

girls, of from two to seven years of age, in which there was no suspicion of criminal action.

In eight cases of vaginitis in little girls which I have examined, I found gonococci in six of them. In several, the mode of infection was quite clear. In one case the husband acknowledged an attack of gonorrhœa with which he infected his wife during pregnancy, and each of the children born after it had ophthalmia neonatorum, followed, when they were older, by gonorrhœal vaginitis. In another case an older brother had gonorrhœa, and his two little sisters used his towels for bathing.

These remarks will show that the vaginitis of little children is not of strumous origin, as generally supposed, and that it demands a more active treatment than is generally employed; especially when we consider its possible consequences.

Dr. Brinton.—I can corroborate the views of Dr. Williams in regard to the specific origin of the cases of vaginitis in children, having recently treated first, the father with gonorrhœa, later, the mother, and within a fortnight from the time the father consulted me, was called to see the little daughter, aged four, with a severe "vaginitis," which yielded to the usual treatment in about the usual time. My experience has been that if a child is found with a "vaginitis," close investigation will prove that some older member of the family has either a "urethral" or "vaginal" discharge.

Dr. Noble.—Dr. Ashby has brought up so many points, that it is difficult to know just what to take up.

It is now the fashion to call all unilateral collections of blood extra-uterine pregnancies. But I have recently had a case that proved not to be a pregnancy. With reference to the uterine hæmorrhage coming from the tubes, we do know as a fact that it is possible for blood to come from the tubes. This was common to all in the days when the stump was treated by the extra-peritoneal method in doing ovariectomy. I am quite sure that gonorrhœa has been the cause of most of the cases of pyosalpinx that I have seen, and I think that the cause of salpingitis in young women is often some simple infection. Many cases of dysmenorrhœa in young women are due to salpingitis. In such cases it is unnecessary to question their chastity. I agree with all the speakers in reference to the relation of lacerated cervix to salpingitis. Where there is a laceration there is frequently an endometritis, and there is no reason to think that it may not follow out into the tube. I believe firmly in the great value of drainage tube; and use it in almost every case. When properly cared for it is practically free from objection, while being of most positive advantage in allowing the escape of serum and blood.

Dr. H. P. C. Wilson.—I did an exploratory laparotomy for a fibro-cystic tumor. In manipulation

I found great tendency to bleeding, and as I could not get at the ovaries nor remove the tumor without causing death, I closed the abdomen. She got on well for 14 hours when she became very feeble, heart and respiration very weak. She was put upon digitalis and muriate of quinine; but it did no good. The heart became so weak that the pulse could not be felt; then began with five minims of tincture of strophanthus every three hours, and ether \mathfrak{M} xx. hypodermically every three hours; the pulse became stronger, 125 to the minute and she felt better. The next day she became unconscious, pupils dilated, face flushed, pulse 120, temperature normal. The medicine was withdrawn, but she remained in this condition about 24 hours. To-day she is better, consciousness returning, pupils contracting. I have had no experience with the poisonous effects of strophanthus.

Correspondence.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN ONTARIO.

[The official communication of Trinity Medical College recently sent in to the Government refers to a subject of great interest to the profession generally. There is a very important principle involved in this document and one with which the educational interests of medicine, and to no small extent those of Arts as well, in Ontario are very closely associated.—Ed.]

HOLYROOD VILLA, 52 Maitland St.
May. 13th, 1891.

TO THE HON. O. MOWAT, L.L.D.,
Attorney-General Ontario, Etc.

DEAR SIR,—My attention has been drawn to the subjoined resolution of the Senate of the University of Toronto, which appeared in the *Globe* of the 11th inst., and in the other newspapers. "On motion of Dr. Caven, seconded by Sir Daniel Wilson, a deputation was appointed, consisting of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, President, Drs. Shearaton, Burwash, Mr. Moss, Father Teefy, Dr. O'Sullivan, Prof. Loudon, Dr. W. T. Aikins, Dr. Wright and the mover, to urge upon the Government the propriety of constituting Anatomy, Pathology, and Sanitary Science, a part of the work of the University, and to assist the University in providing the requisite means."

Trinity Medical College, over which I have the honor to preside, is an Independent Chartered