

in typhoid fever, calling for the interference of art. Now in such circumstances he had frequently employed twenty and thirty grain doses of quinine with striking benefit in the reduction of the temperature. These doses had also frequently failed. But what agency was uniformly successful in these severe forms of fever? Even when the ice helmet, the wet pack and ice in the rectum are conjoined with large doses of quinine, the temperature frequently continues high. The only resource left in such circumstances is the cold bath, and, apart from the risks of employing it in these critical cases, the serious practical objection to its employment is the great frequency with which it needs to be repeated in the twenty-four hours, and the large amount of nursing assistance it demands. That difference of opinion should exist as to the value of quinine in typhoid fever was not remarkable. Respecting the value of what single important remedy in any disease was there uniformity of opinion? While differing from the writer of the paper as to the antipyretic power of quinine, he complimented him for his close study and investigation of the cases under his care as house surgeon of the hospital, and for the individuality of his character as a medical observer.

The following report was presented by the Council regarding sanitary matters, brought before their notice by Dr. Larocque, City Medical Health Officer.

The Council of the Medico-Chirurgical Society recognize the efforts made by the Board of Health and the Medical Health Officer for the general adoption of the practice of vaccination, but while appreciating their efforts the Council of the Society is of opinion that a general system of *registration of births* is of the first moment in any efforts in the direction indicated, and further that the Local Legislature should be requested to move in this matter.

In the meantime, and until a more general system of vaccination can be effected, a better system of hospital accommodation should be provided, so as to enable the Board to carry out a more thorough plan of isolation and separation.

The Council is strongly of opinion that there should be a Board of Health for the province entirely beyond the control of municipal bodies, bodies who cannot be supposed to be quite

familiar with matters relating to public health.

They are further of the opinion that the Medical Health Officer should have the power of supervision over all houses in which small-pox appears, so as to purify or disinfect with or without the consent of the occupants at such time as the Health Officer should deem proper, and during disinfection a proper place be provided for the occupants of such house as require disinfection.

Also that a more complete record of inspection be kept by an officer deputed for that work only.

The report from the Council was adopted on motion of Dr. Henry Howard, seconded by Dr. Campbell, and the Secretary was requested to forward a copy of the same to the City Council.

The meeting then adjourned.

O. C. EDWARDS, M.D.,  
Secretary.

#### MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

MONTREAL, March 6, 1880.

The ordinary meeting was held this evening, the President in the chair. There were present Drs. R. P. Howard, Hy. Howard, Reddy, Kennedy, Kerry, Armstrong, Munroe, Brodie, McConnell, Osler, Major, Buller, Guerin, Gurd, Roddick, Shepherd and Edwards.

In the absence of Dr. Fenwick, Dr. REDDY contributed a paper on diabetes insipidus.

Dr. ARMSTRONG read the following notes of a case of general peritonitis, proving fatal after the application of strong nitric acid to the cervix uteri for the cure of chronic cervical endometritis.

Mrs. D., æt. 29 years, about medium height, fair complexion, light spare build, 6 years married, never had been pregnant, and a patient of the late Dr. Bell, came under Dr. Armstrong's care a few months after his death. She had been treated by Dr. Bell for a retroflexion of the uterus, and the first time that she was examined there was found an Albert Smith pessary in position. Very similar treatment was continued until last summer, when she began to complain of a leucorrhœal discharge, and on examination per vaginam the doctor found chronic cervical endometritis, which he took for the cause of the leucorrhœal discharge. Besides the administration of tonics and the regulation of the bowels, he began making local applications