

rectum, found a soft doughy tumor. Administered castor oil and an enema of soap and water, which produced copious alvine evacuations. She objected to catheterism, and as she stated that she made a sufficiency of urine, I did not press the matter, but proceeded to reduce what I supposed to be a retroverted uterus by the usual manœuvres, not succeeding I proposed consultation with Dr. Mack.

The following morning, in consultation with Dr. Mack, Mrs. O., after evacuation of the bladder and rectum, was placed under the influence of a mixture of ether and chloroform, and having placed her with her hips at the edge of the bed, in the lithotomy position, the os uteri was seized with a single-toothed forceps and drawn downwards, while firm pressure was made upwards per rectum. No change occurring in the state of affairs, the uterine sound was introduced, and the question of pregnancy being decided in the negative, it was concluded to open into the tumor per vaginam with a trocar. As the patient was very intractable this operation was postponed until the following day.

On the following morning Dr. Mack introduced an exploring trocar and found the tumor to be pus. A trocar and canula with stopcock, used for evacuating the thorax in hydrothorax and empyema, was then plunged into the mass per vaginam, the exhausting syringe having been attached, about a pint of pus was drawn off. Vaginal injections daily were directed, and pills of Sulpho-carbolate of Quinine were prescribed.

No further surgical interference was found necessary, and in about three weeks she was convalescent.

IMPROVED HYPODERMIC SYRINGE.

* * * There are four circumstances which are of the utmost importance for the successful employment of hypodermic medication. They are as follows :

- 1st. The quantity of fluid injected.
- 2d. The degree of the acidity of the solution,
- 3d. The kind of needle employed ; and,
- 4th. The size of the syringe, and the method of manipulation.