

tongue dry, and slightly glazed in centre. Still takes considerable nourishment. As there was still no operation "per anum" and doubting if the injection had been properly given, I personally administered one of soap and water, this brought away a large quantity of fœces. On examining the abdomen, there was but little matter on the cloth covering the opening, even the effort to expel the fœces not having caused any to exude; the cloth had not been changed for four hours, the opening appeared smaller and hoping to facilitate its closing, I put on an oiled pad, drew straps of plaster tightly over it, and over all a larger pad and abdominal bandage. To be given a dose of ol. ricini, and in addition to diet, half a grain of quinine three times a day.

4th—Had been suffering great pain in the abdomen all morning. No operation of the oil from the bowels "per anum." On examining the abdomen, found that the pad had not prevented the outward flow, it was removed, and at once over a quart of semi-fluid matter came away, the result of the operation of the oil, the abdominal pain also ceasing. Nothing apparently had passed into the intestine below the opening. Another injection was given but no feculent matter obtained. An oiled pad and bandage was applied, but not to oppose the flow from the intestine.

5th—Intestinal contents still continuing to flow through umbilicus, but darker in colour, nothing passed "per anum." The boy is gradually sinking.

6th—Death occurred this A.M.

His father would not allow a post mortem examination on any consideration, thus preventing me from ascertaining the condition of the parts. From the discharge and rapid emaciation I should judge that the opening was high up in the intestinal canal.

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*Hour Glass Contraction—Unique Case in Midwifery.* By P. R. SHAVER, M.D., Stratford, Graduate of McGill College.

Mr. H. S., who resides a few miles from Stratford, sent for me on the 15th, to see his wife who was in labour with her fifth child.

When I arrived about 11 A.M., I ascertained the woman had been in labour some forty-eight hours, and for the last twelve hours there had been no advancement of the head, which was low down and resting upon the perineum.

After a careful examination of the position of the child, and after a careful investigation into the condition of the mother, I found her pulse rather feeble and quick, some thirst, respiration slightly hurried, and the pains very feeble, in fact absolutely gone.

After waiting some time, I determined to apply the forceps,