

marked dullness over the seat of pain, with pneumonic crepitation over a circumscribed area, corresponding with one or two lobules of the lung. This was evidently the head and point of the offence.

Reduced the temperature with gr. x. doses of antipyrin, repeated as often as occasion required, giving at the same time a mixture containing good doses of ammon. carb. Also ordered milk and raw eggs, with alcoholic stimulants in small quantities and at short intervals.

7th. Told Dr. McTavish, a visitor, that I had a unique case to treat, and he expressed a desire to see the patient. He examined and verified my diagnosis, and endorsed the treatment. Small hot poultices of linseed meal, sprinkled with mustard, were applied to the painful part, which, along with the antipyrin, never failed to give relief.

8th. Temperature somewhat higher. Rusty sputa well-marked: complained of pain under the right scapula. Dr. McT. and myself both examined; found crepitation the same as on the right side. Poultices applied.

9th. Slight secretion of milk to-day. Temperature one degree higher. Uterine symptoms normal.

10th. Lactal secretion drying up. The pneumonia has passed the crisis.

11th. Patient convalescing: milk nearly gone.

12th. Sat up for nearly an hour to-day.

13th. Saw her for the last time: doing well. As I had to see a case of diphtheria in the meantime, I discontinued my visits. Patient, however, made a good recovery. The milk did not return.

REMARKS.

As I never had a case of labor complicated with pneumonia during my twenty years' practice, I thought the case worth recording.

Though I knew that she had a cough and cold, I did not suspect the true nature of the case; when called to the labor I thought all would be well when the labor would be completed. The high temperature, rapid pulse and breathing at my next visit alarmed me, and I set about to find the cause. The temperature, pulse, and respiration reached the normal standard on the ninth day of the disease.

The tongue throughout was red, dry, and glazed, and latterly sore.

Her throat was also inflamed. As diphtheria was in the town, I watched these symptoms and treated them as they appeared. Both mother and child did well.

Selections.

THE MICRO-ORGANISMS ASSOCIATED WITH TUBERCULOSIS IN INFANTS.—As the result of an extended series of observations founded on the autopsy of 93 infants, Babes made an important communication on the micro-organisms associated with tuberculosis in infants. In the majority of cases the micro-organisms of suppuration were present with the tubercle bacillus of Kock. In ulcerative diseases of the mucous membranes with tuberculous foci sapra-genic bacilli were present; while in tuberculous pneumonia, pleurisy, peritonitis, and tubercular meningitis, one finds micro-organisms which have the power of producing these maladies. The author concludes that tubercular lesions open the door to the entrance of other micro-organisms which aggravate the tuberculous process and the state of general malady, and are often the cause of septic and pyæmic phenomena together with apparent parenchymatous degenerations of the organs of infants.—*Annals of Surgery*.

CASE OF ILEO-COLIC INVAGINATION; SPONTANEOUS ELIMINATION OF GANGRENOUS BOWEL; RECOVERY.—By Dr. Obtulowicz (Buczacz, Austrian Poland). A boy at 13, when climbing up a tree, suddenly felt a violent pain about his right iliac region, shortly followed by bloody stools. By the end of two weeks (during which he remained in bed, suffering from colics and bloody diarrhoea) he noticed a tumor about the said region. A week later he passed with stools a piece of dead bowel, 20 cent. long, consisting of the whole cæcum with its appendix and an invagination portion of the ileum with a fragment of the mesentery. The boy made a good, though rather slow, recovery and remained apparently well for a month, until he met with another accident, namely, he happened one day to drive a carriage with two horses; the latter took fright; when trying to stop the animals,