

"and represents the very last stage of the anæmic process."

Passing to the topic of fever, particularly typhoid, which has been widely observed in this part of the Ottawa section during the past year, I shall note a few facts. In most of those cases which I visited during the past summer months, the cause has been traced to impurity of milk, and of water. In one family recently seen in consultation with Dr. Carmichael, there were no less than five cases of typhoid, which resulted from impure milk. This confirms the opinion expressed by Dr. Ballard, of Islington, England, as to the frequent origin of this disease. Ten years ago, in the Ottawa valley, the fevers observed were more of the remittent type, mild in character, and usually terminating favorably. This form of fever, has, however, been replaced by typhoid, which in Canada, as in many parts of the neighboring republic, presents an annual autumnal curve. It has not alone been confined to the city, but has also been noted in various parts of the country, where it was difficult to trace its origin. Isolated cases are always of vast importance, for it is such which are most likely to give a clue to the "production of this disease." The sudden accession of enteric trouble, and head symptoms, even with a moderately clean tongue, I have invariably found to be of considerable significance. Usually it gives way to quinine and potass. chlor., which treatment is now largely adopted in both hospital and private practice. Frequent and early injections of warm water, I have found of the greatest service, thus washing out the bowel and removing secretions of a most noxious character, as well as soothing parts, which it appears, nature has selected in order to eliminate a considerable share of the *mat'ries morbi* of this disease. Typhoid fever is a great searcher of the system, and should any organic weakness pre-exist, how rapidly such diminished power becomes tested. Tabulating temperatures has now become an important feature in the daily history of all such cases. How frequently we find the thermometer placed in the axilla, and a record thus taken. Dr. Hans Megscheider, of Berlin, states that there is no constant relation between the internal temperature, as measured in the axilla, and the general temperature of the surface, and that there is a greater variation in the temperature curves in the same part of the skin in the same person in fever,

than in health; but in fever there is a striking fall of temperature, notably lower than in health. In England, the practice now is to place the thermometer in the mouth, when practicable, which is certainly the most rational idea, as thus a more correct estimate of systemic temperature can be obtained. M. Broca communicated to the "Association Francaise pour l'Avancement des Sciences," in September last, an interesting paper on the subject of "Cerebral Thermometry." He uses very delicate thermometers, and covers with wool the part of the bulb which is not in contact with the skull, thus guarding against those thermic influences which the surrounding atmosphere might communicate. He found that the maximum temperature of the brain was 34.85°C , and the minimum 32.80° . Also he observed, that the thermometers on the left side invariably marked a higher temperature than those on the right side. The difference was found to average about $\frac{1}{10}$ of a degree, and only observable when and so long as the brain is at rest. When the brain is actually at work, there is a rise in temperature, as after close reading for about ten minutes, about half a degree was shown to take place. Clinically these facts are of considerable importance, and as the subject becomes worked up, under the careful guidance of M. Broca, the accurate diagnosis of disease will be considerably facilitated. On the subject of the nervous system, the recent investigations of Hitzig, Ferrier and others, have established the existence of a "motor zone" of the superficial cerebral substance, in intimate relation with the nuclei of the motor nerves of the bulb and spinal marrow. As the result of their researches, it has been demonstrated, that partial irritations will produce partial epilepsy. They are also of opinion that no direct communication can exist between the cellules of this region, and the cellules of the anterior gray cornua of the spinal marrow. The cellules of this "motor" tract constitute the apparatus by which the dictates of our intelligence are arranged for transmission to the outer world. The brain does not appear to possess any special vaso-motor centre. Its vaso-motor centre is linked to the general vaso-motor system, having centres in the spinal marrow, central ganglia, and also in the convolutions. The corpus striatum is endowed with motor-power, and its cellules constitute an apparatus for the transmission of impressions to the