

The Canada Medical Record

VOL. XIX.

MONTREAL, OCTOBER, 1891.

No. 13

CONTENTS.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.
Canada Medical Association..... 289

PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.

The Real and Relative Value of our Recent Antipyretics 294
The Treatment of Habitual Constipation in Children 296
The Treatment of Anæmia 299
A Treatment for Pruritus Ani. 301
Which of the New Antipyretics should be preferred in the Treatment of the Febrile Diseases of Children 303
On Expelling Tape-Worms—Treatment for Freckles—Chlorosis—Fissures of the Hands 304
Treatment in Convulsions in Chil-

dren—Stricture of the Urethra—Application for Erysipelas—Treatment of Diphtheria—Mixture for Neuralgia Headache..... 305
Excessive Mensuration—Bronchial Asthma—Treatment of Cholera Infantum—Summer "Cod-Liver Oil"—Substances which are able to Dissolve Uric Acid—Neuralgia—Injection Brou 306
Application for the Rapid Dissolution of the False Diphtheritic Membranes—For Epilepsy—A Mixture for Hæmoptysis—Antiseptic Treatment of Tonsillitis—Bronchitis—Difficulty to Urinate after Confinement—Condensed Milk for making Emulsions—Salicylate of Mercury in Gonorrhœa 307
An Injection against Leucorrhœa and Blennorrhœa in Women—

Treatment of Scabies with Creolin—Formula for a Gualiac Gargle—Menstrual Colic—Pomade for Alopecia—Tasteless Soluble Quinine-Chilblains—Asthma—Treatment of Small-Pox by Sulphur 308
Treatment of Chancre dal Bubos—The Effects of Salol upon the Kidneys—Internal Treatment of Gonorrhœa 309

EDITORIAL.

Substitution..... 310
Book Notices..... 311
News Items 312

Original Communications.

CANADA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The 24th annual meeting of the Canadian Medical Association was held in Montreal on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 16th, 17th and 18th of September, and was the most successful one in the history of the association, about 120 members having registered.

The opening session was devoted to organization, after which the members proceeded in carriages that had been provided for them to the Hotel Dieu Hospital, where Dr. Hingston, the veteran surgeon of the institution, delivered a very able address on "The Diagnosis of Abdominal Tumors by Exclusion." He then, with remarkable skill removed the head of the femur from a boy 9 years of age.

The members were then conducted over the building and finally entertained at lunch by the lady Nuns.

At the afternoon session Dr. Bray, of Chatham, read a paper on "Malaria," in which he brought up many practical points for discussion. Living, as he did, in the heart of a malarious country, he was able to throw some valuable light on its nature and treatment. He said three things were required to produce this disease, namely:—

heat, moisture, and vegetable decomposition. The disease was shown to be due to a microscopical organism in the blood. It appeared like cells—some with cilia and some without—in the blood corpuscles. He believes they are introduced into the system by the stomach; either in the food or drink or simply with the saliva; and this explains why malaria is so often accompanied by dysentery, which can only be cured by cleaning out the intestines and giving quinine. It was also introduced into the circulation through the lungs. If the disease comes from the soil, how is it we have it in winter when the soil is frozen? He thought the answer to this question was to be found in the fact that a supply of the germs was stored up in the system and thus remained dormant as long as the constitution was in full vigor; but if the system were run down the germ would then rapidly develop. This also explains the appearance of malaria in localities where there is no malaria. He also expressed his views of the different varieties of malaria—quartan, tertian, etc.—which he thought depended upon the temperature. In hot weather we have quotidian exacerbations, while, in cold weather they may be quartan. Ague was always worse in new countries where the land was being ploughed up for the first time by the settlers; but after the country had been cul-