

In this case there were many cysts in the liver, also hundreds conglomerated on the peritoneum and omentum, distending the abdomen. Of these many were as large as the fist. The cysts appeared to be omental ones, which had become attached to the peritoneum. There were also cysts in the spleen. During the period over which the hydatid returns extend, there were admitted—in-patients—males, 681; females, 126; total, 807. So that there was one hydatid out of 269 cases admitted.

THE WARRNAMBOOL HOSPITAL.

In existence over a quarter of a century. Number of beds, 37. Daily average of in-patients—males, 21; females, 6. Dr. Harrington writes "I have been medical officer for 19 years of the Warrnambool Hospital, and have never had a case of hydatid."

THE WOOD'S POINT HOSPITAL.

In existence about 13 years. Number of beds, 15. Daily average of in-patients—males, 10; females, less than 1. The hydatid returns extend from 1866 to 1879 inclusive:—Abdominal Cavity—males, 9; female, 1; total 10. Cured, 7; relieved, 3. Lung—male, 1; total, 1. Cured, 1. Brain—males, 2; total, 2. Died, 2. Other Places—males, 4; total, 4. Relieved, 4. In all—males, 16; females, 1; total, 17. Cured, 8; relieved, 7; died, 2. During the same period there were admitted as in-patients—males, 1,251; females, 124; total, 1,375. So that more than one out of 81 of all cases admitted was hydatid.

UTERINE HÆMORRHAGE CURED BY INCISIONS.

By W. V. JAKINS, L.R.C.P., L.M. Ed., Fell. Obst. Soc. Lond.

Early in 1874 I was called in consultation on a case of severe hæmorrhage in a thin middle-aged woman, whose youngest child was about seven years old. She could not account for her attacks, which had been gradually increasing in severity for the past twelve months. Examination with the finger and with the uterine sound gave no information. Vaginal plugging, with drachm doses of liquid extract of ergot internally, was suggested, and she made a good recovery.

A few months afterwards she had a miscarriage at the third month, and in consequence of her medical attendant's absence I was called in. She had been flooding more or less for eleven days. When I saw her the os was the size of a threepenny piece, and the discharge bright and profuse; she was treated as before and the foetus came away on the following day; I left her on the tenth day. About two months after this, she called on me, complaining that the discharge had been almost continuous since her miscarriage, and was still bright in colour. Secale was ordered, and tepid injections cooled down as cold as possible. In four days I was called to her and found the discharge had increased; the os was slightly open; the sound passed in three and a half inches; rest in bed and the same treatment afforded relief for six days, when she again became worse; I therefore dilated with sponge tents, and made careful exploration of the whole of the interior of the uterus with the index finger, at the same time the other hand pressed upon the fundus through the walls of the abdomen; no inequality, nor thickening, nor tumour, nor papillary condition, nor even velvetiness of the lining membrane of the uterus could be felt; again she got better and again relapsed in a week; she was then put under the full influence of gallic acid with decided benefit for a few days; she again got worse, so I sponged out the uterine cavity and then applied freely liquor ferri perchloridi; in five days the hæmorrhage had ceased; two days afterwards she had an attack of asthma which yielded to lobelia; in two days oozing again returned, and at midnight smart flooding with syncope. As she had a good nurse and was quite insensible, blanched, and the pulse hardly perceptible, I determined to incise the uterus; a large Ferguson's speculum was introduced into the vagina, and a sharp pointed bistoury was passed to the fundus; eight longitudinal lines were drawn about a quarter of an inch deep from it to the os. The hæmorrhage, which had ceased before my arrival, was not brought back by this procedure. I then stuffed the uterus tightly with a long strip of lint dipped in liq. fer. perchlor. and plugged the vagina with wadding, which I removed in three days and the lint on the day following.

The menorrhagia was cured; the catamenia returned in three weeks and she made a good recovery. Six months afterwards I attended her for another complaint unconnected with her previous condition. In the interval she had had no return of her menorrhagia. Some years afterwards a friend told me that she

had borne two children, but that she was still free from her old ailment.

When I operated, she was to all appearance *in articulo mortis*; probably some small intra-mural fibroid tumour was incised and killed; that no damage was done to the uterus was proved by her subsequently having two successful confinements at full term and also by her return to hard working domestic duties.

Ballarat, Oct. 1881.

Medical Society of Victoria.

ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1881.

(Hall of the Society, 8 p.m.)

Present; Dr. James Robertson, Dr. Bird, Dr. Allen, Mr. A. J. R. Lewellin, Mr. A. S. Gray, Mr. Bernays, Mr. J. P. Ryan, Mr. P. Moloney, Mr. Sparrow, Mr. LeFevre, Mr. Felix Meyer, Mr. Willis, Mr. J. D. Thomas, Mr. J. H. Webb, Mr. Hewlett, Dr. Williams, Mr. C. S. Ryan.

The President, Dr. James Robertson, occupied the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed.

PRESENTATION TO THE LIBRARY.

A letter was then read from Dr. Wilkie offering to present to the Library a collection of Government Sanitary Reports, relating to Drainage, Sewerage, Water Supply, Consumption of Smoke, Cholera Prevention, Quarantine, Extra-mural Sepulture, Common Lodging Houses, &c. Among them were documents relating to the drainage of Croydon and the outbreaks of fever there, and a long series concerning the water supply of London.

It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. J. P. Ryan, seconded by Mr. Hewlett, that the offer be accepted, and that a vote of thanks be accorded to Dr. Wilkie.

THE LAW RELATING TO INEBRIATES.

Mr. J. P. RYAN asked permission to draw the attention of the Society to a subject of pressing urgency—the treatment of inveterate drunkards. Most members must have met with many