

schoolmasters not always easily procured, I should not wish to have the status of classical education lowered. On the contrary, we in Canada would say to you in Europe: Elevate the standard of classical attainments, and we raise it with you. Require from aspirants to professional honors that most extensive and varied knowledge which, for want of a better term we call liberal, and we, too, shall demand it. (And here, let me say, I mean by the term liberal knowledge, not classical alone, but something more than classical, though never without it.) Acting independently, every few years, as circumstances permit, we demand more and more of candidates who desire admission to the study of medicine. Within the last two months the Legislature of the Province of Quebec has, to English, French, Latin, geography, history, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, *belles lettres*, and physics, added philosophy, which, with us, always embraces logic and mental or moral ethics. This is a step in advance of many countries. As that science of sciences "includes, locates and connects, and uses all kinds and modes of knowledge," it will do much to hold together and keep under control every branch of our noble profession, whose members have, in every age, been amongst the most cultivated, and whose social influence—used commonly for good—it is beyond the power of man to measure.

Correspondence.

DEAR EDITOR,

I thought the following cases might be of sufficient interest to put a place in you valued journal.

Mr. S., aged 59, unmarried; weight about 165 lbs., with large frame; occupation, farmer. Two weeks before being called, or before being taken down seriously, he began having peculiar sharp pains running all through the body, finally directing towards the head. At times, during these two weeks, he would be seized with aphasia, a partial loss of speech, etc., also attacks

of dizziness and blindness. His diary, which he always kept, was very interesting. As his complaint grew worse, he got so that he could not make a single letter, only a continuation of dashes, crosses, etc.

For first few days he was able to write pretty well, perhaps only leaving out a few letters and small words, characterized by crosses, dashes, etc.

Next few days, grew worse, so that large words would be left out, and letters, etc., characterized the same until he could not make a single letter.

This, I may say, with previous symptoms also I did not know until after his recovery.

I was then called, and found my patient rational, pulse normal; but slight fever, temperature 100, and complained of headache, but not severe, also slight aphasia symptoms present; but, knowing him, I thought nothing of that.

I prescribed a mild cathartic, a stomach tonic, and relieved the headache with bromidia, and went home. Next day, I found him somewhat better, continued same treatment. Next day I was called to find him with the hiccoughs. I laid him on his back and pressed clavicle, and they stopped at once. I did not think much of them, and went home; but was called in again at night to find him with them again. I gave him a whiff of chloroform, which stopped them instantly.

They remained quiet until next day, and began again; I then tried the chloroform, but of no use. I then gave valerianate of ammonia, which worked charmingly. It stopped them a couple of times during next twenty-four hours. During this time I was trying to find out the cause of the trouble. I placed a seton on back of neck and gave a good dose of elaterium, suspecting brain difficulty; but, to my sorrow, on returning next day, found him worse—hiccoughs had returned to stay, and assumed a low muttering sound and rather stupid; could not articulate very plainly. In the meantime, he had had a slight shock of hemiplegia, but not natural; next day was better of it.

Not being of a bilious temperament it did not seem possible that it was his liver. Pulse now was about 90.

I noticed his breath was very offensive; but thought perhaps the valerian had a good deal to do with that. I noticed that he was voiding a large quantity of urine.

I then prescribed antifebrin 2 to 3 gr. every two hours to control heart and relieve fever, etc., and arsenite of copper every half hour for four hours, then every two hours for stomach and uræmic difficulty. In four hours the hiccoughs had ceased, heart quieter, and in twenty-four hours a marked improvement, which continued; so I continued the pepsin and bismuth powders right through, but could not see any