

administration of opiates. He was not able to say whether viburnum was of any use or not. He always gave it, combined with opium. He did not know what influence it had. In one case he had treated a uterine hæmorrhage for weeks, suspecting for a time the patient was pregnant. He then gave up that idea, thinking he was mistaken. Lost sight of the patient for some time. She came under his notice again, being called to see her in labor. A foetus five months developed was expelled. Another patient had been married eight years; she suspected she was pregnant. In about the third month hæmorrhage came on. It was very severe. She was confined to her bed for eleven weeks. She had hæmorrhage, according to her story, more or less severe during this time. In parenthesis the doctor stated that hæmorrhage during abortion threatening was not usually severe; but hæmorrhage for a long time, even in small quantities, would cause great prostration. The medical man who attended her in Montreal before he saw her said that she had a false conception. Shortly after the hæmorrhage stopped she came to Toronto. The question was, was she pregnant? She thought it was not possible. There was an enlargement of the abdomen. In the course of time she gave birth to a healthy child. The woman had been worried so with doubts as to her condition that she was only fully convinced when she heard the cries of the child on delivery. After abortion was found to be inevitable another line of treatment than the one pursued should be followed. Then the uterus must be cleaned out as soon as possible, and as the reader of the paper had said, there was no better instrument than the clean finger usually. But if the hæmorrhage was severe, and the os was undilated, what was to be done? He thought there was nothing better than the old fashioned tampon. Of course the New York school, if he might so use the expression, was in favor of other measures; they did not believe in that. The believe in immediate dilatation and emptying of the uterus. He was not prepared to teach students that; he would not recommend practitioners to do that. But there were certain cases where they dare not delay. Where the hæmorrhage was exhausting the patient, or there were symptoms of septicæmia, the uterus should be emptied as quickly as possible and then cleansed. The spoon presented by the reader of the paper was about the right size for abortions; for curetting the uterus at full term a larger one should be used. He had tried the irrigating curette, but had given up its use. One disadvantage it had was its inflexibility. He felt that it was a little dangerous on that account. If one made an examination and found the membranes were not ruptured,