its effects, whether we have operated successfully or otherwise — whether we have just done is sufficient, or whether the other eye should be operated on. I therefore never administer it without first apprising my patient of the possibility of a secondary operation, should the first fail. Thus it is supposed that the strabismus was either single or double, we might pronounce a positive prognosis; but, in the uncertainty which often exists on this point, it will save disappointment to the patient to credit to the given just received. Another serious objection to chloroform is its liability to produce sickness, which both renders the operation more tedious and the hemorrhage more considerable. I have seen so much blood poured out during the straining efforts to vomit, as to raise visibly the conjunctiva from the sclerotic, and to leave the eye discolourd for upwards of six weeks afterwards.

In conclusion, I would observe that the object of this and of the preceding papers was threefold.

1. To call attention to the existence of a feeling, widely diffused among the profession, inimical to operative measures for the cure of strabismus.

2. To show that this feeling originated in the frequent occurrence of failures, whence the operation has acquired the character of being an uncertain one.

3. To point out the several causes of failure. Without a knowledge of the latter it is a matter of curiosity whether success or failure shall result. With this knowledge, any surgeon possessing sufficient manipulative skill, may perform the operation with certainty and success.

PORT WINE ENEMA AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR TRANSMUTATION OF BLOOD IN CASES OF POST PARTUM HEMORRHAGE.

By H. Llewellyn Williams, M.D.Edin., St. Leonard's-on-Sea; late Physician to the Dispensary and Maternity Charity, Beverley.

On September 23rd, 1860, I was called into the country, a distance of four miles, to attend Mrs. C., aged 42, then about to confine. All the previous observance and management had been favourable. When about six months advanced in pregnancy, she received a violent shock by the sudden death of her youngest child, since which time her general health had become much improved. She had a peculiar pasty anemic appearance, and complained much of general weakness.

On my arrival, I discovered the os uteri fully dilated; the membranes ruptured spontaneously; and, after three or four powerful pains, a fine female child was born. Placing my hand on the fundus uteri, I felt it slowly contracting under my grasp. My patient exclaimed, “I am flooding away;” and, feebly, had reluctantly consented to let her be at hand, and presently she began to revive. On making an examination, I found the placenta lying detached in the vagina, and removed it without difficulty, together with a large quantity of blood; I had administered an armament of tincture of ergot. The uterus continuing to contract feebly, and more than the usual amount of discharge being present, I applied some cold clothes to the vulva and hypogastric region; this having little apparent effect in arresting the discharge, though steady pressure was continuously applied with the hand on the abdomen, I had recourse to the plan recommended by Gooch, of throwing a quantity of cold water suddenly on the abdomen. My efforts at being foiled, and the hemorrhage continuing, the powers of life manifesting evident symptoms of flagging, I introduced my left hand into the uterus, after the manner also recommended by Gooch, endeavouring to compress the bleeding vessels with the knuckles of this hand, whilst with the other I pressed upon the uterine tumour from without. This combination of external and internal pressure was equally as unnerving as any of the other plans already tried. At last, by compressing the abdominal aorta, as recommended by Bauline, the young (Mémoires de l’Académie des Sciences, Jan. 1835), I was enabled effectually to restrain any further hemorrhage and condition of my patient. Having now had for some time, a sufficiently alarming, she having been for upwards of half an hour quite pulseless at the wrist, the extremities cold, contusion jactitation being present, the sphygmometer relaxed, and the whole appearance as if death had already come on its triumph. I now became a question what remedy could be had recourse to, which should rescue the patient from this alarming state, it being utterly impossible to administer any stimulant by the mouth. My distance from home, together with considerable objections to the operation itself, which it is not here needful to dwell upon, made me abandon the idea of transfusion of blood; but, as a means which I believe will prove equally as powerful as transfusion in arresting the vital spirit, I had recourse to the substitution with certainty, which possesses a threefold advantage. The stimulating and life-sustaining effects of the wine are manifest in the system generally; the application of cold to the rectum excites the rectal sensation just required. Another interesting to note the rapidity with which the stimulating effects of the wine became manifest on the system. Two minutes after the administration of the first enema, there was a slight pulsation distinguishable in the radial artery, which perceptibly increased in strength for the space of five minutes, after which the pulse again began to flag, and I had recourse to the administration of a second enema twenty minutes after the first. A more marked improvement was now manifest in the patient. She regained her consciousness; the pulse continued feebly perceptible at the wrist. In half an hour, I had again recourse to the enema, with the most gratifying result; and, after being within the last few minutes in a state of insensibility, she showed the signs of leaving my patient out of danger. The quantity of wine consumed was rather more than an ordinary bottle.

Pressure of business and subsequent ill health have hitherto prevented giving the foregoing case of the profession. I hope it may now be perused with interest.

CASE OF OSTEOSARCOMA.

By Charles Hallett, Esq., A.B.

Faunt Coop, aged 21 years, died under my care on June 21st, 1857. She was of a scrofulous habit, with light hair and complexion; and her mother informed me that she had been unhealthy from childhood. At about the age of 10 years, she had an enlargement of the abdomen, not accompanied by metrorrhagia. At the age of 16, menstruation commenced, and the swelling gradually subsided; but from that time she was subject to severe pains in the upper part of the spine on any unusual exertion, and she had several attacks of acute rheumatism.

She came under my care in September 1856, for acute rheumatism. She was at that time working in a silk-factory. She recovered from the attack in about four weeks, and resumed her work, but only for a few days. She now complained of a violent pain in the right hip; and, in about a week, it extended to the upper third of the thigh. The pain continued extensive with little relief. To such restoration was seldom less than 100, often 120; the tongue dry, and skin hot, with frequent rigors. I considered it to be a case of inflammation of the perispermium, and treated it accordingly; but the disease gradually advanced, and the tension became so great, with indistinct fluctuation, that I divided the fascia freely, supposing there might be some confined matter; but the discharge was small, and very little relief was afforded. She now had occasional convulsive fits; and the pain was only relieved, so as to allow her a little sleep, by very powerful opiates. She said “he pain was all in the bones”; and I was of opinion that it was extensively diseased, and, from the progress of the case, supposed it to be osteo-sarcoma, and stated my opinion to her friends.

I was allowed to examine the parts after death, and found the circumference of the right thigh at the largest part to be twenty-six inches; the skin at the same part was only eight inches. The tumour extended from the hip to within six inches of the knee, and was of an ovoid shape. The skin was tense and shining as far as the tumour extended, and appeared ready to burst at any moment; it was very tender to the fingers, to point at about three inches below Poupart's ligament, on the outer side. On being cut into, it had much the appearance of brain, and was very cold; the cysts were filled with a liquid, the walls were thick, and the membrane was of a yellowish-black colour, and was covered with a thick layer of membrane, which was presented. There was a great deal of pus, which could be heard at some distance. The head and shaft of the femur, to within six inches of the knee, were almost destroyed, except a thin plate of bone, full of holes, and giving way to a slight pressure of the knife, but only extending through about half the length of the tumour; and be-