

The uterus was gently scraped with the finger, flushed with sterile water and packed with iodoform gauze, the patient being under chloroform. Practically nothing was found but a few shreds of tissue, and these were unfortunately destroyed so that no bacteriological examination of them was possible.

The diagnosis was septicemia, probably arising from an old salpingitis, and the patient was given nutrients, stimulants, normal saline by the bowel, an iron mixture, and antistreptococci serum subcutaneously. We began with 10 cc. on the twelfth day, all we could obtain in the city at that time. The next day the patient received 50 cc. in three injections. For the eight following days she received from 20 cc. to 110 cc. in twenty-four hours. The largest injection given at one time was 50 cc.

On the twentieth day of the disease (February 3rd) she received a total of 110 cc., which produced a general urticaria, persisting for three days with a great deal of annoyance to the patient. For the four days following this large dose the temperature gradually fell, till on February 7th it reached normal. The pulse also improved a good deal.

On February 8th, however, the temperature again rose to 103°, and resumed its erratic course till the death of the patient on the forty-fourth day after confinement. The injections were kept up at intervals till the forty-first day. Altogether 935 cc. of serum were administered, chiefly in the thighs and buttocks, no abscesses developed, nor were the sites of operation painful.

The blood examination on February 3rd showed reds, four million; whites, six thousand; and hemoglobin, 65 per cent.

On the twenty-second day she developed phlegmasia of the left leg, followed ten days later by the same condition in the right. There was, however, very little pain.

The only other point worthy of record was a petechial rash which covered the whole body, appearing on the twenty-ninth day and lasting seventy-two hours. The discrete, punctate hemorrhages gave rise to no discomfort.

On the forty-first day the temperature rose again to 101 degrees, accompanied by pain, dyspnea and other signs of pneumonia, and the patient succumbed on the forty-fourth day after labor. No autopsy was obtained.

The effect of the serum was hard to demonstrate; it may perhaps have supported the heart, for the pulse was always good, but beyond a slight decrease in the temperature after injection it had little effect upon either the pyrexia or the rigors.

The points of peculiar interest in this case are: (1) The slight post-partum hemorrhage. A number of recorded cases