

The right fallopean tube stretched along the tumor, for about 9 inches, and was about half an inch broad. The left ovary was of small size, very hard and cartilaginous. There was also a small cyst, or hydatid, attached to it. The internal membrane of the uterus was of a rose color, but, in every other respect, normal and healthy. About a drachm of sanguineous looking fluid, like menstrual blood, was found in the cavity. The small intestines were remarkably vascular and injected, but did not appear inflamed, nor was there any effusion of any description into the peritoneal cavity, or any alteration of structure in the serous membrane. The kidneys were small and normal; the liver healthy and natural: a gall-stone, the size of a hazel nut, was found in the gall bladder.

Remarks.

Among the several diuretics employed, the pyrola umbellata was exhibited for a long time, and appeared to agree very well, seeming to possess tonic, as well as diuretic properties. During the year about 79 quarts of purulent fluid were drawn off, in addition to what flowed from the puncture spontaneously, during the months of May and June, which may be estimated fully at 20 quarts, and to this is to be added 6 quarts removed at the autopsy, which will make the whole amount to 105 quarts, secreted during little more than a year—an amount, I believe, exceeding anything of the kind on record.

IODINE LINIMENT IN BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

By J. DUNCAN MACDIARMID, Staff Surgeon, 2d Class.

Having employed "iodine liniment" as an external application to the abdomen in various affections of the bowels with marked benefit, I would wish, through the medium of your Journal, to communicate the fact to "all whom it doth concern," that its virtue in such cases may be tried.

It may be that it has been employed in this way by others, and if so, I think they would be conferring a favour on the profession by communicating the results.

The iodine, in the proportion of a scruple to the ounce of olive oil, is freely smeared over the entire surface of the abdomen, and the operation is repeated as soon as the liniment is absorbed, and the skin has again become dry and colourless, or almost so. In infants two or three applications may, I think, be safely employed in the twenty-four hours, and in the adult more frequently, if necessary—that is, in acute cases; while in those of a chronic form, probably its free application once a day would be the more advisable plan. But in all, I would only employ the liniment as an adjunct to the ordinary treatment, which, however, by itself, is often very un-

successful in the bowel complaints of children during the hot months.

In the acute forms of diarrhœa of infants, in which the surface of the abdomen feels hot and dry, somewhat tender and full, with great irritability of the bowels and frequent watery stools, changeable in colour, and offensive, with symptoms of a febrile state generally, I have seen in some cases an almost magical effect from the liniment, and that in a few hours.

In chronic forms of the disease, where there is increasing emaciation, and the glandular system connected with the digestive organs are evidently obstructed, the careful employment of the iodine liniment will, I think, in conjunction with other suitable measures, prove a very satisfactory remedy.

There are those in the world who would continue their observations on any new remedy, or mode of treatment, with jealous privacy for a series of years, and then astound the world with some wonderful discovery or other; but I think that if we possess fair grounds for considering that such and such a remedy, or mode of treatment, possesses certain advantages, we should take an early opportunity of applying it generally in the alleviation of the ills of mortality. I would rather know that I had been the means of relieving one poor little suffering infant by a simple suggestion of mine, improved upon by others, than have all the credit, after a long lapse of time, of this or that discovery.

Prescott, October 19, 1846.

POISONING BY OIL OF TURPENTINE.

By R. W. EVANS, M. D.

Mrs. B— sent for me in great haste to see her son, et. 14 months. On my arrival the greatest consternation prevailed, being informed by the person that came for me, that the child had swallowed four ounces of the oil of turpentine, which Mrs. B— had procured to apply for rheumatism.

The turpentine was kept in a long-necked bottle, which had been formerly used to hold milk for the use of the child. In the absence of the mother the child procured said bottle, and drank about four ounces of turpentine, which caused him to cough immediately, together with alarming cries, which aroused the attention of his mother, when, lo! to her astonishment, she was told that "Billy" had drunk all the turpentine.

I found him two hours after the above occurrence, in a comatose state, pulse 130, tunica conjunctiva injected, pupils dilated, eyes watery, face flushed, breathing hurried, strangury, urine the smell of violets, bowels painful, particularly along the course of the spermatic vessels.

He was ordered an emetic of ipecac. Vomiting was soon excited, and briskly kept up by tepid water; the