

the former method fail. Others do not attempt reduction by injection at all, but proceed at once to operate. Injection is only of value when it is easily successful, so that, like taxis in strangulated hernia, it should not be persisted in. Operation is far more likely to result favorably if done early, before adhesions have formed or gangrene occurred. Even the occasional operator is more likely to be successful early in the affection than if, beguiled by ultra-conservatism, he continue to try the injection treatment until inflammatory changes have occurred. Firm adhesions greatly increase the difficulties of the operation, while gangrene makes the prognosis almost hopeless.

Again, it is often impossible to tell with certainty whether the intussusception has been reduced when the injection method has been employed. It is highly probable that the so-called recurrence after reduction is only a recurrence of the symptoms, due to partial or complete failure to effect reduction. It would seem then that early operation is indicated both because the operation is much simpler and more likely to be successful at this time, as well as because it is the only method by which we can be absolutely certain that reduction has been accomplished. That young children stand abdominal operations badly is denied by excellent authorities, and, even if true, should not deter operation in what is nearly always a fatal affection when reduction is not accomplished easily by injection or early surgical interference.—*Pediatrics*.

A STUDY OF LESIONS OF THE LIVER IN YOUNG CHILDREN.

Rowland Godfrey Freeman, M.D. (*Archives of Pediatrics*, 1900, xvii., p. 81), in a paper on this subject concludes as follows :

1. Descent of the liver down the right side of the abdomen, so that the right lobe reaches below the crest of the ilium, occurs not very rarely in infants, and particularly in those whose liver is enlarged.

2. Fatty liver occurs very frequently in the infants and children which die at the Foundling Hospital, or in about 41 per cent. of all cases.

3. The condition of nutrition of the child, as expressed by the absence of fat in general and wasting of tissue, apparently has no connection with the fatty condition of the liver, the condition of nutrition in the cases having fatty livers averaging about the same as in the whole number of cases.

4. Fatty liver occurs rarely in the following chronic