

blood on these are allowed to dry in the air, and may be kept for a considerable length of time if protected from dust.

To be continued.

INTERESTING CASES OCCURRING IN THE PRACTICE OF DR. O. GRAIN OF SELKIRK, MAN.

P.S. aged 32, fell about 32 feet. I found him suffering from a certain amount of collapse with quickened pulse, swelling shortly appearing with great distension over the region of the liver. This became so great that on the sixth day I introduced an aspirating needle, draining off from 20 to 30 ounces of bile. This much relieved the pain and urgent symptoms. The fourth day after I again aspirated draining off a similar quantity. The bile again accumulating I determined to operate and use a Murphy button. Diagnosing a rupture of the gall bladder. After making an incision and carefully manipulating I found that the gall bladder was intact. During the operation a large quantity of bile escaped. I found several large portions of liver semi-detached, proving this organ to have been extensively ruptured. I introduced a glass tube for drainage purposes, stitching the peritoneum to the integument. Considerable sized pieces of liver were discharged through the wound, pushing out the drainage tube which I did not again introduce. To my surprise few untoward symptoms presented themselves, subsequently. The wound healed kindly, and the man progressed to perfect recovery and has resumed his former occupation in a fish freezer.

A. T. was out shooting and was carelessly leaning on a loaded gun. A child was tiddling with the trigger and discharged the fowling piece, charged with No. 4 shot, into the muscles of the back, driving the wads deep into the muscular structure. The shot penetrating the lung. The hæmorrhage was alarming, and collapse extreme. I had

little hope of saving the patient but managed to extract all the wads and a large portion of shot which had lodged in the axilla. The man's condition prevented any prolonged operation, and after arresting all bleeding I hermetically closed the wound. About two weeks after, the patient going on favorably, in consultation with Dr. Blanchard, who was his usual medical attendant it was decided to bring him in to the Winnipeg General Hospital, where, after a convalescence of some months he completely recovered and has resumed his occupation as a street car conductor. The severity of these injuries and their complete recoveries from their effects are the chief points of interest in the above cases.

SELECTED ARTICLES.

EXPERT TESTIMONY.

Dallas Sanders, of the Philadelphia Bar, read by invitation, before the Philadelphia County Medical Society, May 25, 1898, a paper upon this subject, in which he said:

"No clearly definite rule is to be found in books as to what constitutes an expert. According to the 'Century Dictionary,' an expert witness is 'in law, a person who, by virtue of special acquired knowledge or experience on a subject presumably not within the knowledge of men generally, may testify in a court of justice to matters of opinion thereon, as distinguished from ordinary witnesses, who can in general testify only to facts.' Justice Sharswood said in 1869, in *The Ardesco Oil Company vs. Gibson*, 63 Pa., 146, that a court would not allow the opinion of the witness, not a doctor, as to the effect of an injury to the plaintiff's health, to be admitted as evidence. *Water Co. vs. Stewartson*, 96 Pa., 436. It is proper, however, for a physician, after he had described the injuries found on the body of the deceased, to state what, in his opinion, caused her death and how the injuries were inflicted. *Commonwealth vs. Crossmire*, 156 Pa., 304.

"The opinion of a witness who neither knows nor can know more about the subject