

the usual remedies suggested in such cases, and found them one after another to fail in producing any relief. Although there were no symptoms whatsoever which would make me suppose that any inflammation was either the proximate or remote cause of the sickness, I resolved to try the effects of mercury, and having had some experience of the powers of calomel in allaying other forms of vomiting, I fixed on the administration of this preparation steadily persevering in its use until her gums showed appearances of salivation, which they did in a very short time. This treatment resulted in the best effects. Immediately that slight food remained on the stomach, the patient rapidly recovered, and was in due time safely delivered of a full-grown infant.

The sickness of this patient, Dr. B. says, was of the very worst form, her symptoms were so urgent that he despaired of her existence being prolonged; her prostration of strength was excessive; her emaciation extreme; her pulse a small thread; she had no tenderness in the epigastrium; neither had she pain in the region of the womb, nor the least uneasiness on pressure over that organ; she had no febrile or inflammatory symptoms, and yet the most complete relief followed the exhibition of the mercurial pushed to slight salivation.

In two subsequent pregnancies this patient suffered equally from the same urgent symptoms, and on both occasions she was relieved by the same medicine.

INVERTED UTERUS REPLACED AFTER A LAPSE OF NEARLY TWELVE MONTHS.

DR. CHARLES WEST reports (*Med. Times and Gaz.*, Oct. 29, 1859), the following case of this:—

A. A., aged 25, applied at the out-patients' room of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, August, 27, 1854, when she gave the following history of herself:—

She had been married five years, and had given birth to two children, of whom the former was born after a natural labour two years and a half since; the second on October 16, 1858. The child in this instance also was born alive after an easy labour, but the placenta was retained for three and a half hours, during which time very great hemorrhage took place, and in consequence of it the patient became insensible, and was, therefore, unable to say whether it was eventually removed by hand, or expelled by the natural efforts. She was left by her labour in a state of such extreme weakness that she was quite unable to suckle her child; and suffered in addition from much pain in the abdomen and diarrhoea. These ailments confined her to bed; and at the end of five weeks Phlegmasia Dolens of the right leg came on, for which leeches were applied, and other treatment was adopted, until, at the expiration of seven weeks, she sought admission into the London Hospital, where she remained for a month, and left the hospital much benefited as far as that ailment was concerned.

Soon after leaving the hospital, and about three months after confinement, the menses first reappeared. From the first they were profuse, and intermingled with coagula; they lasted longer than natural, and returned more frequently, and for some time she had completely lost count as to when her periods were due, so frequent, was their return, so almost constant their presence, while an abundant yellowish leucorrhœa appeared immediately on the cessation of the sanguineous discharge. The return of the hemorrhage compelled her on each occasion to keep her bed; but in spite of this precaution she had been reduced by it to a state of the most extreme exhaustion; her skin was sallow, her pulse very feeble, and very frequent, and she had the aspect of a patient suffering from advanced malignant disease.

On making a vaginal examination, a tumour of an oval form was discovered hanging down for about two inches and a half through the os uteri, which closely surrounded, but did not constrict it. Suspicion was raised as to its nature by finding that the pedicle of the tumour was of the same thickness as its extremity, and also by the fingers