

could not be observed. The cholera morbus preparation was very foetid, the other much less so.

DR. KENNEDY suggested that, as the men about copper works were known to be rarely attacked with cholera, the salts of copper should be tried as a remedy.

DR. HY. HOWARD had seen three epidemics—one in Ireland and two in Canada. Each epidemic appeared to be less severe than the previous one. The salts of copper had been used in all these epidemics, but were not found of more benefit than other astringents.

DR. A. L. SMITH asked if during the last epidemic in this city the water reservoir was then at the head of Elizabeth street, and was the water pumped up to it from the river opposite to the city.

DR. KENNEDY said it was.

DR. HY. HOWARD said that 42 years ago the reservoir was a large wooden vat at the corner of Notre Dame and Bonsecours streets, the water being pumped into this from the long wharf. It was supplied by wooden pipes. There were then no water-closets in the houses.

DR. TRENHOLME said that if cholera came, he intended giving his patients large quantities of water along with spirits and camphor.

DR. R. J. B. HOWARD said he had recently heard a discussion as to its treatment in London. Application of hot water to the back and abdomen, and hot alcoholic drinks with diluted sulphuric acid were strongly recommended. Enemata of carbolic acid, corrosive sublimate and nitrate of silver were said also to be of great service.

DR. REED said that more than likely it was the acid fumes about copper works which preserved the workmen from attacks of cholera.

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*Stated Meeting, June 12th, 1885.*

E. H. TRENHOLME, M.D., 2ND VICE-PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR.

*Cancer of Rectum with Secondary Affection of Stomach.—*

DR. R. J. B. HOWARD exhibited the stomach and intestines of a