

sulphuric ether and chloroform. "The right hand was introduced, without very great difficulty, into the vagina, the body of the uterus grasped and carried upwards in a line corresponding with the axis of the pelvis, and steady pressure made in that direction, so as to put the vagina and utero-vaginal connection on the stretch. The left hand was placed on the abdomen, and the fingers against the outer edges of that portion of the uterus looking towards the cavity of the abdomen (which could be distinguished plainly), and counter-pressure was made for the double purpose of preventing injury to the utero-vaginal connections, and also for the purpose of facilitating the turning of the os and neck of the uterus over the body and fundus. I am quite certain that this manipulation increased the facility of reduction, and added to the safety of the structures involved. The cramped position of the hand was occasionally relieved by passing a large rectum bougie, which was retained against the fundus by the hand in the vagina, and thus keeping up the pressure constantly.

"The turn of the uterus commenced at the neck, and was continued along the body until it involved the fundus. While this turning was in progress, the os could be felt enveloping successive portions of the body, until the fundus was also embraced by it. As soon as this portion was well above the os, the bougie was relied upon entirely for the completion of the reduction; the latter part of which took place rapidly with the point of the bougie at the fundus, and which was enveloped by the uterus in its natural cavity, when the reduction was complete. The fundus of the uterus (inclosing the bougie) could be felt very plainly above the pubes, while the lips and neck could easily be distinguished in the vagina, by passing the fingers alongside the bougie. This instrument was left in the uterus, and an injection of fifty drops of laudanum in two ounces of starch water, administered by the rectum, as soon as the effects of the anæsthetic passed off; which was in a very short time. She said she felt quite comfortable, and had not experienced much pain in the operation; her pulse and breathing were good, and no stimulant was required. The amount of blood lost was small, although the discharge was somewhat increased."

This case, with those related by Prof. White (*American Journ. Med. Sci.*, July, 1858. p. 13), and Dr. W. T. Smith (*Ibid.*, p. 270), afford encouragement to attempt replacement in cases of inverted uterus, even after a lapse of time which has hitherto been supposed to forbid any hope of relief.

---

*Bibron's Antidote.*—Dr. D. O. C. HEERY relates (*Atlanta Med. and Surg. Journ.*, Aug. 1859) the following case of rattlesnake bite in which he employed Bibron's Antidote with success:—

"In travelling through Southwestern Georgia, in April last, I happened at the house of Col. B. Shortly after my arrival, he informed me that one of his most valuable negroes had just been bitten by a large rattlesnake (*crotales confluentus*) while returning from the field. The negro was bitten on the ankle of the left leg. The snake inflicted a very deep wound, and within five minutes after the bite, before much pain or swelling had ensued, I administered one dose of Bibron's Antidote, in two tablespoonfuls of brandy, and the symptoms almost immediately disappeared. One hour after the bite, pain and swelling returned, attended with considerable throbbing. I repeated the antidote, and in less than fifteen minutes the ankle had regained its natural appearance—all pain and swelling having vanished. Before returning, I repeated the dose a third time. In the morning he was perfectly well, and resumed his duties in the field."

---

*Veratrum Viride in Chorea and other Convulsive Diseases.*—Dr. P. D. BAKER, of Eufaula, Ala., asserts (*Southern Med. and Surg. Journ.*, Sept. 1859) that the *veratrum viride* is as valuable a nervine as an antiphlogistic, and that in the treatment of certain neuroses it is unrivalled. He states that he has administered it in numerous cases of eclampsia in children with such success as to convince him of the power of this agent in arresting convulsions; indeed he believes that it is impossible for convulsions to continue after the system has been fully impressed by the remedy. He has also used it in puerperal convulsions and chorea with benefit. In short, he places more reliance upon the *veratrum viride* in all convulsive affections than upon any other agent of the materia medica.