

is difficult to convey in a short article any idea of the complete manner in which they fit all the facts. For many of his hypotheses he has very strong support in the behavior of certain of the compounds known in organic chemistry, and his hypotheses have this decided merit, that they include the explanation of the problem of immunity only as a subdivision of the much larger problem of nutrition. A hypothesis is only of value in so far as it serves to stimulate investigation, and this one, has been, and is, eminently successful in this regard. How far it will carry us, or how soon it will have to be modified we cannot tell, but there cannot be the slightest doubt that its influence will be far reaching, not only in Pathology but also in the whole field of Biology. It would lead us too far and would render this article altogether too long to give an account of the various other bodies which have been found as the result of these investigations, such as the agglutinins, the precipitins (these latter having the very practical importance of giving us at least a perfectly certain method of recognizing human blood), or of anticomplements or antifelements, but all of them are explained by and have been used by Ehrlich in the elaboration of his hypothesis. We may say, in closing that not since the Darwinian theory has there been given to biology an hypothesis so far reaching in its consequences and its influence as this of Ehrlich's.

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## TWO CASES IN PRACTICE, AND AN INTERESTING BOOK.

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### AN UNUSUAL CASE OF INTUSSUSCEPTION

LEA WING, a chinese infant of nine months, with a history of ten hours pain and several passages of bloody mucus. A Sausage-shaped mass could be felt over the descending colon; per rectum, the invagination was found to be within two inches from the anus. After considerable delay and much persuasion upon the part of one of the local lady missionaries, I obtained consent to operate. The invagination was the most extensive in the annals of our hospital work, including the cæcum, the ascending and transverse colon with equal length of the ileum completely prolapsed within the descending colon and rectum. A careful attempt was made to withdraw the prolapsed part, but such resistance was met with that rupture seemed imminent and another method which was found satisfactory, viz., grasping the part of the bowel below the prolapsed part and carefully compressing in an upward milking manner. By this means the rectum, colon and cæcum were