

cause the ship came from Brazil where yellow fever prevailed.

In closing he urged that everywhere our sanitarians press for original investigations.

The committee of State Boards presented several important resolutions, following which the eminent secretary, J. A. Rauch, of Illinois, read a paper on "Cholera and Quarantine." He detailed the deficiencies of the New York quarantine, and expressed the opinion that the Federal government should take charge of quarantine in general.

Dr. F. Montizambert, Chief quarantine officer of the St Lawrence, thereafter pointed out how thorough the recent regulations have made Canadian quarantine and urged that similar regulations be enforced at Atlantic United States ports.

Dr. Oldright, in discussing the subject presented resolutions of the Provincial Board, Ontario, urging the necessity for American protection to Canadian interests and introduced a resolution in favor of a dry-earth system for railway trains, to protect against the dangers of epidemic diseases being spread thereby. Amongst other very important papers was one by the redoubtable New Orleans sanitarian, Dr. Joseph Holt, chief quarantine officer of the Mississippi. Eloquent and diffuse, his paper on the rise and progress of the Mississippi Quarantine, was, as he always is, most interesting and practical.

An interesting paper on the "Disposal of Garbage" and "Destructors," was read, Dr. Oldright taking a prominent part in the discussion thereon.

The subject of "River Pollution" was introduced in a paper by Dr. C. A. Lindsley, and was discussed very generally, the importance of the subject developing much interesting information. Amongst the members of special committees, Dr. Bryce, Ontario, was appointed on the Committee of State Boards and that on "Animal Diseases and food." Dr. Hewitt, Minnesota, was elected this year's president and the next meeting fixed for Milwaukee.

Toronto Medical Society.

STATED MEETINGS, Oct. 27th, 1887.

*Pathological Specimens.*—Dr. McPhedran showed the lungs and heart from a man who died at 70 years of age. There was consolidation of the lungs of long standing, and also an insufficiency of the

tricuspid valve that accounted for the murmur which had been detected during life. Also the sternum from this subject,—a beautiful specimen of senile fragilitas ossium.

Dr. W. H. B. Aikins exhibited several specimens from the intestines of typhoid fever cases, showing the condition of the solitary glands, Peyer's patches and the mesentery glands, at different stages of the fever. He believed that the ulcerative process was due alone to the passage of the infected feces over the Peyer's patches, and urged complete rest of the bowels as a necessary part of the treatment.

Nov. 3rd.

Some interesting cases were reported on rapid pulse rate. Dr. Graham gave notes of a case, a painter *et 60*, in perfect health, suddenly experienced an attack of vertigo. He was taken to the hospital and for four days his pulse ran from 100 to 180 per minute. The exhibition of digitalis with rest gradually effected a cure. Another case recorded by Dr. Atherton, where the pulse stood at 200 for a day or two. This occurred several days after an abdominal operation. Recovery ensued.

An interesting discussion on the therapeutic uses of antipyrin followed. Dr. Reeve believed it a valuable substitute for morphine as an anodyne, and has tried it in iritis, supra-orbital neuralgia, etc. He had administered it in capsules, in doses of ten grains, to be repeated in one or two hours until relieved. Dr. Nevitt had tried it in recurrent migraine with good results. For lumbago he had not been so successful. Others had used it in typhoid fever for reduction of temperature with satisfactory results, though its depressing effects were sometimes well marked. Ten grains every four hours given in half an ounce of whiskey to counteract this depression was recommended.

Dr. Rosebrugh read an exceedingly interesting paper on *Electro-Therapeutics*. (See MEDICAL SCIENCE, page 34.)

Nov. 10th.

Dr. Machell showed a dwarfed infant delivered at about the eighth month. The following history was given: The os uteri was flattened transversely. The placenta, which was thin and flattened, had to be detached with the fingers. There was a constriction met with at both the external and internal os when the hand was introduced three-quarters of an hour after the birth of the child. The child was alive when born. The limbs were dwarfed; in fact,