

offensive pus. She then sank into a low fever, doubtless caused by absorption of pus from the rectum. The tumor disappeared with the diarrhoea, but the discharge continued for several weeks. At last I put a pad and compress over the abdomen, and had the rectum washed out twice daily with warm water, to which was added tr. iodine or emulsion of turpentine in starch. With this the fever disappeared, and she soon recovered.

CASE III.—Mrs. R., aged about 27, was confined of her first child April 27th, 1883. Her husband was just recovering from a severe attack of erysipelas in the scalp, during which she attended him, although I had her warned of her danger in doing so. When called to the confinement, I found her well on in the second stage of labor, occupying the bed from which her husband had just arisen, and without changing even the sheets. She gave as a reason for not heeding the warning I had given her that she had not expected to be confined for two months yet. She got through the confinement nicely without any appreciable laceration (and I always examine carefully in primiparæ). I had her carefully removed to a sofa, the bedding changed, the room well aired, and clothes wrung out of hot water sprinkled with carbolic acid applied to the vulva. The uterus was well contracted, and nothing abnormal appeared when I left her. All went well, and the fears which I had expressed were getting discounted all around and even in my own mind, until, on the morning of May 1st, she attempted to rise for the purpose of urinating, when she took a severe chill, lasting about one hour. I was sent for, and found her with a rapid pulse, severe thirst, and high fever. She was very much excited, and complained of severe pain limited to a small area over the region of the left ovary. I ordered large vaginal injections of dilute carbolic acid, and on passing my finger into the os uteri after the vagina had been pretty well washed out, I found an offensive smell on withdrawing it. I then passed a No. 10 gum elastic catheter with a rubber tube attached, and filled with water, up to the fundus uteri; then using the tube as a syphon, I thoroughly irrigated that organ, using hot carbolized water. I had not, at the time, seen Emmet's work where he advocates the use of hot water to contract the capillaries, but used it on account of its greater cleansing power, and after continuing it for a time, I added cold carbolized water until I brought it to the temperature most agreeable to the patient. The object of using a large quantity of the antiseptic being to remove all that we can of the offending matter, and at the same time so thoroughly saturate what we