

respect to obtrude his opinions or judgment uninvited. His mind was analytic and quickly synthetic; his memory unusually retentive; his heart was unselfish and sympathetic, and his hands ever ready to assist those in need of help. He placed but little value upon money, save as a means of contributing to the comfort and happiness of others. With such a character as this, it is needless to say that in his new-found southern home, which he seemed to love with a pride and admiration as if begotten of many years of residence here, he soon won a host of friends, whose daily evidences of esteem in life, whose untiring and tender care and watchfulness during his illness and when death had cast its sable mantle over his noble frame, whose moistened eyes, soft and noiseless steps and low whisperings of love and sadness round his bier, more sweetly and beautifully attested their devotion, than empty words can express. He was fast gaining the confidence of our best people as to his professional abilities and skill, and had he lived, would soon have reached a self-sustaining if not a lucrative practice. He was fond of surgery and while here performed several skilful and delicate operations. He was taken down on the 25th of October with typhoid fever, complicated with hæmorrhage of the bowels, and died on the 3rd of November. I am greatly gratified to say to his aged mother especially—whom he loved and revered with the purest filial devotion—and his friends generally, that I believe he found peace, consolation and salvation by trusting in the atoning blood of Jesus Christ.

He had every attention that tender and skilful nursing could give. His prayers for the kind friends he had made, and especially for those who had waited and watched so lovingly and constantly over his sick bed, brought tears to the eyes of some unaccustomed to weep on such occasions. We feel comforted in the reflection that his was one of those cases in the experience of every physician, when every remedy has failed, which teaches us the impotency of man and the omnipotence of God.

Yours, etc.,

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ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 25th, 1884.

## Selected Articles.

### REMOTE PUERPERAL HÆMORRHAGE.

Prof. T. Gaillard Thomas, M.D., of New York, gives the following in the *N. Y. Med. Four.*, Sept. 6th:—Since I last attended a meeting of the society I have met two cases which have suggested to my mind the considerations which form the basis of what I am about to say. I refer to a form of hæmorrhage which comes on three weeks or a month after labor, after the physician has ceased making his visits. Some years ago the late Dr. M'Clintock, of Dublin, wrote a paper on this subject, and called it "remote or delayed puerperal hæmorrhage," and Dr. Mundé has recently written an article bearing upon the same point, published in the "American Journal of Obstetrics." I have seen a good many of these cases, and the history of one which I will relate illustrates the experience that I have had with most of them.

In such a case the uterus may have contracted after labor, and everything have gone on properly until the ninth day, when the physician has ceased to make his daily visits, but from that time the woman begins to lose blood steadily. If she makes a little unusual effort, or if anything occurs in the family to cause considerable mental excitement, an exceedingly dangerous hæmorrhage may take place, which will require to be checked with the tampon. If sudden and profuse hæmorrhage does not occur, demanding the services of a physician immediately, a steady loss of blood in moderate amount may continue for a week or ten days, until the woman becomes very much exhausted.

The particular case of which I have had the history in mind in the foregoing remarks, was that of a lady to whom I was called in consultation by a German physician of considerable experience. Ten months before, the patient had called at my office, and had given a somewhat peculiar history. She had been married for several years, her husband was a vigorous, healthy man in every respect, and she a remarkably handsome and well-formed woman; and yet no intercourse had ever occurred. On examination, it was found she was suffering from a very aggravated form of vaginismus. Her husband had exhausted all his efforts, and her mental state had become such that she could not entertain the thought of sexual intercourse. An operation was performed, at the end of a month the patient left the hospital, and just nine months later she was delivered of a child. About the end of the seventh month of gestation the veins leading from each labium majus became greatly enlarged, and the parts presented the appearance of a mass of earth-worms of the size of one's fist. I had seen the condition in so marked a degree but once or twice before.