

supply. In 1912 there were 163 cases of typhoid reported, of which number 64 occurred amongst residents, 99 having been imported. Refuse removal is not in a satisfactory condition. Residents are expected to pay for removal, and if they do not do so, then they must remove it themselves. A modern city like Vancouver should understand the very great importance of proper waste removal. Dr. Underhill advocates the formation of a branch of the Royal Sanitary Institute in Vancouver.

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### FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE PERNICIOUS VOMITING OF PREGNANCY

Williams in the *Glasgow Medical Journal* for December, 1912, reaches these conclusions:

1. The underlying factor in all cases of vomiting of pregnancy is probably an imperfect reaction on the part of the mother to the growing ovum.

2. In most cases this is only a predisposing cause, while a reflex or neurotic influence is the exciting factor, and cure usually follows its removal.

3. Williams still holds to the classification of reflex, neurotic, and toxemic vomiting. Of these, the neurotic is the most and the reflex the least frequent type, while the toxemic is the most serious.

4. Pronounced toxemic vomiting is accompanied by characteristic lesions and profound changes in metabolism.

5. The significance of a high ammonia coefficient is not specific. It may be a manifestation of toxemic vomiting, of starvation, following neurotic vomiting, or of an acidosis due to various causes.

6. It should be regarded merely as a danger-signal, while the differentiation between the various types is possible only after careful clinical observation. If improvement does not promptly follow appropriate treatment, the existence of toxemic vomiting should be assumed, and abortion promptly induced.

7. In the absence of genital lesions, a low ammonia coefficient indicates neurotic vomiting, which can be cured by suggestion and dietetic treatment, no matter how ill the patient may appear.

8. In primiparous women vaginal hysterotomy is the most conservative method of emptying the uterus. Nitrous oxide gas or ether should be used in preference to chloroform for anesthesia.—*Therapeutic Gazette.*