A CASE OF ADHERENT PLACENTA

Sir,—The following case may prove interesting. On Friday morning, November 25th, my assistant, Mr. Churchouse, was called to see a girl, aged 16, who had given birth to a child; and the midwife had sent, being unable to remove the placenta. The child had been born at I.A.M., on the floor, and the cord had snapped at its attachment to the placenta. On examining, he found the uterus in a state of rigid hour-glass contraction; but, after some little trouble, he managed to pass his hand through this, and found the placenta firmly attached to the fundus of the uterus—so firmly, indeed, that he could not remove it; he therefore sent for me and the chloroform.

fore sent for me and the chloroform.

On my arrival, I placed the girl under chloroform, and Mr. Churchouse again tried, but without success. We then changed places, and I attempted to get the placenta away, but found it impossible to do so. So firmly was it adherent, that it seemed almost part and parcel of the uterine wall; we therefore decided to leave it, as we feared that if we made further attempts we might injure the uterus itself. We therefore gave the girl a dose of ergot, put on a binder, and left her, telling the nurse to send at once in case of any hæmorrhage. The girl from that time had not a bad symptom. We syringed out the uterus three times daily with a solution of permanganate of potash, and gave her ergot combined with opium. On Thursday, December 2nd, the placenta suddenly came away of itself, in a very putrid condition, and the girl is now well.

I may add that, having occasion to write to one of our leading obstetric phy-

I may add that, having occasion to write to one of our leading obstetric physicians, I mentioned the case to him. He told me he had had such a case three or four times, and advised me to keep a sharp look out for fever or hæmorrhage, and if either occurred, to again put the girl under chloroform, push my finger through the centre of the placenta, and to peel it off from the uterus; and, if I felt any hard nodules, to peel off the placenta around them, but leave them intact. I quote his advice, thinking it might be serviceable to some brother practitioner.—I am, etc., Andover, Hants. S. B. FARR.

R. M. Simon.—Shall have early publication.

FEES FOR ATTENDANCE ON FAMILIES OF MEDICAL MEN.

1R,—In your issue of January 28th appears a letter, signed by Joseph Thompson, animadverting on the profession in Dumfries; and I have waited until now, expecting some further light to be thrown thereon, either by the writer of the letter referred to, or by some one more conversant with the facts than myself. Nothing having appeared, I think it a professional duty to state my experience of the Dumfries practitioners during a residence of about four years in the neighbourhood. Although living on my own estate, about eight miles from Dumfries, and not practising, I had to call on two of the leading practitioners of that town to see me through a very dangerous attack, which they not only did willingly most steep. through a very dangerous attack, which they not only did willingly, most attentively, and gratuitously, but I hold their letters acknowledging my small recognition of their services, each repudiating the thought of fee or reward from me as a professional brother. Such is my experience; I give it in justice.—Yours obediently,

THBO. BYRNE (of Elshieshiels, etc.). obediently, Theo. Byrnt Ellenslea, South Molton, Devon, February 13th, 1882.

X.-Under the circumstances, we do not feel that we have enough of the facts before us to give an opinion.

THE HIGH ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

THE HIGH ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

18,—The extraordinary atmospheric pressure which prevailed over this kingdom and on the continent last month commenced here—Portsmouth—on the 14th, the mercury then standing at 30.534 inches; it reached its highest point, 30.986, on the 38th, when it fell gradually, the reading on the 36th being 30.881. During this period I was called on to treat an unusual number of cases of febricula, or febrile catarrh. The symptoms were high temperature, ranging from 99° to 103°, accompanied by pulmonary or gastric catarrh, and preceded by rigors. The duration of the attacks varied from twenty-four hours to a fortnight. Was there any connection between the physiological and meteorological disturbance?—Your obedient servant,

MEDICAL METEOROLOGIST. P.S.—The above barometer readings are reduced to mean sea-level and 32 Fahr.,

Dr. Vines was no doubt right in treating the matter as a joke

SMALL-POX AND THE "CRANKS."

