

from an upright pillar. The boy's clothes became entangled in the shaft whilst it was making 60 revolutions per minute, and before the mill could be stopped the little fellow had been carried through the space of $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches 15 or 20 times.

Dr. Shirriff and myself were called in by Dr. Anderson of Ormston, a short time after the accident occurred. On administering chloroform, we found an oblique fracture of the upper third of the right femur, with considerable bruising of the soft parts. The left femur also was broken at the middle third. There was a comminuted fracture of the right humerus a little below the surgical neck, and a fracture of the upper third of the left humerus. The posterior half of the scrotum was severed from its perineal attachment, leaving the testes exposed. The right ear was partially detached from the side of the head, and slight bruises were to be observed on different parts of the body. Liston's Splint was applied to the lower limbs, but the upper portion of the right femur would not stay in position, so we were obliged to devise or adopt some other appliance. Although a novelty in this section, it was deemed advisable to try the weight and pulley system; accordingly the weight and pulley were put on both limbs, after the manner adopted in the Montreal General Hospital, save that we used bags of shot instead of iron balls. The plan was successful in every way, neat, comfortable, and no difference in the length of the legs. In other respects the case did well.

A case of Epilepsy in the puerperal state. By JOHN BELL, A.M., M.D.. Read before the Medico-chirurgical Society, February 27th, 1874.

I met with the following case of Epilepsy in a parturient woman last summer, and consider some notes of it may be of interest to you, not only from the comparative rarity of this complication, but also on account of the field for investigation and discussion opened up by the etiology and