

calcification of the inner and middle coats; also many spots where the intima had been destroyed, laying bare the middle coat, which was calcified. In one place two of these "atheromatous ulcers" communicated by a passage running under the intima, admitting a pencil. The spleen had a large infarct raising the capsule, marked off from the surrounding tissue by a dense, yellow, fibrinous capsule. The substance of the infarct was of a dull reddish brown color, soft and friable, apparently structureless, and looking like a decomposing blood clot. The kidneys were a little smaller than normal. Cortex shrunken, surface typically granular, surface tough on section.

The patient had a spot of softening in the pons. This specimen was in Dr. Wilkins' possession. The condition of the aorta, etc., was not suspected during life.

Dr. WILKINS said this patient, aged about 73, came to hospital with paresis of the left side, contracted pupils and mental derangement. The muscles of the thumb of the left hand were wasted, the right less so. Five or six days before death, left-sided hemiplegia set in, which could not be accounted for at the time, but which the *post-mortem* made clear. He sliced the brain, getting nothing abnormal till the pons was reached. Here, to the left of the median line, was found a spot of softening the size of a pea, due, no doubt to a piece of fibrin from the aorta or a little plate becoming separated and carried till lodged there.

*Malignant Disease of the Uterus.*—Dr. HOWARD exhibited this for Dr. Armstrong. The cervix was gone; all the remaining tissues were involved, as were also the parts about the bladder. Both ureters were enormously dilated, from being blocked at the lower end. The pelves also were greatly distended. There were no signs of peritonitis.

Dr. ARMSTRONG said he saw the patient first in the beginning of January. Was sent for on account of excessive metrorrhagia. The case was easily diagnosed, and the chloride of zinc paste applied. A slough formed and came away. She got about till April 1st, when he was again sent for to stop another hemorrhage. The paste was again applied. He was sent for a third time for this trouble last Wednesday, but on arriving she was dead. A late symptom was incontinence of urine from the infiltration about the neck of the bladder and urethra. For the last five or six days

no urine came away. She never suffered much. The patient's sister had just recently died of the same disease.

Dr. McCONNELL then read a paper on "Cholera and the Comma Bacillus." (Published in July No of RECORD.)

Dr. WILKINS said that five or six weeks ago Prof. BILLINGS brought him a test-tube containing the Asiatic cholera germs in a beef-tea and gelatine solution, also one with the cholera morbus germs. From the shaking they received both were liquified, so that their peculiar and very different behaviors could not be observed. The cholera morbus preparation was very foetid, the other much less so.

Dr. KENNEDY suggested that, as the men about copper works were known to be rarely attacked with cholera, the salts of copper should be tried as a remedy.

Dr. Hy. HOWARD had seen three epidemics—one in Ireland and two in Canada. Each epidemic appeared to be less severe than the previous one. The salts of copper had been used in all these epidemics, but were not found of more benefit than other astringents.

Dr. A. L. SMITH asked if during the last epidemic in this city the water reservoir was then at the head of Elizabeth street, and was the water pumped up to it from the river opposite to the city?

Dr. KENNEDY said it was.

Dr. Hy. HOWARD said that 42 years ago the reservoir was a large wooded vat at the corner of Notre Dame and Bonsecours streets, the water being pumped into this from the long wharf. It was supplied by wooden pipes. There were then no water-closets in the houses.

Dr. TRENHOLME said that if cholera came, he intended giving his patients large quantities of water along with spirits and camphor.

Dr. R. J. B. HOWARD said he had recently heard a discussion as to its treatment in London application of hot water to the back and abdomen, and hot alcoholic drinks with diluted sulphuric acid were strongly recommended. Enemata of carbolic acid, corrosive sublimate and nitrate of silver were said also to be of great service.

Dr. REED said that more than likely it was the acid fumes about copper works which preserved the workmen from attacks of cholera.