

India and China, and in South Africa during the war. *Ætiology* and prevention are discussed in two papers and *Protective Vaccination* in one by Professor Wright. The treatment of the disease is considered in four papers, one of which deals with the methods employed in Johns Hopkins Hospital. *Para-typhoid infection* has a paper to itself, by Dr. Hewlett. This collection of papers contains the most recent views on the whole subject.

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## Society Proceedings.

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### SOCIETE MEDICALE DE MONTREAL.

*Meeting January 13th, 1904.*

DR. VALIN, PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR.

Dr. Alphonse Mercier presented a pathological specimen of a cancer of the œsophagus. The cancerous growth perforated the œsophagus and adhered to the lung and pericardium. He also related the clinical history of the patient who died in Dr. Demers' department, at the Notre Dame Hospital. Dr. Mercier also presented an enormous sarcoma of the right kidney, completely filling the right side of the abdominal cavity, but not extending to any other organ.

Dr. Monod congratulated Dr. Mercier upon the specimens presented, and drew attention to the necessity of a physician wishing to make a good diagnosis, not to dwell upon one symptom, but to group all the symptoms and thoroughly examine the subject.

Dr. Oscar Mercier, who had catheterized the patient for a stricture of the œsophagus—added a few words, and remarked upon the dangers attending such a practice so useful to confirm the diagnosis.

Dr. L. J. Lemieux read a paper in the name and at the request of Dr. Marmoreck, concerning his report made a few months ago, on a new serum for the treatment of tuberculosis.

Dr. Dubé thanked Dr. Lemieux for this paper, the contents of which were already known to several, through the French medical press. In his opinion, Dr. Marmoreck had only sought to have priority. He hoped before long, that the antitubercular serum would become effective, but at present he would not dare to make use of it.

Dr. Lecavalier strongly insisted upon the non-effectiveness of the serum and its disastrous effects upon the patients placed under Marmoreck's personal attendance in the hospitals of Paris.

Dr. Alphonse Mercier did not admit the effectiveness of Dr. Marmoreck's serum and believed that serious reasons had forced Dr. Marmoreck to sever his connection with the Pasteur Institute. Upon the discovery