

of 45; and at the end of the month the boy could carry victuals to his mouth: Mr. J. F. Ault was present on one occasion, and both he and Mr. Wilson observed that there existed no obstruction to the perfect flexion and extension of the limb, but the will of the patient. The muscles of the upper arm were much increased in volume, and the elbow was reduced to the size of the other, when I lost sight of my patient at the Christmas Holidays.

To conclude. From what I have seen of the operation, I feel quite justified in supporting its claims to be admitted among the regular operations of surgery; and as ankylosis is a disease of frequent occurrence, any mode of alleviating the subjects of it, when supported by facts, should obtain a fair trial.

Montreal, February 17, 1854.

ART. XXXV.—*Death from Uterine Hemorrhage.* By William Marsden, M.D., Governor of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada.

In this case the medical men presumed that the deceased had not been using stimuli, because no traces of alcoholic odour were detected *four days after death*. It is a pathological fact, that even in cases where persons are known to have died from the direct effects of alcohol, no traces existed after death, as stated by Dr. Landry in his case; and all our authorities confirm the same fact. Did not the prisoner give wine to the deceased and actually pour it down her throat whilst in *articulo mortis*, and yet there was not the slightest trace of it discernable *post mortem*? It may not be amiss to cite one or two authorities on this subject.

M. Devergie gives the case of a child of six years old who died twenty-two hours after having swallowed a quantity of strong spirits, and yet, no traces of alcohol were discovered in *any* of the organs *even by distillation*. MM. Bouchardet and Sandras, whose experiments in this department of animal chemistry are numerous and minute, failed to discover any alcohol in any, except the pulmonary secretion; and the experiments of Choizat (who ascertained with as great certainty as the subject admits,) prove that alcohol is eliminated by the lungs.

The experiments of Magendie, Orfila, and Rayer shew that alcohol is rapidly absorbed by the veins of the alimentary canal. The liquor is taken up directly by the blood vessels, and follows the course of the circulation. Dr. Martin states that the lungs were congested, in fact, were