

and then. Ordered Hydrocyanic acid—*three drops*, which had the desired effect, the injections had not produced the necessary evacuations.

Ordered to be renewed in larger quantities, cal: and op: continued every four hours.

25th. Patient free from all pain, passed a good night, and exhibited symptoms of the constitutional effects of the calomel.

The injections had acted but slightly. Consulting with my confrère, Dr. McQueen, we decided upon using the long tube, which was introduced as far as possible, and a large injection thrown up; after repeating the operation, we succeeded in moving the bowels freely. Cal: and op: discontinued and ordered a Saline draught.

26th. Draught had acted well and the patient felt so much better, as to express a desire to sit up a little, which I declined. From this date she continued to improve up to the 30th, when she complained of much weakness. A gentle tonic was prescribed which acted favorably, but on the night of the 2nd of Nov., she suddenly expired.

On being apprised of the fact next morning I felt much surprise as did my confrères of the profession, to whom the case had been made known.

*Secio Cadaveris.*—On examination of the body, twelve hours after death, (in which I was kindly assisted, by Drs. McQueen and Garvey), we found in dissecting back the flaps of the abdomen, the spot before mentioned, where the patient had received an injury from a fall, exhibited signs of inflammation, and for a space of about the size of a penny piece, was gangrenous. On opening the cavity of the peritoneum, there were traces of violent peritonitis, the omentum was destroyed and the intestines, already far gone into decomposition. The womb was about six or eight inches in length and a *laceration* extending from the neck, its entire length, with ragged edges corresponding to the seat of the *injury* from the fall. Here was a solution of this singular case, wanting in all the usual symptoms, with the exception of the vomiting of a greenish substance the day after the labor. The length of time she lived after the accident, was certainly much extended, in comparison to the great majority of such cases. Of thirty-one cases recorded by Dr. Collins, only two lived longer, than did my patient. Drs. Clarke & Ramsbotham's cases all died soon after delivery, except such as were cured.

Brockville, January, 1855.

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