I went back home, and came back to the house at 9 o'clock p.m., and she had not had any con vulsions since, but was completely unconscious. As before, I administered chloroform, gave her Next morning another enema, and I went home. I went to see the patient, and she had had feecal evacuations, and they had been able to gather a little of the urine for me. She was partly conscious; had had no convulsions since yesterday afternoon about four o'clock. I went back home, and about four o'clock in the afternoon I started for the place, and on my way I met her husband, who told me that his wife was having serious pains, so I came to the conclusion that the child was going to be born.

When I reached the house the child was born, and the woman was feeling well for the time, and had had no convulsions.

The urme which I brought home in the morning, after analyzing it, showed a large quantity of albumen. I immediately gave her the following preparation:

R	Magnesia sulph
	Fl. ext. jaborandi
	Fl. ext. columb
	Chloroform
	Liq. arsenicalis
	Aq. ad
Tablespoonful every six hours.	

She gradually grew better, and albumen was decreasing every day until Sunday, when her husband called on me at my office and said that his wife was having a very acute pain in the calf of the leg, and that she could not walk at all, so I gave him morphia powders to allay the pain, and a preparation of iron and hot bran fomentations over the leg, with complete rest, and now she is doing very well in every way.

MASSAGE: ITS APPLICATION IN GENERAL PRACTICE.

BY HOLFORD WALKER, M.D., TORONTO.

It is now an incontestable fact that the art of massage, scientifically applied, possesses powers as a remedial agent, which few other arts can equal. The various movements, and the varying degrees of applying these movements, enlarge its beneficient

scope to such an extent that few are the persons who would not be directly benefited by its use.

When I allude to massage I associate with it the various movements generally known as Swedish, that are called for at various stages according to the individual case.

What is massage? I would define it to be the communication of motion to the tissues of the body "at best accomplished by the hands," the motion controlled by the various movements adopted and force used.

If this is correct, why should the mere communication of motion to the tissues prove so beneficial in various diseases and conditions, at times diametrically opposite? For instance, massage will make a thin person fat; it will also reduce the superabundant tissue of those unfortunates who are a constant burden to themselves, on the proviso that both conditions are abnormal, in which event massage ought to cure one as truly as the other if it stands on sure ground, and that it does so I have proved over and over again.

In order to understand the therapeutic application of massage, it is absolutely necessary to know its effect and influence on the system. Its mode of action is physiological, not pathological.

It removes disease process, not by substituting for it another abnormal process, but by directly substituting a condition of healthy action. Nor are there any unpleasant after results, such as frequently follow the administration of drugs, for example, opiates, stimulants, or purgatives.

The effects of massage have been arranged under four heads, mechanical, reflex, thermal and electrical. The effects of the first, or mechanical, are by far the most important, consisting as they do in stimulation of the interchange of cell contents under the influence of alternate pressure and relaxation; a quickened movement of the blood in the capillaries, increased activity in the movement of the areolar fluid; acceleration of both the blood and lymph currents in their respective channels; stimulation of the absorbents; removal of obstructions and concretions from ducts; increased secretion of the various organs; the promotion of the peristaltic movement of the intestines, and increased respiratory action and capacity.

The second, or reflex effects of massage are obtained by very light stroking and percussion. It