

but with the exception of a few professional friends who have adopted it upon my recommendation, I am not aware that it has been resorted to in this Province.

Next in importance to this, as a means of exciting uterine contraction, I regard the proposal of Dr. Gooch to introduce the hand carefully into the expanded uterus. Not that I advise its hasty or immediate adoption, but when grasping the uterus through the abdominal walls—after removal of the placenta,—added to friction and pressure over the flaccid tumour, fail rapidly to promote contraction; when added to this the hæmorrhage is of that rapid and alarming character sometimes observed, giving small time for delay, but demanding instant action, and taxing our skill and coolness to the utmost, then, as a preliminary to what may be next found necessary, namely, the use of the intra-uterine injection, I would carefully introduce the hand and empty the cavity. If, when this is accomplished, the uterus shows no disposition to respond promptly—which in a large number of cases it will do, my next step and without delay, is the injection of six or eight ounces, perhaps more, of cold spirit and water, it matters little what preparation is selected; I have used brandy, rum, whiskey, and gin with one uniform result;—namely, the sudden and instantaneous contraction of the organ, and consequent arrest of the hæmorrhage. Any assistant can prepare this at a moment's notice. The enema syringe should always accompany the practitioner on such occasions; it is often of great use in shortening a tedious labour, and in promoting the comfort and cleanliness of the patient and her attendant, and if a metallic, telescopic, pocket-pump instrument—such as I have long used, with a short rectum tube adjusted on a ball and socket joint, capable of taking the shape of a uterine sound, it can be prepared and introduced literally in a moment, without pain or inconvenience, and if properly filled before placing it in position, without the introduction of air.

Whoever is willing to carry and use in the manner I have described, an instrument of this kind, will never after a few trials, desire to resort to any other.

The following are the only requisites for its success:—

Firstly, that it be not too long delayed.

Secondly, that the uterus and vagina be first carefully emptied of all retained matter, whether clots or placenta.

Thirdly, that the tube be passed fairly within the cavity of the womb, so as to insure a full stream reaching its interior. Where this is effectually accomplished the action of the muscular walls of the uterus is often so rapid and energetic, that the fluid is at once and violently ejected.

I cannot but believe this injection to be much safer than the perchloride of iron. If fairly and intelligently applied it will be found serviceable when any treatment is likely to prove available. I have never met in twenty-five years a case of simple uncomplicated flooding of the nature referred to, which resisted it, nor, as I have already stated, have I noticed any unpleasant effects resulting from its use.

REMARKABLE EFFECTS OF MINUTE DOSES OF STRYCHNIA IN ALLAYING VOMITING.

BY THOS. R. DUPUIS, M.D., ETC., KINGSTON, ONT.

I was called to attend a delicate looking female who was suffering from excessive nausea and vomiting. She had been unable to retain anything in the stomach for about three days when I saw her, and the lack of nourishment and the suffering during this time had reduced her to a state of the most pitiable exhaustion. She had at first had some abdominal pains with slight diarrhoea, but these had mostly subsided, and there was no tenderness in the belly when I visited her, except over the region of the stomach, and this seemed to be due to the frequent efforts to vomit. The ejected matter consisted of what little food and drink she swallowed, and a thick, glairy mucus. As she had passed one menstrual period, I suspected that incipient pregnancy might have something to do with it, and on making inquiries and finding that she had suffered severely from vomiting in her former pregnancies, I felt pretty well satisfied that such was the case.

I began to treat her with such remedies as I had often found to give relief in similar cases—using both internal and external means—but without any apparent good effects. For about 48 hours the vomiting was not one whit relieved, and her