

opinion seems to be that the parturient suffering from albuminuria should be under vigilant observation during the later months of gestation, and the urine frequently examined quantitatively and qualitatively, and in case alarming symptoms should develop, to bring on labor. Should eclampsia supervene, pilocarpine, chloroform, potassae bromide, chloral hydrate, and morphia are the remedies most in favor.

Placenta previa has not yet reached a definite and finally accepted line of treatment, applicable in all cases, and probably never will. The following may be taken as a safe general guide:—Patients living in the country and beyond the reach of immediate attendance, should, on the first alarm of the nature of the case, be either prematurely delivered, or left in the charge of an intelligent nurse, who could plug the vagina, awaiting the arrival of a physician; or, the patient should be moved into town, to be within easy reach, when nature might be trusted a little longer with the conduct of the case. Should hemorrhage become alarming, a choice of three methods is recommended, in each of which prompt action is indicated: First, plug vagina, and await the advent of labor and dilatation of the os. Second, rupture membranes, that the hard presenting part of child may arrest the hemorrhage. Third, to sweep the finger within the cervix, so as to separate the placenta from the lower segment of the uterus. If bleeding still continues, turn, bring down a foot, and either leave the case to nature or hasten delivery, according to the urgency of the symptoms.

Therapeutics.—The subject of antiseptics in private obstetric practice has been discussed, but no definite conclusion arrived at as yet. The general opinion seems to be: Use cleanliness *severely*, and interfere with natural processes as little as possible. In cases that required, or had been subjected to, extraordinary interference, the vagina and external genitals should be gently and carefully sopped with some disinfectant, but on no account with such violence as might uncover abrasions and open avenues for the absorption of products in process of decomposition.

The following remedies have lately come into deserved prominence: Viburnum prunifolium, in miscarriage; jaborandi, in albumuria and eclampsia; cocaine in vomiting of pregnancy, sore nipples

and vaginismus. Perchloride of mercury gets the first place as a disinfectant or antiseptic.

Bibliography.—Many new and valuable additions have been made to the literature of obstetrics during the past year. So numerous, indeed, that a mere list of the titles of the works would occupy too much space for this report. I have had the pleasure and satisfaction of looking into two of them, "The Science and Art of Midwifery," by Mr. Thompson Lusk, and "A System of Obstetric Medicine and Surgery, theoretical and practical," by Messrs. Robert and Fancourt Barnes. Both works have been highly commended, and together make a fairly complete obstetric library for the ordinary practitioner.

A monogram, by our esteemed and energetic president, Dr. Holmes, on "Puerperal Mania," has been well received and favorably commented upon.

INTRACRANIAL INJURIES.*

BY DR. BLACKSTOCK, THOROLD, ONT.

My object in presenting the two cases described in this paper is not to herald any new mode of practice, either medical or surgical, but to demonstrate the possibility of recovery from traumatic injuries to the brain, however appalling they may appear to be. On the 28th of Nov., 1879, a frightful catastrophe occurred in a shingle mill in Saurin, a small village on the North Simcoe Railway. No one seemed to know exactly how or why the accident occurred, but the shingle saw jumped from its attachments, about eight feet to the north end of the mill completely severing the left arm of the sawyer about the middle humerus, after which it cut through four ribs, penetrating several inches into the lung tissue, and inflicting other severe wounds. I will dismiss this case by stating that with the assistance of my partner, Dr. Gould, I re-amputated the severed arm, and dressed the other wounds in the ordinary way, and the patient was able to walk about on the twelfth day after the accident, making a good recovery. In the south end of the mill a lad named Edward Denton, aged twelve, was packing shingles. The balance wheel, the rim of which was about three inches in diameter, parted in two, the end of one

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