

The region over the anterior fontanelles has become sunken and presents a deep elongated depression, tongue is dry, and the child is becoming rapidly exhausted.

Death took place in evening from a gradual failure of the powers, without any further convulsive attacks.

Post-mortem examination, conducted by Dr. T. Wesley Mills, 36 hours after death.—Rigor mortis indifferently marked, body not much emaciated. *Head*—Posterior fontanelle closed; anterior widely open and depressed. Brain and membranes intensely congested, a black tar like substance occupying a position on the surface corresponding to the sulci. A few miliary tubercles found on the dura mater, which was firmly adherent at some parts to the cranium.

Pia mater exceedingly thickly studded with miliary tubercles of varying size, especially abundant along the course of vessels. A moderate effusion of yellowish plastic lymph over structures lying along median line and base of brain, about one ounce of blood-stained serum escaped on removal of brain. Tubercles found over cerebellum in great numbers, as they are in every part of the brain.

Lungs—*Right* studded throughout with miliary tubercles; no solidification. *Left* has a middle lobe; the whole lung is crammed with miliary tubercles, upper and middle lobes abound in aggregations of caseous material representing, probably, the lobules and suggesting caseation from lobular pneumonia, the whole making a lobulated caseous mass. Nearly all the upper portion of the organ was solid; some parts in middle and lower lobes floated in water.

Two or three post bronchial glands were caseous and as large as an almond.

The *Spleen* was covered with miliary tubercles, and had the same in fewer numbers within. The liver and intestines were free from tubercles, two white patches existed on the liver, one to two lines in thickness, suggesting fatty degeneration. The mesenteric glands were enlarged but not distinctly caseous.

The chief features of interest in this case are :—The early age at which the disease developed; the fact of nearly every form of the disease having occurred in the same subject. The symptoms as well as the post-mortem appearances would indicate that the disease began in the left lung, which was the focus from which other parts of the economy were infected. The pulmonary symptoms were

speedily followed and overshadowed by the symptoms of a well-marked instance of bronchial phthisis, and these again were entirely replaced by all the phenomena observed in an ordinary case of tubercular meningitis, only that the different stages succeeded each other at shorter intervals than is usual.

The manner in which all the symptoms were explained by the anatomical lesions found is also noteworthy, as you have seen in the specimen exhibited. The left primary bronchus is surrounded by two coalescent enlarged caseous glands, which almost cut off the entrance of air into the left lung, thus explaining the labored breathing; the great abundance of the miliary tubercles discovered in the meningeal structures being found since on the pia mater is also a feature, as you will observe, in Dr. Mills' report. No gray-granulations were discovered associated with the crude tubercles—a condition which obtains much more frequently in the phthisis of children than that of adults. The absence of any cavities in the lungs, which is the most striking peculiarity in the phthisis of children as distinguished from that of grown-up people, was the condition also in this instance.

Correspondence

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DEAR SIR,—In my letter of the 16th ult. I spoke of the benefits to be derived from systematic exercise, as a means of attaining a high degree of health and strength. I will now with your permission speak of its applicability in cases of deformity, both actual and threatened, and also where there is loss of power in one or more limbs as a result of paralysis. As regards the first: lateral curvature of the spine is the form with which I am most frequently brought in contact; the greater number of cases being girls. This affection is of course entirely beyond the reach of medicine, which can only be given for the general health, but in no way affects the deformity; for which duly regulated exercise is the only available remedy. I have had a number of patients sent to me at various times by medical men; and where the deformity had not progressed too far, the results have been very satisfactory. Insidious as this complaint is in its approach and development, yet there are warnings thrown out which, if regarded as they should be, could afford