"SMALL-POX" says the New York Sanitary Engineer, "is increasing in the West. Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago, with their large emigrant populations, are especially afflicted in this way, and wherever the disease spreads and increases the mortality is, as a rule, among the emigrants, and always among the unvaccinated. Almost every newspaper contains a paragraph upon it, and some contain not merely news items, but 'explanations,' and 'views' and 'remarks', which arouse and keep up the public interest. Under these circumstances, the Antivaccination Crank sees his opportunity for securing fame by getting his name in the papers, and acts accordingly. Under pretext of anxiety for the public good, he proceeds to write articles for the Press, denouncing vaccination, and urges his point partly by square up the public interest. Under these circumstances, the Antivaccination Crank sees his opportunity for securing fame by getting his name in the papers, and acts accordingly. Under pretext of anxiety for the public good, he proceeds to write articles for the Press, denouncing vaccination, and urges his point partly by square and solid lying, and partly by insinuations against the honour and morality of those who are striving to avert the spread of the pestilence by the one and only means which the experience of the civilised world has found to be efficacious for that purpose. Argument he has none; but by dint of brazen-faced assertions that vaccination transmits tubercle, syphilis, etc., he does sometimes succeed in getting up a little scare, and in inducing someone to reply to him, which is all that he desires. The sickness and suffering, and the thousands and tens of thousands of deaths, in one of the most horrible and loathsome forms known, which would follow if his recommendations are carried out, are nothing to him, so long as he can make his offensive personality conspicuous. Theself-conceit, and other well-known characteristics of the Crank, with which the Washington trial is making us so unpleasantly familiar, are manifested in almost every publication of these antivaccinationists. Having no reputation whatever as scientists, they coolly ask us to accept their dicta in place of the advice of the educated and skilled physicians of the whole world, and proceed to quote their manufactured and utterly untruthful statistics, in the face of the experience which every one of us possesses as to the power of vaccination to prevent small-pox, and as to the absence of unpleasant results of any kind from the operation of vaccination itself in the immense majority of cases. There have been from pin-pricks; there may have been a few cases in which syphilis was transmitted by cigars—and that is all; and even that slight risk no longer exists, as pure bovine virus is within the reach of every physician. It is, of course, CANADIAN MEDICAL FEES.

Canadian Medical Fees.

It may be interesting to many, as throwing a light upon colonial medical fees, to compare some of the existing British provincial tariffs with the following, which is the new tariff of fees recently adopted by the board of governors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec. It is published in the Canada medical journals. The items represent the maximum fees to be charges for services rendered. The value of the dollar is about 4s. 2d. Visits from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m., not exceeding half a mile, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ s. 2 visits from 9 p.m. to 8 a.m., not exceeding half a mile, not to exceed \$4; visits, each additional mile, in daytime, 50 cents; at night, \$r; detention a whole day, \$20; a whole night, \$52; ordinary office consultation, with prescription, \$2; the same at night, \$3; consultation, with special examination, \$5; with a practitioner, \$5; by letter between practitioners, \$6; ordinary certificate of health, \$5; special certificate, attested with report, \$8; certificate, with report on disease and death, \$5; post mortem examination, external, \$5; with sectio cadahealth, \$5; special certificate, attested with report, \$5; certificate, with report on disease and death, \$5; post mortem examination, external, \$5; with sectio cadaveris, \$10; ordinary cases of midwifery (subsequent attendance extra), \$75; turning, application of forceps, extraction of placenta (subsequent attendance extra), \$75; turning, application of forceps, extraction of placenta (subsequent attendance extra), \$75; for attendance with a midwife, in all cases the charge is the same as for delivery; catheterism, ordinary cases, \$3; each subsequent operation, \$1; vaccination, bleeding, extraction of teeth, hypodermic injection, etc., \$1; introduction of stomach-pump, \$5; application of cupping-glasses, leeches, setons, moxa, plugging, etc., \$5; chloroformisation, or other anæsthetics, \$5; setting fracture of the thigh, \$25; of leg or arm, \$20; reducing dislocation of thigh, \$50; of leg or arm, \$5; amputation of the thigh, \$100; of leg or arm, \$50; operation for strangulated hernia, \$100; tracheotomy, \$50; operation for cataract, \$100; extirpation of the thorsalt, \$50; of the tonsil, \$101; amputation of fingers or toes, \$100; capital operations, not already specified, \$100; minor operations, \$25. The above charges for surgical operations are for the operation only; subsequent attendance and services being extra. being extra.

A Subscriber (H. G. C.).—1. It is within his discretion to put off the inquest. 2. No fee can be claimed where the witness is not duly summoned in writing to give evidence, and in no case without having actually attended. 3. To the Home Secretary. Surely, H. G. C. will communicate with B. as to his certificate.

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