

ticular stress on confinement to a recumbent position. I have found, however, that the latter measure is by no means always needful, and I have recently cured several cases while allowing the patient to walk about. An ointment containing four or five grains of bisulphuret of mercury to the ounce is, according to my experience, almost a specific, and exceeds in value all other measures." Others who have had this disease to treat recommend rest, pressure by means of firm bandaging, combined with tonics and cod liver oil. As a rule, the affection is a very indolent one, and may continue for months without apparent improvement, in spite of any treatment adopted.

ONE HUNDRED CASES IN THE CORONER'S COURT OF MONTREAL, 1893.

BY WYATT JOHNSTON, M.D., MONTREAL.

(Continued.)

III.—DEATH FROM INJURIES (40 CASES).

Death was due to homicide in 1 case, to suicide in 3 cases, and to accidents in 36 cases.

The injuries were caused as follows:—

Homicide by blow, 1; railway accidents, 10; street railway accidents, 2; runaway horse, 2; toboggan, 1; other vehicles, 1; elevator accidents, 3; machinery accident, 1; falling bodies, 5; falls from a height, 2; firearms, 3; explosion, 1; burns, 4; asphyxia by food, 1; hæmorrhage from umbilical cord, 1; surgical operation, 1; hanging, 1. Total, 40.

The causes of death were:—

Fracture of skull (alone, or associated with multiple injuries) 14; penetrating wound of brain, 1; dislocation of neck, 3; gunshot wound of head, 2; gunshot wound of neck, 1; crush of chest, 2; rupture of abdominal organs, 2; peritonitis, 1; umbilical hæmorrhage, 1; asphyxia, 2; burns, 4; concussion, shock and doubtful causes, 5.

FRACTURE OF SKULL (14 CASES).

CASE 7.—C. S., aged 22, brakeman, was missing after train had passed through Victoria Bridge, Feb. 6, 1893. The body was found just at the entrance to the bridge.