

portion of the omentum and the interior of the sac; these were relieved and the bowel returned, after having been first gently laved with a warm antiseptic solution of Hg. Cl.₂ to aq. 3000. The whole wound was dried by means of a soft sponge squeezed out of the same antiseptic fluid; the peritoneum (sac) was united where it had been opened, by fine sutures and returned the superficial wound was enlarged so that the whole extent of the separate tendons could be reached, the opposite sides of the canal were drawn together by sutures and the fascia and skin brought together by both deep and superficial sutures. Bichloride antiseptic dressings were applied, quietness maintained, and the usual care following an operation for strangulated hernia observed. The patient was young and healthy, so that healing was very soon completed without the advent of one single untoward symptom. I may add that to insure perfect quietness, which I consider of the first importance, I kept my patient pretty well under the influence of morphine all the time, for about four days, when I lightened up on the quantity given. This operation was in the country, seven miles from home, and I had with me neither catgut or silver wire and could not get either of them in time, and hence was compelled to use the best suture material I had with me, which was iron-dyed silk thread. This patient was operated on in December, 1889; for about a year and a half I received favorable reports from her condition, but since that time I have lost sight of the patient entirely, on account of removal to some other part of the country.

(To be Continued.)

MORPHIA IN PUERPERAL ECLAMPSIA.

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On the 20th of January, 1892, I was called to attend Mrs. McC. who was in labor with her second child. She had given birth to her first, a premature still-born child some eighteen months before, in Midland city. She informed me that she had puerperal convulsions before its birth, but I am not conversant with any of the facts.

I found her urine albuminous and her feet and ankles much swollen, also an elevated temperature. After an ordinary labor the child, a fine boy, was

born at two o'clock p.m. During her labor and after it was over she complained of a severe headache. I gave her a dose of acetanilid, camphor monobromate, and citrate of caffeine, and left a few doses to be given every three hours.

The following morning at 3 o'clock she was seized with a severe convulsion. I was sent for and shortly after my arrival she had the second one. As soon as she was able to swallow, I gave her $\frac{7}{8}$ of a grain of sulph. morphia by the mouth. I intended to have given her the grain at a dose, but felt timid, as this was the first time I had given so large a dose, and consequently gave only $\frac{7}{8}$ of a grain. In an hour the pupils began to contract, and in an hour and a half she slept. Her temperature which from the time of her labor up till now had remained high fell to below 100. She would start up every hour or two, but after taking a drink she would fall asleep again. She continued to do so for about twenty-four hours, getting more conscious all the time.

No more convulsions after the large dose of morphia. On the 22nd there was no swelling in the extremities, no albumen in the water and no elevated temperature.

On the 29th April, '92, I was called to see Mrs. F. I found her about five months pregnant with her first child; some pain in the abdominal and epigastric regions, but no contraction of the uterus. Face flushed, headache, rapid pulse, elevated temperature, and occasionally muscular twitchings. After a large warm water enema I gave her a $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of morphia, and left some to be given every six hours. I left also a few doses of acetanilid, camphor monobromate, and citrate of caffeine to be given every three hours. Six hours after I was sent for, with the information that she had had a convulsion. Just as I got into the bedroom she went into the second fit. They had given her just before $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of morphia. I gave her as soon as she could swallow $\frac{3}{4}$ of a grain more, making a grain of sulphate of morphia inside of fifteen minutes. She had no more convulsions. In about an hour the pupils contracted, and in an hour and a half she fell asleep. She slept all night, but would open her eyes and look about, answer questions, take a drink and fall asleep again. Next day her temperature was normal, she was drowsy most of the day but regained her memory towards night. She kept her bed for about two days, after which