

medicine dropper, the nozzle of which can be pushed through the hair down to the skin before the bulb is compressed. In this way the whole scalp can be gone over without wetting the hair to any appreciable extent.

29 McGill College Avenue, Montreal.

ABDOMINAL PREGNANCY.

BY S. H. LARGE, M.D., CLARKSBURG, ONT.

Mrs. H., age 36. Family history, good. Personal history, has had two children and two miscarriages, both at the fifth month. Menstruation has been regular ever since the age of fifteen. She has had very good health up to the present.

I am indebted to Dr. Hurlburt, of Thornbury, for the following history: I was called to see Mrs. H. on Sept. 28th, 1897; found her suffering from pain all over the abdomen, especially severe in the region of the liver. Pulse 90. Temperature 99. Had been vomiting. Menses regular. Bowels constipated. Found she had been treated for gall-stones by former physician. Applied mustard over stomach. Gave 1/10 gr. each calomel, cocaine, and morphine, with 3 grs. bismuth, every hour for 12 doses, then Rochelle until bowels were moved.

Examination per vaginam.

Os patulous. Right tube enlarged and very tender. Applied to uterus belladonna and glycerine, and painted tr. iodine over right side. Heard in a few days that she was up and doing her work.

On January 2nd, 1898, she was seized with violent pain in right iliac region. Dr. Hurlburt and I saw her together. Temperature normal. Pulse 110.

Examination per vaginam. The os was normal, and the uterus was empty on passing the sound; there was a distinct tumor on right side which was very tender. We diagnosed abdominal pregnancy, and decided to operate the following morning.

On January 3rd we found that she had had a very bad night, and the pain had been very severe; the abdomen was greatly distended and very tympanitic. Pulse 120, and very thready. Extremities cold. Temperature normal, and it looked as if the sac had ruptured.

Gave her 1/30 gr. strychnine hypodermically, and then gave her an anæsthetic, using the A.C.E. Mixture. After she was thoroughly under the influence of the anæsthetic we made a thorough examination of the interior of the uterus and found it empty.

Operation. Preparation of operating room. All articles of furniture, curtains, and mats were removed from the dining-room, and carbolic acid was burnt on coals, also a tin of carbolic acid and water was put on the stove and allowed to boil. The operation was done on the kitchen table.

Preparation of patient. A dose of Rochelle salts was given the night before, and the abdomen was washed with antiseptic soap and ether, and