

sickness struck down their little ones. At home but little kindness can be shown them—perhaps a half dozen others claim attention while household duties, such as cannot be postponed, occupy much of the time that would otherwise be devoted to the sick child. Again, many a time the crowded room, and vitiated air, closes for ever any chance the little one may have had. This and many other disadvantages which the children of the poor suffer from when ill, would be all obviated had we a children's hospital. Experience has proved their benefit, and if those who have taken the matter in hand can only get the sympathy of our population, we hope ere many months have passed away to be able to chronicle the successful starting of such an institution in Montreal. In Edinburgh, a city not much larger than our own, an Hospital for sick children has been in full working order for some nine years, and with a success that has done not a little to reduce the infantile mortality of that place. At the sixth annual meeting of the Edinburgh children's Hospital, held in 1864, Sir John Don Wanhope said that a few years before the death rate among children under five years of age, was never below 45 and often reaching 50 per cent. It was then but 27 per cent, and he felt sure the Sick Children's Hospital has done not a little to produce such a gratifying result. In Montreal, we have the enormous death rate of fully fifty per cent of all children under five years of age. If such results as we have mentioned followed the establishment of the Edinburgh Hospital, surely we can hope for a similar result, should we follow their example, in the foundation of such an institution. We sincerely hope that those gentlemen who have taken the matter in hand will not let the subject rest, but will agitate it, and press it to a successful issue.

THE ETHER-SPRAY IN UTERINE HÆMORRHAGE.

Dr. T. C. Thompson, of Matagorda, Texas, in a letter to the *Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter*, relates the case of a lady “three months *enceinte* threatened with abortion; and, after failing with usual remedies to prevent it, an alarming hæmorrhage followed, which defied all treatment by opiates and astringents, cold applications and buckets of water; and, while arranging some cloths for a tampon, I was induced to try rhigolene spray to a circle of about two inches in diameter immediately over the womb. Contraction of the inert uterus followed, and, of course, cessation of hæmorrhage. How much less inconvenient and disagreeable such simple means of relief is to the patient, than by flooding the bed, and chilling your patient with buckets and cloths of water.”