

the substitutes. It is both preventive and curative in its action. The paper gives three effects of exercise which commend it therapeutically:

1. Relief of congestions by equalization of the circulation.
2. Sedative to the nervous system, probably through its action on the circulation.
3. It strengthens and enlarges muscles, bones and ligaments.

It has been used successfully in idiocy, organic heart disease, infantile paralysis, sprains, constipation, dyspepsia, obesity, tuberculosis, chorea and lateral curvature of the spine.

"SALINE ENEMATA IN HÆMORRHAGE" is the subject next written on, by Dr. J. A. Hutchinson, Cote St. Antoine, P.Q. It was used in a case of hæmorrhage following abortion, accompanied by marked collapse.

Sod. chlor. grs. xcii.
Liquor soda ℥xx.
Aqua O ii.

was used, half of this amount being injected and retained—improvement and recovery followed. The advantages over transfusion are: it can be done at once, is less dangerous, and requires less skill, and the instruments for using are at hand, usually.

The next feature in the issue is a continuation of "ONE HUNDRED CASES IN THE CORONER'S COURT OF MONTREAL, 1893," by Wyatt Johnston, M.D. This portion of the article gives short reports of post mortems on deaths from injuries of various kinds. Although in many of such cases the manner of death is evident, yet an official medical examination cannot be safely neglected in any case. The article is continued.

"THE CURATIVE EFFECT OF EXPLORATORY LAPAROTOMY," by Francis J. Shepherd, Montréal, is the opening article in March issue of this journal. Reference is made to Tait's experience with such

cases, also to a case reported by Pierre Delbet and Prof. Von Mosetig, and to Dr. Wm. White's article on the subject in the *Annals of Surgery*. Dr. Shepherd then gives a history of a patient, a nurse, on whom he made an abdominal incision. The tumour was of the nature of a fibrous thickening on a portion of the right lobe. Diagnosis not positive. Left alone. Patient made a good recovery, and tumour disappeared. Pot. iodide was given, which may have had something to do with its disappearance. Theories are advanced in the paper as to reason such treatment gives relief.

No. II. is the report of a case of "CHRONIC INTERMITTENT LEUCÆMIA (?) IN A CHILD," under the care of F. G. Finley, in Montreal General Hospital, post mortem by J. G. Adami, and reported by Dr. Mackenzie, house physician.

The girl, a deaf mute, had a history of swelling and suppuration under left ear three days after birth. Good deal of colic in infancy. Hæmatemesis, three cupfuls (first) in an attack of measles at four; another hæmatemesis, one teacupful, at seven; double rupture at eight; fair health for last five years up to December last; then large hæmatemesis; great splenic enlargement; much anæmia; hæmoglobin reduced to 38 per cent.; red corpuscles to 2,240,000; white increased to 1,200. Saline enemata were given, but after two more hæmorrhages, patient suffering greatly from epigastric pain, died. Some post mortem points: Spleen, weight, 410 grms.; marked interstitial fibrosis; pulp, relatively scanty and pale; malpighian bodies not prominent; liver small, cirrhotic generally, with patches, peri and interlobular, markedly so; capillaries enlarged and containing many leucocytes; stomach contained 8 oz. blood, clotted, otherwise normal; jejunum and ileum had very extensive hæmorrhagic patches in mucous mem-