

mouth of the catheter, and taking some warm water into my mouth, forcibly drove it into the bladder, when a stream of bright blood issued from the instrument until a chamber utensil was more than half filled, and the bladder emptied. While examining the blood, I was hurriedly called to my patient, who said that his bladder was again filling, and that he felt dizzy and faint; I again introduced the catheter, drew off about a pint of blood, and injected cold water into the bladder, at the same time I put a piece of ice into the rectum, a bladder of cold water to the perineum, and gave him some cold brandy and water, and sent off for some pulv. gallæ. In ten minutes he rallied and said he was easy; it was very apparent, upon examination, that hemorrhage was still going on, but as he was comparatively easy, I did not again disturb him, and resolved to await the effects of the astringent I was going to administer. In about 2 hours I gave him pulv. gallæ. ʒss., and at the expiration of another hour ten grains more. His bladder was then emptied, and I had the satisfaction of seeing the blood well diluted with urine. I waited 5 or 6 hours with him, again used the instrument, when urine flowed very slightly tinged with blood. At the end of 24 hours his urine was clear and without a trace of blood in it. After he recovered from the effects of the loss of blood, he was as well and hearty as ever, and up to this time has never seen the appearance of blood, although he uses the catheter once and sometimes twice a week.

In many cases of hæmaturia it is often difficult to say with certainty from what part of the urinary organ the hemorrhage proceeds; but in this case, the history and symptoms clearly shew the hemorrhage to have proceeded from the prostrate gland, which was probably injured that night in introducing the catheter. I have no hesitation in saying the man owes his life to the pulv. gallæ. The cold treatment was of very material temporary service in *checking* the hemorrhage, until the administration of the astringent, but the patient was so prostrated by the loss of blood, and complained so much of the uneasiness occasioned by the cold applications, that I was obliged to suspend them from time to time, and whenever I did so, the hemorrhage recurred; the credit of the cure is due, therefore, to pulv. gallæ., and the chief point of interest in the case is the rapidity and completeness with which the cure was effected. After the first dose the man's life was no longer in jeopardy, and in 24 hours all trace of blood in the urine had disappeared. I learned the use of the pulv. gallæ. from a hint furnished by Dr. Watson, as to the power of Ruspini's styptic, which is a solution of gallic acid in alcohol. I venture to assert that it is the most efficacious of the vegetable astringents in the suppression of hemorrhage from the urinary organs, and that any one who uses it in Hæmaturia will not be disappointed in his expectations.