

Operation by Dr. Frank Hall--removal of appendages. Recovery uneventful; left hospital in four weeks. Results, so far, satisfactory.

Case 5. --Mrs. W., aged 34; nurse; no children nor miscarriages--for one year had suffered from pelvic pain, increased previous to menstruation, with excruciating pain during defecation, and extreme nervousness, incapacitating her from following her employment. Examination showed uterine engorgement with ovarian prolapse. *Operation.*--Right ovary, cystic; left, fixed in pouch; removed appendages, with exception of part of stroma of right ovary, which was healthy. Recovery unimpeded.

Case 6.--Boy, aged 13; first attack; drank cold water when overheated and immediately developed inflammatory symptoms which were diagnosed appendicitis by attending physician. He received well-directed treatment for a few days, when all symptoms relapsed and patient was considered convalescing, when renewed pain, with swelling in iliac fossa, called parent's attention. Examination showed tense fluctuating tumor, filling half of lower abdomen, and extending toward right side. Temperature, 98°; pulse, 100. Section in median line; bowels somewhat congested. Dense adhesions matted bowels together and enclosed abscess containing three pints foetid pus, which was evacuated by turning patient upon his belly; appendix not found. The abdomen was thoroughly irrigated, and drainage inserted. The adhesions were not broken down as it was desirable to expose the least possible area for absorption of septic material, preferring rather a second operation than to unnecessarily increase the danger from the first. Patient left hospital in two weeks, and, at end of four weeks, was perfectly well.

Case 7. --Boy, aged 14; first attack; on fourth day of illness presented the quartette of symptoms, which Joseph Price considers indisputable indications for surgical interference, viz., pain and tenderness in region of appendix. Temperature, 101½°, and vomiting. In order to be more thorough in the examination, chloroform was administered, when a tumor could be distinctly felt in right iliac fossa. Operation by Dr. Frank Hall--section at edge of rectus, revealing circumscribed abscess containing one and one-half ounces of pus. Appendix gangrenous, except quarter of an inch

of base. This was removed, the peritoneum stitched over the stump, all adhesions separated, the abdomen flushed with boiled water and drained. Recovery interrupted; left hospital in four weeks.

Prince Edward Island.

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THE ROSSIN CASE.

MAGISTRATE PALMER DECIDES THAT ROSSIN VIOLATED THE MEDICAL ACT.

H. James Palmer, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate for Queen's County, gave judgment this morning in the action brought against Frank Rossin for practising medicine contrary to the provisions of the Medical Act, 1892. He considered the objections taken at the hearing as to the regularity of the meetings of the Medical Council, and after referring at length to the law and the authorities on the subject, he held the same could not prevail. He decided that the Council was duly elected, and that the appointment of the Registrar was valid.

In referring to the merits, Mr. Palmer said he could not but come to the conclusion, under the evidence, that the defendant was practising medicine within the meaning of the Medical Act, 1892. From the evidence of several of the witnesses, it appeared each of them paid the defendant certain amounts, which he says was for medicine only. He did not think, however, that the defendant, who seems to have no other calling or occupation, treated these different people for a mere charitable purpose, or with a purely philanthropic object. The manner in which the amounts were paid, the fact that the defendant never accounted to his patients for the moneys received by him as to how they were expended, and the fact that they did not desire him to do so, as well as his frequent borrowings, convinced the magistrate that the defendant was not practising gratuitously. Rossin was fined \$25 and costs of prosecution, amounting to \$75.30. --*Charlottetown Examiner, Nov. 23rd.*

The above case was brought to trial on the 5th November and adjourned till the 10th November. The magistrate took time to consider and finally gave judgment, in favor of the prosecution, on the 23rd inst., at Charlottetown.

No less a person than the Attorney-General of the Province--the leader of the Government who passed the Medical Act--was engaged to defend the case in the interests of Frank Rossin. We fancy in the larger provinces of this Dominion no