured the membranes; and twenty-five minutes later, not quite two hours from the first appearance of pain, a male child was slowly extruded into the world. The surface of the child was excessively pale, and from head to foot it was besmeared with meconium. After very moderate efforts, however, it began to breathe and cry; but it did not for several hours regain its natural color. The placenta was soon expelled, though without any portion of the membranes. One drachm of fluid extract of ergot was twice given, and a half ounce of brandy. An hour after the birth the mother was in fairly good condition, and both she and the child made a safe recovery.

If now I add, that it would be hard to name husband and wife more widely known in the community where this occurred, or more deservedly admired and honored, I may emphasize for some readers the story of personal distress.

—The *Edinburgh Medical Journal* highly recommends for the ordinary eczema of the head in children, so commonly met with in dispensary practice, after two or three thorough cleansings, the daily application of the following salve:—

R. Acid. salicylic.	gr. x.
Tinct. benz.	℥xx.
Vaselini	3i.
M. ft. ung.	

On other parts where a soft, easily melting salve such as this is not suitable, or where a firm dressing or a drying effect is desired, the following paste should be rubbed on:—

R. Acid. salicylic.	gr. xix.
Vaselini	3i.
Zinci oxidi, anlyli	aa. 3ss.
M. leniter terens, fiat pasta.	

Reports of Societies.

SUFFOLK DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETY.

SECTION FOR CLINICAL MEDICINE, PATHOLOGY, AND HYGIENE.

ALBERT N. BLODGETT, M. D., SECRETARY,

IN MEMORIAM.—DR. CALVIN ELLIS.

JANUARY 9, 1884. The meeting was called to order at eight o'clock, DR. R. T. EDES in the chair. A summary of the proceedings of the last meeting was given by the Secretary.

Upon motion of DR. GEORGE B. SHATTUCK the business of this meeting was suspended as a token of respect to the memory of the late Dr. Calvin Ellis, formerly President of the Suffolk District Medical Society.

DR. EDES, in announcing the result of the motion, made some very appropriate remarks relating to his early acquaintance with, and life-long esteem for, Dr. Ellis, a man whose character would long be a living influence in the medical element of Boston. Dr. Edes then called upon Dr. George C. Shattuck, who spoke as follows:—

DR. SHATTUCK said that he could not refuse an invitation to say a few words at this time, and to bear his testimony to the worth and excellence of our late associate, Dr. Calvin Ellis. It certainly is well for us survivors, after the departure of a highly esteemed associate, to meet together and put on record our appreciation of worth and skill and our sense of loss. Excellence and distinction in our profession are the result of original endowment, of industry in training faculties, in acquiring knowledge, and of fidelity and skill in the discharge of duties. A medical man must devote years to preliminary education, and then must be constantly studying and training his powers of observation and reasoning, as well as adding to his stores of knowledge. There are those here who were associated with Dr. Ellis in his early years and will tell us of the qualities for which he was remarkable as a young man and a student. I became associated with him when he had already acquired reputation as a teacher and practitioner, and was looked upon as on the sure road to distinction. I noticed, and admired, his knowledge and skill as the pathologist of the Massachusetts General Hospital and instructor in clinical medicine in the Medical School. His ability, knowledge, and fidelity were recognized by professors and students. He was evidently the coming man in his department. And yet he worked patiently in subordination, was always kindly and courteous, and ready to carry out the plans of those who had the direction of affairs. When his predecessor in accordance with his own wishes and ideas of duty retired, Dr. Ellis was chosen professor of clinical medicine and visiting physician of the hospital, without any solicitation on his own part or from his friends, but because those who had the appointing power recognized that he was the fittest man to discharge the duties. The wisdom of the appointment was shown by many years of successful work. And when obliged by painful illness to retire from work, those who appointed him, those who worked with him, and those for whom he worked, preferred to wait for three years in the hope that his health and strength might be renewed so that the same skilled labor might still be at the service of medical science and instruction.