

also the parietal over the fissure of Rolando. Between these two apertures cut away the bones with a rongeur forceps. In one instance the teeth of the trephine cut the dura. Enlarged the wound in the dura and examined the brain. This organ seemed to possess a low vitality, but could not discover any scar tissue, stitched the dura with a couple of catgut sutures and closed up the external wound, except at each end where rubber drainage tubes were inserted.

Dr. Hill, who had charge of the patient, wrote me on the 24th of this month that the patient had but one convulsion since the operation, ten days before, and that was while he was recovering from the chloroform, immediately after the operation. Dr. Hill also stated at the time of writing, "I will send him home to-day, ten days after the operation. The temperature is now 98.6, and pulse 76. The drainage tubes were removed four days after the operation. Patient and friends very much gratified at result."

Since the above communication I have learned that the young man has had several convulsions. I do not know that in any case of epilepsy have I at all benefitted my patient by operations, save for a few weeks, or, at the most, a few months following the procedure, and I have derived as favorable results from removing ovaries as I have from the trephine.

MESSAGE FOR SPRAINS AND INTESTINAL DISTENTION.

Dr. Van Arsdaie recently stated that during four years he had studied the treatment of sprains by massage, treating over twelve hundred cases of this kind. He claimed that the patients had been cured in as many days as weeks were required by the old treatment. Many of them had been able to walk within an hour after receiving a sprain of the ankle. He also spoke of the valuable aid abdominal massage had rendered him in treating intestinal distention and obstruction after laparotomy. In many cases of intestinal colic in infants, immediate relief would be afforded by

massage of the abdomen. Further than this, he had employed pelvic massage quite extensively in gynaecological practice. It was true that he had not been able to make the uterus that had been prolapsed for some time stay up in the pelvis, but he had been able to relieve the pain produced by old adhesions, or the symptoms resulting from various forms of uterine displacement.

THE DIAGNOSIS OF MALARIAL AND QUININE AMAUROSIS.

Dr. Juan Santos Fernandez, of Havana, in an article on this subject (*Journal of Eye, Ear, and Throat Diseases* for April), says that, as a matter of fact, the diagnosis between quinine and malarial amblyopia can only be made by an examination of the fundus of the eye. It is by this method that we always find either retinal alterations like those observed in patients suffering from malarial disease, or simply ischaemic troubles, as in cases of quinine intoxication.

AN EXPLOSION OF POTASSIUM CHLORATE AND SODIUM SALICYLATE.

On April 6th (*Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal and Gazette*, May) a drug clerk was engaged in rubbing up in a Wedgwood mortar a mixture of two parts of potassium chlorate and one part of sodium salicylate according to a prescription, when a terrific explosion took place, shivering the mortar into a thousand pieces, hurling the drug clerk back unconscious, and with a big gash on the cheek. The sleeves of his coat were torn into shreds. The door and windows to the right and left, some forty and twenty feet away respectively, were blown out with great violence, the contents of the window being hurled into the street. The shop caught fire, which was, however, soon extinguished. The unfortunate drug clerk was said to be in a precarious condition from shock. The quantities of the drugs used, to produce so terrific an effect, are not stated.