

*cocci*, in various stages. Its urine was albuminous, and the brain and intestines were yellow—being studded with the peculiar pigment of the parasites.

In conclusion he says:—"In view of such facts, how can it now be said that the germs of yellow fever disappear with the burial of the corpse. On the contrary, the cemeteries are perennial focuses of contamination, particularly so as regards the epidemic diseases whose parasitical natures are now accepted."

"Corroboration of part of the above is also afforded by Dr. Arango Goes' experiments with blood from the liver of a yellow fever patient; Dr. Goes considers the liver the special seat of the disease. With a culture from the blood of the liver, on a slice of bread, he obtained a fungus, and succeeded with the latter in communicating yellow fever to various fowls, guinea-pigs and a monkey, by inoculations, injections, and direct introduction into the stomach."

A future letter will be devoted to this subject, in which Dr. Domingo Freire's statements will be duly criticised. The careful reader will have noticed how Dr. Freire has deceived himself in propagation of the so-called yellow fever.

Panama, South America,  
Aug. 23rd, 1883.

#### REMARKABLE CASE OF OBSTETRICS.— ABORTION AT TWO MONTHS AND QUADRUPLETS AT FULL TIME.

By Drs. EDWARDS and McTAGGART, OF LONDON, ONT.

On the 21st of July, 1883, we were called to see Mrs. S. of this city; patient of small stature, English by birth, age 38, average weight 100 lbs., height 5 feet 1 inch. She is the mother of four living children, two boys and two girls, aged 12, 10, 8 and 7 years. There was nothing unusual at any of her previous confinements, never had a miscarriage before.

On abdominal examination we found the abdomen extremely enlarged and pendulous. We advised support from the shoulders. She told us that she was but five months *eniente*, but from her history and condition we assured her that she was seven months pregnant. Patient always enjoyed good health; her menses being regular. She last menstruated on December 4th, 1882; about seven weeks from this time she commenced to flow,

which lasted for some three weeks, accompanied by pain. With a pain resembling a labor pain something was expelled which she described as a lump of flesh with blood vessels in it. To this "lump" was attached a short string. At this she became alarmed, and consulted a medical man who assured her that she had had a miscarriage. He prescribed some medicine which he said would check the flow and cause the expulsion of anything that might remain. From her account the flow increased for a few days, then finally stopped. From this time until Friday, the 14th September, 1883, she has been, comparatively speaking, quite well although distressed by the immense size and weight of the abdomen. On the evening of this date (Friday, 14th September), she was delivered of four living children, two boys and two girls; the time elapsing between the birth of the first and that of the last child being one hour and forty-five minutes. The weight of the male children exceeded that of the females by a few ounces. Weight of males, 4 lbs. 9¼ oz. and 4 lbs. 3 oz.; females, 4 lbs. 6 oz. and 3 lbs. 13¾ ozs. Labor terminated favorably, there being no hæmorrhage to speak of. There was but one placenta, each cord being inserted at different parts of its surface. The quartette are now six days old, all healthy, able to nurse and bid fair to live. The mother is doing exceedingly well, having suffered no more exhaustion than if she had had but one child.

We might here say that the father, Mr. C. S., is English by birth, age 41, height 5 feet 6 inches, and average weight 169 lbs., is a strong, healthy and robust man.

### *Society Proceedings.*

#### MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

*Stated Meeting, June 14th, 1883.*

R. A. KENNEDY, M.D., PRESIDENT, IN THE  
CHAIR.

*Hodgskin's Disease.*—Dr. Osler exhibited th patient, a farmer, large and well-built, 24 years of age, with good family history. Enlargement of glands began 18 months ago. The cervical and axillary very large; inguinal slightly enlarged, but not the thoracic nor abdominal. Not markedly cachectic, but looks much older than 24 years. Says he is much darker than before disease began. Not specially anæmic. There is one-