

House of Refuge ill with fever. Beyond this case, no trace could be found. The condition of the night refuge in the Protestant House of Refuge last winter was described. The place was in a basement wanting ventilation and light, and so crowded that each person had 88 cubic feet of space. These were the conditions to propagate if not originate typhus fever.

Dr. H. HOWARD mentioned a case of an insane man who had been sent to the asylum at Longue Point from the House of Refuge, who died of typhus fever. The picture of typhus represented in the case described by the reader of the paper was exactly that of the cases which he had seen in Ireland. He remarked that the fact, that cases of fever in mud hovels in Ireland that lay in the damp ground recovered, while cases in rich dwellings proved fatal had suggested the use of the wet sheet, and also of the treatment in tents.

Dr. F.W. CAMPBELL remarked that in 1860-61 he had seen many cases of typhus in Dublin and Glasgow. Stated that sporadic cases had occurred in Montreal before this endemic. In 1867 he with Dr. Reddy had seen a genuine case of maculated typhus on the corner of St. George and Craig Streets which terminated fatally. Montreal was to be congratulated as having escaped an epidemic of typhus last winter.

Dr. Ross believed that such isolated cases had not occurred since the epidemic of ship fever in '47 and '48. He could not accept Dr. Campbell's diagnosis of his case as correct without a *post mortem* examination. He and Dr. Girdwood were appointed a committee by the Medical Board of the General Hospital to enquire into the origin of these cases, and had failed to trace it beyond Jane Bennett. Work had been going on at the outlet of the Lachine Canal where the victims of the ship fever in '47 and '48 had been buried, and it had been suggested that this place was the origin of the infection. He thought that this was improbable from the length of time that had elapsed. He thought that the theory of origination *de novo* was more plausible.

Dr. KENNEDY.—As to the treatment by large doses of quinine. Was it used in all the cases? Was it beneficial? In the case reported, a temperature chart of which was shown, it did not appear to have had the effect of lowering the temperature.

Dr. H. HOWARD.—Dr. Jacob, in the *Dublin Medical Journal* 25 years ago, reported an instance in which a graveyard in which typhus fever cases had been buried 50 years before was disturbed and typhus fever broke out.

Dr. FULLER thought it remarkable that the men working at the Canal works were not infected.

Dr. Ross replied that it had been supposed that some of the workmen might have been infected and typhus not diagnosed, and thus the woman Jane Bennett, perhaps, exposed to it, had caught the fever and brought it to the House of Refuge.

Dr. FENWICK remarked that John Sinnett, the case reported by Dr. Cline, had been working on the canal. He cited an instance of an outbreak of small-pox in the Indian Village of Lorette after the disturbance of a graveyard in which cases of small-pox had been buried 100 years before. He thought the occurrence of such instances was an argument for consideration.

Dr. TRENHOLME objected to Dr. Cline saying that typhus fever never occurred in Montreal unless imported. As it must have originated at some time, why not originate *de novo* here if certain conditions existed?

Dr. KOLLMYER said that he remembered an epidemic in 1852, when several students and medical men contracted the disease.

Dr. FENWICK said that isolated cases had occurred for a few years after the epidemic of 1847 and '48.

Dr. McCONNELL, visiting physician of the House of Refuge, said that Jane Bennett had come into that institution ill with the fever. In the cases which he had sent to the hospital, the high temperatures, nervous symptoms, and absence of abdominal symptoms had led him to suspect typhus fever.

Dr. NELSON remarked that the planks of broken up coffins from the excavations of the canal were carried off by women and children for firewood, protests against which had been frequently in the newspapers at the time.

Dr. CLINE replied to Dr. Kennedy's question with regard to the quinine treatment that it had been used in all the cases, that it always effected a temporary reduction of temperature and reminded him of a note in his report of a fall of the temperature from $106\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ nearly 4° after 40 grains of quinine in two doses within one hour. In reply to Dr. Trenholme, said that he would adhere to the statement that the fever must have been imported, even as far back as 1847, until it was proved that it could originate *de novo*.

A vote of thanks to the reader of this paper was moved by Dr. TRENHOLME, seconded by Dr. H. HOWARD.

Dr. F. W. CAMPBELL made allusion to an article recently in the *British Medical Journal* on whooping cough, in which was remarked that an ulcer under the tongue on the frænum was almost invariably pre-