

ture indicates the necessity for adopting it, but if it reaches to 106° F. and shows no tendency to fall, or, still more, if it continues to rise, the treatment deserves due consideration. Necessarily much will depend on the actual condition of the patient, and every case must be thoroughly considered in all its features. The best method seems to me decidedly that of placing the patient in a tepid bath, and gradually cooling this. Affusion over the head is useful if there are marked nervous symptoms. Of course it is imperative that this treatment should be always conducted under the strictest supervision, and its effects carefully watched."

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EDITOR:

FRANCIS W. CAMPBELL, M.A., M.D. L.R.C.P., LOND.

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MONTREAL, JULY, 1875.

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.—The following are the names of the newly-elected members of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario:—Territorial Representatives; Dr. Edwards, Strathroy, Western and St. Clair; Dr. Hyde, Stratford, Malahide and Tecumseth; Dr. Wm. Clarke, Guelph, Saugeen and Brock; Dr. D. Clarke, Princeton, Gore and Thames; Dr. Henwood, Brantford, Erie and Niagara; Dr. Macdonald, Hamilton, Burlington and Home; Dr. James Ross, Toronto, Midland and York; Dr. Allison, Bowmanville, King's and Queen's; Dr. J. Dewar, Port Hope, Newcastle and Trent; Dr. Irwin, Wolf Island, Quinte and Cataraqui; Dr. Grant, Ottawa, Bathurst and Rideau; Dr. Brouse, Prescott, St. Lawrence and Eastern. Collegiate Representatives: Dr. McLaughlin, Enniskillen, University of Toronto; Dr. Berryman, Yorkville, University Victoria College; Dr. Alex. Bethune, Glanford, University Queen's College; Dr. Hodder, Toronto, University Trinity College; Dr. Aikens, Toronto, Toronto School of Medicine; Dr. Lavell, Kingston, Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston; Dr. Lynn, Ottawa, University of Ottawa. Representatives at large: Dr. A. Carson, Whitby; Dr. Cornell, Toledo, Dr. Morrison, Forest; Dr. Muir, Merrickville; Dr. Bogart, Carlton Place. Homœopathic Representatives: Dr. D. Campbell, Toronto; Dr. Logan, Ottawa; Dr. Vernon, Hamilton; Dr. Morden, London; Dr. Henderson, Strathroy.

W. G. BEERS (defendant in Court below), Appellant, and H. M. BOWKER (Plaintiff below), Respondent.—TASCHEREAU, J., dissenting.—The respondent sued the Appellant for libel, contained in an article published in the Canada Journal of Dental Science. The article in question charged the respondent with having used professionally as a dentist, a certain amalgam mineral paste for filling teeth. The plea of Beers was that Bowker had previously, in an article published by him in the Canada Medical Journal, stated that the use of amalgam, a pernicious compound, was encouraged by the Dental Association of Quebec, of which Beers was a member. I would reverse the judgment which condemned Beers to pay \$10 damages, and put the parties out of Court, leaving each to pay his own costs.

VACCINATION IN SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND has always stood high as a country where medical science is cultivated with earnestness and assiduity. The tenth annual report on the vaccination of children in that part of Britain compares very favorably with statistics of vaccination in England. During the ten years from 1864 to 1873, 1,149,352 children were born in Scotland, and no less than 1,011,524 of these were successfully vaccinated. Of the 137,828 cases not vaccinated, 97,699 died before vaccination, which is not compulsory until the expiration of six months after birth. In 5,811 cases the infants were said to be incapable of being vaccinated, either from severe constitutional peculiarity, from previous vaccination, or from having had the small-pox. The operation was postponed for medical reasons in 8,118 cases, and in the remaining 22,200 cases the children had been removed from their birth-place before vaccination. It is we think, a pity that the period for non-performance of vaccination should be so long as six months; three months would be quite long enough. During the ten years from 1855 to 1864, 75 per cent. of the deaths from small-pox occurred in children under the age of five, whereas since 1864 only 25 per cent. of the deaths from small-pox were so caused. Nothing could better illustrate the advantages of the general system of the Registration, which is in operation in Great Britain, than the figures given above. Until we obtain such a system, and have it in operation in Canada, it is useless to attempt to enforce compulsory vaccination—for in our opinion it is impossible to carry it out. True, something may be accomplished—but compared to the Scottish Statistics, our