

and further increased by stretching or tearing with the fingers. The peivis can be explored with the finger, and manipulations done as with anterior section. In septic cases, a drain is inserted.

The advantages of this method are little or no shock, non-exposure of the bowels, more rapid operation, and, if possible, infection less, dependent drainage, more rapid convalescence and lower mortality.

Hypo- and Hyper-Respiration in Tuberculosis.*

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As hyper-respiration, or at least increased respiration, in some form or manner, is universally prescribed and insisted upon in the treatment of tubercular pulmonary phthisis—indeed we rarely hope for a cure unless the patient goes more out-doors, breathes more pure air—in other words, improves the respiratory function, it would seem to be a most natural inference that hypo-respiration, a reduction, in some way, of the respiratory function to a morbid degree is an important factor in causing the disease.

Whatever else we prescribe, whether a tuberculin or other special remedy, we invariably, as all makers of tuberculins advise, endeavor to improve the respiratory function of the patient by more outdoor air.

Who are they who fall victims to phthisis? Almost invariably, if not solely, those who have been exposed, from *some one or other cause*, to a decrease, to less than the needs of the system, in this most important function of respiration: to a too limited, or an inefficient supply of oxygen for the needs of the vital functions. We have the hereditary small chest and lungs, overtaxed at length by some change of life, perhaps over-study, or it may be over-physical activity in the greater responsibilities and duties of adolescence. Or we have the sedentary, probably stooping, occupation and shallow breathing indoors, culminating at length in the consequences of a want of a certain indispensable supply of oxygen in the blood and tissues. Fairly or even well-developed lungs may have been gradually reduced to an inability to provide this indispensable oxygen supply. Or again, we may have lungs so clogged up with the products of a continued "cold," or a congestion from measles, or an attack of pneumonia, that they cannot fulfil their function proportionately to the needs of

* Read at meeting of Ontario Medical Association.