

much to the terror and confusion of the timid aldermen who compose the Board of Health, and the officials around the city hall who come in contact with him, and whose views on the contagiousness of smallpox are of the old and hitherto orthodox stamp. The medical gentleman who holds this important position declares that smallpox is not contagious, and that little precautions, such as changing one's clothes and disinfecting one's person, are not at all necessary; and when making his visits to the Isolation Hospital he never thinks of even washing his hands, which one would think he would do on general principles. A good deal of public feeling exists at present on the subject, and letters in the public newspapers have appeared condemning him for his actions, and we are under the impression that lately he has become chary in putting his theories into practice, though there can be no reasonable doubt that he holds them hard and fast. Still we do not for a moment insinuate that the gentleman's motives are bad and wicked: not at all. He believes that smallpox is not contagious and acts accordingly. It may be that he has secret means of knowing the real nature of the disease, which are withheld even from the greatest authorities in the profession. Seeing, however, that the bulk of evidence is against him, it would be well in the meantime, till the question is again discussed, that the Medical Health Officer of Vancouver should cease practising his fads, which are too dangerous for the public to be trifled with.

The City Council at a special meeting for revising the health by-law, inserted as one of the clauses that no one should be allowed to leave the Isolation Hospital without proper disinfection, etc. We hope that the medical gentleman who has charge of this hospital will begin with himself when he starts putting it in force, and if he has any information to give the profession on this subject, we shall be very pleased to hear from him through the columns of this journal.

NEW MEDICAL COUNCIL FOR B.C.

On April 24th the election for the new Medical Council took place with the following results, on the counting of the ballots:

Drs. Milne, Harrington, Davie and Duncan,

Victoria; Lefevre and McGuigan, Vancouver; Dr. Wolf Smith, Westminster.

The Council remains in power for three years, so the next election will be held in 1896.

The new Medical Council of British Columbia met in Victoria on Tuesday, May 2nd. The following members were present: Drs. Davis, Milne, Harrington, Duncan, Lefevre, De Wolf Smith, and McGuigan. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. Harrington; Vice-President, Dr. Lefevre; Registrar, Dr. Milne; Treasurer, Dr. Lefevre. Dr. McGuigan was appointed associate editor of the *ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL*. The examinations took place on Wednesday and Thursday, May 3rd and 4th. Eight candidates presented themselves for examination, all of whom passed. The following are the names of the candidates. Drs. J. E. Brouse, W. W. Brunner, Kuslo; Douglas Corson, Victoria; Robert Lawrence, Union; Mary MacNeill, Victoria; J. B. Rogers, H. F. Titus, Fort Sheppard; W. Williamson.

As will be seen by the above list, one lady candidate presented herself for examination. She is a graduate of the Women's Medical College, Chicago, and is the first lady physician who has settled down to practise in British Columbia.

QUININE FOR CHOLERA.—Based upon previous experience, Huberwald (*Jahrb. f. Kinderheilk*), recommends the employment of quinine in the treatment of cholera. A grain and a half may be given every two hours for twenty-four hours, and repeated during a second twenty-four hours if necessary. If vomiting be present and beyond control the drug should be injected beneath the skin. In the gravest cases subcutaneous injection must be unconditionally practised. For this purpose the hydrochlorate or the sulphate, dissolved in acid and diluted with water may be employed. Still better is the use of the carbamidated hydrochlorate. Of this, from 12 to 15 grains, dissolved in an equal part of water, may be injected. The preparation may be also administered, dissolved in water, together with extract of glycyrrhiza, to children that cannot swallow cachets. This method of treatment is also applicable to cases of cholera nostras.—*Medical News*.