

with an equal quantity of distilled water ; plugging the canula, for the space of ten minutes, I rolled the patient gently over and over on the bed, for the purpose of bringing the injected fluid into contact with the whole surface of the sac. At the expiration of half an hour, I removed the plug, and drew off the remainder of the liquid, about six quarts. After applying a bandage in the usual way and administering $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains of Pulv. Opii. I started for home.

September 21st. He had a chill, followed by febrile excitement and great tenderness all over the abdomen. I continued the Pulv. Opii. in doses of gr. j every 4 hours, uniting with each alternate dose grs. iij. Hydrarg. Chlor. Mite. Under this treatment the symptoms of peritonitis rapidly subsided.

September 25th. Free from pain, pulse 82, had an evacuation of the bowels, following a mild purgative.

Result. Three small tapplings at intervals of three weeks, followed by complete recovery. He is still living, safely passed the grand climacteric of three-score years and ten. He was tapped sixty-nine times in a little over eighteen months.

CASE II.—June 2th, 1875, was asked to see S. A. M., a maiden lady aged forty-five, who had lately removed to this vicinity ; was told she had been tapped eight times in another locality. Ascites had followed the cessation of the catamenia two years before. The case seemed favourable for the iodine treatment, and after tapping, I at once recommended it to herself and friends.

July 13th. I injected the same quantity as before, diluting with the same proportion of water, taking the precaution of adding an extra scruple of the Potass. Iodid., as the fluid was loaded with albumen, and I wished to guard against coagulation. Even a more favourable result followed, at the end of a week the patient was freely perambulating the apartments, and has had no need of the trocar since.

I am not aware of any similar case being on record in this country, and at the request of several of my medical brethren, conversant with the facts, I have forwarded these notes for publication. In my treatment I followed exactly the rules laid down in the article on Iodine, in Waring's Practical Therapeutics, one of the very best works I know of, on that branch of medical science. I shall

certainly repeat the treatment on every favourable opportunity, having completely lost my dread of unduly exciting, that delicate structure, the peritoneum.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the CANADA LANCET.

SIR,—

In the January number of the "Canada Lancet," there is an article headed "The Quebec Medical Bill," which upon the whole gives a fair and distinct account of the recent medical legislation in the Province. There is however, a sentence or two, which really does an injustice to an influential section of the profession, viz. the Medical Schools, which is not justified by the facts. The paragraph to which I allude is the following. "It was sought by the Bill of Amendments to establish a central bureau for examinations, which had been, and is considered an essential feature by all men outside the schools, and by many within ; the representatives of the Medical Schools have succeeded however, in retaining the power of examination for the licence to practice." The facts of the case are, that McGill University, Bishop's University, and the two English Universities of the Province of Quebec (whatever may be the opinion of individual members of their medical faculties,) supported the establishment of a central examining Board. The only condition they insisted upon, when conceding the rights, which their graduates had to obtain their licence without further examination, was that Licentiates should not be eligible as members of the College, (as they have not been,) till four years had elapsed, from the date of their license. The reason for this condition must be obvious to every one. Dr. R. Palmer Howard, from McGill University, and myself from Bishops University, went to Quebec to support this special feature of the Bill of Amendments, and we urged it before the Parliamentary committee, backed by all the arguments we could command. The French Medical School, affiliated to Victoria College, was willing to accept the central examining Board, but willing at the same time to constitute every one member of the College *at once*. The action which Laval University, Quebec, intended to take, could not be arrived at, and was not known to us till its representative addressed the committee.