

patients subsequently to their cure, continued to indulge in libations of the exhilarating fluid. This, we conceive to be the great danger to be apprehended in the administration of stimulants to females, particularly when they are pushed to the extent of producing intoxication. How self-accusing would necessarily be the reflections of a physician in contemplating the fact that by his means, that passion, the gratification of which tends more than anything else to blunt the finer sensibilities of our nature and imbrute its unfortunate victim, had been implanted in the breast of a heretofore gentle, affectionate and loveable being. We would advise our young readers to pause ere they follow the instructions of such eminent men as Rayer, Cazeaux, Moreau and Meigs, when they advise the intoxication of patients for the relief of vomiting in pregnancy. Ascertain, as clearly and fully as possible, the etiology of the particular case; treat it according to rational principles, and our word for it, a cure may be effected, where such is possible, without having recourse to the revolting and unprofessional expedient of making the patient drunk.

It will occasionally happen, however, that notwithstanding the employment of various measures, the vomiting still continues in its frequency and intensity, and the patient gradually becomes weak and emaciated. Here then an important question presents itself, are we to allow the case to proceed, trusting in the powers of the system to sustain the patient until full term is reached, and hoping in the meantime that the emesis may soon terminate, or shall we have recourse to the fearful alternative of producing an abortion and thus remove the source of the irritation which is the cause of all the mischief going on? A very grave question, indeed, and one that will agitate the mind of every conscientious physician when circumstances force it on his attention. Distinguished English accoucheurs are decidedly in favour, whenever all other means fail, of inducing premature labour. "In such a case," says Churchill, "almost any remedy would be justifiable; and one that may afford an additional chance of safety to one of the parties implicated, must be hailed as a boon of great magnitude." Denman, Blundell, Davis, Merriman and Burn have had recourse to this treatment with success. Our author is decidedly opposed to any interference of the kind previous to the seventh month, and his reasons for such opposition are exceedingly cogent. "When a woman having a contracted pelvis presents herself to a physician, he knows very well that if the pregnancy be allowed to go on until term, he will have to choose between embryotomy and the Cæsarian operation; also, that in some cases the latter operation will be the only resource. If, after mature consideration of the inevitable consequences of the one and the probable consequences