varies between 50° and 60°. Both the cold and the heat are tempered by a very low relative humidity, and the patient is untroubled by sandstorms. During 1903 the precipitation amounted to 16.74 inches of rain, falling chiefly, in sharp, short thunderstorms, in the summer season. There was also a total fall of 18 inches of snow (unmelted) which, under the influence of the bright sunshine, very quickly disappears.

The climate of Prescott challenges comparison with that of Denver and that of Colorado Springs. Thirty feet higher than Denver, and 750 feet lower than Colorado Springs, it has an annual mean temperature of 53°, or some 3° higher than both. The summer temperatures are very nearly alike, but Prescott enjoys a less severe winter, its average wind velocity is considerably lower, and its relative humidity is less than a half of that of either of the other two places. Its percentage of possible sunshine is also higher. In 1903 Denver had a total of 199 clear days, 105 partly cloudy, and 61 cloudy; whereas Prescott had 248 clear days, 96 pretty cloudy, and 21 cloudy.

Flagstaff, altitude 6,800 feet, is noticed in the railway's publications as a health resort, but all my inquiries have resulted in the information that no suitable accommodation for invalids can be obtained there. Its winter is severe, and its altitude is considered to be objectionably high for consumptives.

It may be desirable to add that at each of the five resorts, Phœnix, Tucson, Oracle, Castle Creek, and Prescott, the patient can secure the attendance of reliable physicians, nurses can be obtained, and good milk and fresh eggs are to had in abundance; and that places distant from the railway have to rely largely on the canned product as a substitute for fresh vegetables. No sick person should come to Arizona without money. The cost of living is high, and employment can rarely be obtained.

QUININE AMAUROSIS—WITH REPORT OF A CASE.

BY

G. H. MATHEWSON, B.A., M.D.

During the early part of the present year I had the privilege of studying a case of Quinine Amaurosis, and became so deeply interested in the matter myself, that I thought a short *résumé* of the subject might prove of interest to the members of this society.

According to H. C. Wood, of Philadelphia, the alkaloid quinine was first definitely separated from the other constituents of cinchona bark in the year 1820, and, as it was a much stronger remedy than the bark, soon came into great favour with the profession, especially as a remedy

Read before the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society, 14th November, 1904.