

THE TREATMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES.

Hon. Dr. Willoughby and Dr. Clarke, of Toronto, and Dr. Ryan, of Kingston, returned to Canada in August. It will be remembered that they went to Europe as representatives of the Provincial Government in June. They visited asylums in Great Britain, France and Germany, and studied the methods of treatment with a view to obtaining data for use in the asylums of Ontario. It is expected that the Toronto Asylum will be removed to a new site, and it is hoped that a psychiatric clinic, in some respects similar to that at Munich, Germany, will soon be established. It is likely that this will form a part of the new General Hospital. It is expected that proper treatment will save many patients who are on the borderland of insanity.

ABDOMINAL ARTERIO-SCLEROSIS.

Although clinicians have recognized some of the more common forms of arterio-sclerosis and have made practical application of their knowledge, they have been slow to realize that many obscure conditions of the abdominal and pelvic organs are due to a thickening of the entire vascular system of the abdomen. Huchard was perhaps the first to call our attention to this symptom-complex, where we may have almost anything from simple nausea and flatulency to severe hematemesis, always associated, however, with arterio-sclerosis and characterized by intermittency. If such a patient improves with vaso-dilators, such as the nitrites, and with potassium iodide, the diagnosis may be made with reasonable surety.

It is only during late years, too, that we have come to understand that in certain cases of angina pectoris the pain may be entirely epigastric, and so lead one astray, unless a careful examination is made. There can be no doubt, also, that pains of a similar nature arise from the thickened condition of the abdominal aorta, and these might properly be termed angina abdominalis. There are thus two conditions, probably due to similar causes, which must be differentiated for purposes of