

bowels still continue constipated to the 10th. Dr. Cameron saw her in consultation on this date. Does not think operation advisable at present. Continue the sulphates, and also gave pulv. glycyrrhizæ co., ʒi., every three hours till bowels move.

Patient keeps about the same, with slight improvement, till the 22nd, when she becomes suddenly worse. She has taken 2 oz. of pulv. glycyrrhizæ co., and about 6 oz. of mag. sulph., without any effect on the bowels. On the 23rd the symptoms are very grave. She is more blanched and faint, and more deathlike; the abdomen is more distended, the mass being harder and more tender, and extends almost as high as the umbilicus on the left side, but extends higher towards the left kidney than in the median line. This mass covers the entire abdomen below the umbilicus. The hard mass in Douglas' cul de sac touches the vulva and almost protrudes. The patient continues vomiting, and the pain and distress are intense.

Dr. Cameron again sees the patient in consultation on the 25th. He advises an operation, as he considers the case as probably an extra uterine pregnancy. He also advises grain doses of iodoform, ac. salicyl, and ergotine, in capsules, three times a day (this treatment is continued till recovery), till the 27th. If not improving then, advises to call Dr. U. Ogden.

On the 27th Dr. Ogden recommends an operation, to take place in two or three days if considerable improvement has not taken place. His reasons for advising an operation are, 1st, the case is probably abdominal pregnancy; 2nd, on account of the large size of the tumor, suppuration would be apt to occur and the patient most likely die; 3rd, recovery would be facilitated and a prolonged sickness cut short. Bowels have not moved yet. All agree that the prognosis is very grave in any case. On Dr. Ogden's advice mag. sulph. in ʒi. doses every hour in cold water is given. This is continued for 30 hours, and still the bowels do not move. On 29th they move a little. The other symptoms continue as bad as ever, only the general appearance is better. On the 30th I telephoned Drs. Cameron and Ogden to come, with a view to operating.

On telephoning to Dr. Ogden I reported that I thought there was a slight improvement. He

answered: "Let her improve, then." She kept about the same for a few days, after which there were more visible signs of improvement, vomiting gradually ceasing, appetite improving, and the bowels moving every day and the tumor becoming smaller.

On February 5th she had a slight recurrence of the hemorrhage. There was considerable discharge of blood from the vagina. There was increased vomiting, increased pain, and great distress. She was also very feverish for her (her temperature in no part of her disease exceeded, up to this date, 101½°). She had at this time all the ordinary symptoms of la grippe. This condition culminated on the 9th in a short fit, in which, while she retained consciousness, there was trembling of the voluntary muscles, oscillation of the eyeballs, nictitation, squint from paralysis of the external rectus, and dilation of the pupils. Could protrude the tongue, swallow. Reflex is normal, urination very free, pulse 110—130 in minute, temp. 102°. This occurred about 10.30 p.m., and lasted about an hour. From this date her progress was rapid. She sat up in bed on 16th February. She began to pass urine without the catheter on the 2nd of February. Vomiting continued in the mornings till 28th February,

The only remark I have to make on this case is: I believe this almost hopeless case of hæmatocele, and one the cause of which could not be determined, but which was taken to be an ovum escaped into the peritoneal cavity, did infinitely better by the expectant treatment than she could have done by the operative.

Selections.

SACCHARIN.—It seems that our Government like that of France, does not regard saccharin in a very favorable light, as not only this substance itself, but compounds containing as little as one-half of one per cent. are chargeable with a rate of ten dollars per pound. This, if carried into effect, will forbid the use of the new sweetener as a dietary substance, and this is probably a wise restriction.—*Canadian Pharmaceut. Journal.*

DEATH FROM SEPTICÆMIA AFTER WOUND OF THE HEART.—Dr. R. M. Hall, of Baltimore, reports in the *Medical Bulletin* for March a case