

*10th October (second day).*—Temperature 99°, pulse 126-32, quick and thready. The discharge from the wound was of a dark greenish-brown colour, thick and putrid. The patient has a bad cough, which causes her much discomfort. A mustard and linseed poultice (with a piece of flannel between the poultice and the skin, to keep in the heat and to prevent blistering) was applied to her chest, which gave great relief. The thirst is still very bad, but water was given in teaspoonfuls now and then, with occasionally a small piece of ice; the ice, however, produced emesis. Towards evening the patient became exhausted. Brandy and champagne were given, a teaspoonful of brandy to a tablespoonful of champagne, every half hour. Bowels moved quite naturally. She slept a little during the day. At 11 p.m. the temperature went up to 102.2°, pulse 130. During the night the patient was able to pass urine, it having been previously drawn off. She was very restless, and so morphia was given, and she slept a few hours.

*11th October (third day).*—Temperature 98°, pulse 120. Stimulants were given as usual, and peptonized meat suppositories were introduced, at first every hour, and then every two hours. Sickness was caused by the brandy, so champagne was given alone. After a time that also was rejected and brandy was again given, and no sickness followed. The discharge from the wound was now found to be mixed with fæces, accordingly the dressing was changed from protective and salicylic wool to marine lint and oakum, which was changed every four hours, the bowels still acting.

*From 12th October to 22nd October (fourteenth day).*—Patient continued gradually to improve under the same treatment, sleeping slightly better and looking brighter. On the 22nd October the drainage tube was taken out. A charcoal and linseed poultice was used to remove the crust formed by the salicylic cream which I should have mentioned as having been put on. Since the tube was removed no fæces came by the wound. The removal of the crust just referred to, left a large skin-denuded surface on either side of the wound.

*25th October (seventeenth day).*—One-half of the abdominal surface was painted with liquefied gelatine, and a coating of melted paraffin. The side that was not painted bled very much. The patient slept better during the night. Bowels moved very often, and the evacuations were very offensive.

*27th October (nineteenth day).*—The patient complains of a fainting sensation and great soreness all over the abdomen, but on the whole feels pretty well. The gelatine came away in a cake owing to the continued discharge from the wound, the part which had been painted looking better than that which had not. The next day gelatine was placed on both sides of the wound, and was found to adhere better than at the last occasion. Patient now takes large quantities of milk and occasionally beef-tea.

This treatment gradually improved the local irritation very markedly and rapidly. The incision which at one time threatened, began to heal kindly throughout its entire extent, and by the end of November the irritated surface was perfectly healed. Latterly an application of boracic acid in glycerine was employed.

*12th December, 1883.*—At the present time the abdominal surface is completely free from rawness—the wound is entirely healed. There is neither abnormal distension nor abnormal dulness in any part of the abdomen. The abdomen, when percussed over the seat of the foetal sac, gives a perfectly resonant note. The bowels have gradually improved in their action from six times a day to thrice daily, twice daily, and for the last six days once a day only. The patient is putting on flesh and is getting up daily. She walks easily and feels gaining strength daily. I examined her per vaginam this afternoon, and I find now that all pelvic thickening is completely gone. The uterus is natural in size and quite moveable, and not a trace of any deposit or of tenderness can be felt per vaginam. Indeed, the patient gives now every promise of complete restoration to health.

The patient left the Infirmary on the 9th of January, 1884, in good health, with the exception of one day when castor oil was administered, on which there were three stools, the bowels have regularly moved once and only once daily since the 6th of December, 1883. The patient has gained rapidly in flesh and strength, and has been living on ordinary food including meat and fowl.

This would appear to have been a case of abdominal pregnancy which had settled in the right posterior part of the abdomen, and in which the child had lived till about the end of the sixth month. About the time the foetus died, inflammation took place in the sac. Considerable peri-