

feel its firm smooth surface beneath my fingers extending fully two inches below the ribs, the liver also could be felt about an inch below the costal cartilages and in a day or two I was greatly surprised to discover an eruption over the abdomen, chest and back, consisting of numerous small, isolated bright rose spots about the size of a pin's head or a little larger which if seen in the adult would at once be recognized as the typical typhoid eruption. The appearance of these spots, the persistent high temperature, the tympanitis with gastrointestinal derangement evidenced by vomiting, pain and looseness of the bowels, though at no time was there much diarrhoea, together with a decided enlargement of the spleen and liver compelled me to look upon the case as one of typhoid fever, though I had never before met with a case or remember of seeing one reported in so young a child. The temperature during the second week of fever remained high ranging from 102° to $103\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ F. The tongue and buccal surface was red and dry, the gums swollen and hot. Slight bronchitis developed, causing a dry irritating cough. Headache seemed to be present for the hands were constantly kept to the head or the ears pulled. The eyes also were sensitive to light and were kept closed if the cradle happened to be turned towards the window. At the beginning of the third week the temperature at the evening exacerbation continued about the same but at the morning remission it was from 1° to 2° lower than it was during the second week; by the end of the third week the temperature had become intermittent in character, each exacerbation falling lower until the normal was reached on Oct. 17th, about twenty days after the onset of the fever. The tympanitis remained throughout but disappeared immediately on the temperature falling to normal. The nourishment relied upon was diluted cow's milk, rice water and raw meat juice or Bovinine as a substitute for it. The medical treatment was wholly symptomatic, twelve drops of brandy every two hours was given throughout, with, I believe much benefit in sustaining the heart's action. A full dose of quinine was given in the afternoon if the temperature was up to 103 and the same dose repeated in the evening if the fever remained high; tepid sponging of the body and

cold to the head was systematically carried out. Small linseed tea enemata with a little turpentine added were given occasionally and thought to relieve the distention by causing flatus to be passed per rectum. Notwithstanding the long and rather severe course of fever no complications or sequelæ followed, and the infant made a good and uninterrupted recovery.

In support of my diagnosis I may add that the father of my patient is principal of one of our boarding schools and during my attendance three of the pupils were taken ill and obliged to leave the school with symptoms of typhoid fever.

WHY APOSTOLI'S METHOD SOMETIMES FAILS TO ARREST HEMORRHAGE.

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As Apostoli's method has now been applied about 40,000 times with varying success on over 2000 reported cases, 600 of these having been under the care of Apostoli himself and the remainder under some of the ablest men of nearly every country in the world, it is about time to inquire why the success has been varying or indeed why the method has ever failed at all to do what Apostoli has claimed that it would. One of the most decided claims which has been made for it was that it would arrest hemorrhage in every case; and as I firmly believe it will do this, in every case in which Apostoli's method is properly carried out, I think it may be of interest to demonstrate, if possible the causes of failure.

But first of all let us clearly understand what we mean by the term "Apostoli's method." By this we mean the scientific and systematic use of the positive pole of the galvanic current in graduated doses of sufficient strength and applied during a period of time long enough to cauterize the whole of the endometrium, or as Apostoli calls it "*galvano-caustic positive*." As I believe that failures have been due in every case to the lack of carrying out some or all