

fatty acids, muscle fibres, and milk globules (fat), are readily examined for, by spreading out the faeces, if watery, on a slide; if not watery, break up in a little water and examine under the low and high dry lenses.

No attempt has been made to treat of the character of the stools in the various diseases. They differ as much in the course of these diseases as do normal stools in character. While certain stools are most commonly seen during the course of certain diseases there are no essentially diagnostic characters, *e.g.*, the so called "typhoid stool" may be seen typically in some protracted diarrhoeas or in intestinal tuberculosis. Rice water like stools, are seen not only in cholera asiaticae, but in cholera nostras some cases of p<sup>o</sup>maine poisoning and in poisoning by arsenic or antimony. This list might very readily be widely extended.

W. T. CONNELL.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE KINGSTON  
MEDICAL QUARTERLY.

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DEAR Sir,—I was much interested in Doctor Mylks' able article—"Pathology of Acute Pneumonia"—in the April Quarterly. The Doctor's pathological evidence seems to sustain an opinion that I have held for a numbers of years, viz.—that acute pneumonia is a much more common disease, particularly in children, than generally supposed by the profession at large.

Had Doctor Mylks not put the cases which, "presented throughout somewhat misleading clinical signs" to the microscopical investigation, he, as many others have done, might have arrived at an erroneous diagnosis, or had the doctor been positive as to the nature of the disease, a consultant possibly would have differed with him. It is sometimes difficult to convince even members of our own profession, that the seat of an obscure ailment is located in a certain organ, because such viscus is supposed when affected to exhibit a strictly conventional list of clinical manifestations.

Doctor Mylks points out a truth, however, when he says,