

supply of vital fluid, and after a pause of one or two minutes, two other ounces of blood were thrown in ; soon after this the pulse at the wrist intermitted, and there was slight restlessness, or rather desire to change posture, but these symptoms passed away in the space of two or three minutes. In consequence of the occurrence of these symptoms, it was deemed prudent to wait awhile ; and after a lapse of five minutes the patient was evidently rallying.

From this period the patient went on improving, and had not a single bad symptom which could be attributable to the operation ; the functions of respiration, circulation, and of the chylopoetic viscera, were duly performed ; the temperature of the surface of the body was of the natural standard ; neither was there any subsequent affection of the sensorium, which Dr. BLUNDELL has known to occur in some cases after the operation of transfusion.

The syringe employed was of brass, and well tinned on the inside ; to the mouth of the syringe a pipe was fixed, of about two inches in length, of the size of a crow's quill, shaped like a pen at the end, but with a blunt point.

Before the blood was thrown into the vein of the patient, all air was carefully expelled from the syringe, by placing the mouth upwards and pushing up the piston until the blood appeared at the end of the tube attached to the syringe.

Dr. BLUNDELL observed, this case demonstrated, beyond all cavil, that the blood of a man may be injected, by means of a syringe, into the veins of a woman exceedingly reduced from hæmorrhage, without causing death. Whether the syncope which occurred after the injection of the blood was the result of the operation, or of the previous hæmorrhage, may be disputed ; and admitting the syncope to be the result of transfusion, we should be no more justified in rejecting the operation on this account than in refusing to employ the lancet in other cases, because it occasionally produces syncope.

As only four ounces of blood were injected, Dr. BLUNDELL admitted, that it might fairly be questioned by some, whether the supply of so small a quantity of blood really saved the patient. The Doctor, however, (and he has seen a great deal of hæmorrhage,) is decidedly of opinion, that this timely supply of vital fluid turned the scale in the patient's favour, and rescued her from death.

[This case was related by Dr. B. in one of his lectures.]