

To this last question the reader of the paper answered emphatically in the affirmative.

Aneurism of the Aorta.—Dr. J. Webster presented an aneurism of the aorta. The patient was a young man, strong and athletic. There was no specific history. In January, 1895, he began to complain of pain in the chest. The speaker saw him about a year later and diagnosed the condition, and ordered that he should be kept quiet; but these orders were disobeyed. He helped to lift a stove, after which the physical signs and symptoms were very much aggravated. On taking rest, and under treatment, he became considerably better, but again transgressed and was sent to the hospital. The tumor was large and perceptible, the sternum bulging out a great deal. The patient died about a month after leaving the hospital. At the post mortem the sternum was found to be eroded and the tissues suffused with blood. The aneurism and the aorta were filled with clot. It had ruptured through the skin in the median line of the neck.

Dr. Webster showed a second specimen. It was diagnosed a carcinoma of the pylorus. There were the usual symptoms found with stenosis of the pylorus. Post mortem.—The cancer was found to involve the pyloric end of the stomach, but not the pylorus itself, there being healthy tissue between the cancer and the pylorus. The neoplasm was circular in shape.

Ectopic Gestation.—Dr. J. F. W. Ross presented a specimen of unruptured ectopic gestation and read clinical notes on Hysterectomy for Large Fibroids. (See page 39.)

HEMORRHAGE IN THE VULVITIS OF CHILDREN.—Comby (*L'Union Médicale*, October 31st, 1896) warns students of medical literature against too implicit belief in reports of menstruation in infancy and childhood. The ordinary vulvo-vaginitis is sometimes accompanied by distinct hemorrhages, and in cases of hæmorrhage in children of two, six, and eight years of age, Comby found that the diagnosis of metrorrhagia or precocious menstruation was quite wrong. The blood did not come from the uterus, nor even from the vagina. Around the meatus urinarius were free vascular granulations, and the most gentle touch set up bleeding. All three children were subject to acute vulvitis with purulent discharge. This malady was cured by weak injections of permanganate of potassium and cauterization with a one in fifty solution of nitrate of silver. The above-described condition of the meatus seems identical with Broca's "prolapse of the urethra in childhood."—*British Medical Journal*.