

formation of county or electoral division medical societies, and that the meeting of the general Association, to be held in Toronto in September next, would be a success. He trusted that the profession of Ontario would do their utmost to make it so.

Dr. REEVE remarked, in reference to the treatment of typhoid fever, that a German, Dr. Brandt, had been very successful in treating these cases by keeping the temperature of the body down to 102° Fahrenheit, by means of baths.

Dr. CANNIFF had treated these cases satisfactorily by partial bathing or washing—one limb or part of the body at a time.

Dr. W. W. OGDEN was at present in attendance upon a case in which the delirium simulated that of *mania-à-potu*. He had that evening ventured to give morphine.

Dr. THOREBURN stated that there were several cases of typhoid fever at present in the General Hospital. Two cases of his own had proved fatal.

Dr. ROSEBRUGH would remark, in regard to the organization of medical societies referred to in Dr. Agnew's paper, that the worthy Vice-President and Secretary of the Canada Medical Association, who represented the Province of Ontario, would soon see their way clear to the calling of a meeting of the profession of this Province, for the purpose of forming an Ontario Medical Association. Their very appointment to those offices by the projectors of the general Association indicated that the formation of Provincial Associations was contemplated.

Dr. CANNIFF fully concurred in the remarks of Dr. Rosebrugh, in regard to the advisability of the organization of an Association for Ontario. At the Convention in Quebec in 1867, the formation of Provincial Associations was contemplated and provided for, and he thought the time had now arrived for the carrying out of that intention. The meetings could be held semi-annually.

Dr. HODDER stated, in reply to the remarks of Dr. Canniff, that, as he was not present at the Convention in Quebec, he did not know that it was contemplated forming sub-associations; he did not hear of it in Montreal at the meeting there. Perhaps it would be well to call a meeting of the members of the general Association residing in the city, and have the matter discussed, as well as to make arrangements for the next meeting of the Association in Toronto next September.

A vote of thanks, moved by Dr. C. B. Hall, and seconded by Dr. W. W. OGDEN, was tendered to Dr. Agnew for his interesting paper.

Dr. HODDER announced that at the next meeting of the Medical Section (third Friday in January), he would read a paper on the Sphygmograph.

### Thermometry and Cold in Typhoid Fever.

W. Neftel, M.D., in a paper on the application of the Thermometer to Diagnosis, &c., in the *New York Medical Record*, gives Brand's treatment (Brand: *Die Heilung des Typhus*, Berlin, 1868,) of typhoid fever. Brand's rule is to keep the temperature of the body below 39° 5 C. (103° 1 F.); and he reduces and regulates the animal heat by means of cold applied in different degrees, according to

the intensity of the fever. In mild cases the body is sponged with cold water and wet cloths are applied to the surface; while, in addition in severer cases, the tepid half-bath with cold affusions, or cold affusions shower bath, or cold bath with cold affusions, are requisite. Cold drinks and nourishing fluids are given from time to time. This treatment is eminently successful; the exacerbations are avoided and the fever kept in continuous remission; there are no intestinal complications, nor is there any collapse; the patient is never unconscious or delirious; and the mortality is nil. Dr. Neftel gives occasional injections of cold water, thus sometimes reducing the temperature one whole degree.

### Reviews.

A THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL TREATISE ON MIDWIFERY, INCLUDING THE DISEASES OF PREGNANCY AND PARTURITION: By P. CAZEAUX, Member of the Imperial Academy of Medicine, Adjunct Professor in the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, Correspondent of the Society of Accoucheurs of Berlin, President of the Medical Society of the Department of the Seine, etc., etc. Revised and annotated by S. Tarnier, fifth American, from the seventh French edition. By Wm. R. BULLOCK, M.D. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston. Toronto: W. C. Chewitt.

This valuable work on midwifery and diseases of pregnancy has been translated from the seventh French edition by Dr. Bullock. Since the death of Prof. Cazeaux, the work has been revised and edited by Prof. Tarnier, who has made a great many needed important alterations and additions. Prof. Tarnier, in his preface, states his reasons for undertaking the revision and annotation of a new edition of this celebrated work, amongst which are the celebrity it has attained as a text book, and the feeling that he was qualified to do so from his intimate knowledge with the work, and the defects which appeared in former editions, although he is careful not to change the spirit in which the work had been conceived. From his position in lying-in hospitals he has been enabled to test the value of the doctrines put forward by former authors, choosing those which were valuable and rejecting all those which were worthless. In compiling it, he has made use of the best authorities in France, England, and America. The plan of the work is arranged in the following manner: The chapters are grouped into eight principal parts. Part first is devoted to the female organs of generation. The pelvis is first studied by describing, separately, each of its component parts, afterwards, considering