

morning both his neck and jaw were stiff and painful, and he thought the symptoms would pass off in a couple of days, and wanted something to rub over the parts. Within twenty-four hours short spasms of the back, throat and abdomen occurred, on the momentary exposure or the slight excitement the first symptoms of tetanic grin or risus sardonius appeared, and the diagnosis became positive. The spasm spread over the limb, the abdomen became hard, and the back arched (opisthotonos) and the jaws fixed. Difficulty in deglutition, profuse perspiration, costiveness, and impeded respiration became intense as the spasms were aggravated every day. On the first appearance of tetanic symptoms the patient was removed and kept in a separate room on a wooden cot, covered with blankets to avoid all source of excitement. To protect from cold draught, and to encourage diaphoresis. Internally he was treated with Chloral Hydrate, Pot. Bromidum, Tinct. of Cannabis Indica, and Quinine in large doses and externally with lard and daily subcutaneous injection of atropia 1-120 grains to 30 minims of water. and fed with low diet.

Under this plan of treatment the symptoms began slowly to disappear and recovery was confidently hoped for, but on the 5th of this current month fever set in violently, keeping the patient awake all night and destroying his peace of mind. On the 6th a painful swelling made its appearance above the ankle-joint (left), which gradually increased and formed into an abscess, which being mature on the morning of the 7th was opened, and caused the matter to let out to the great relief of the patient.

Since then all the symptoms began to disappear one after the other, the patient felt well, acquired flesh, and was ultimately discharged cured from the hospital on the morning of the 19th October 1884.

MYMENSING DISPENSARY.

COMPOUND FRACTURES OF BONES OF BOTH FOREARMS: AMPUTATION OF LEFT ARM SAVING THE RIGHT: RECOVERY.

By SURGEON T. R. MACDONALD M.B., EDIN.,
Officiating Civil Surgeon.

Johorudin, a Mussulman boy, et. about 12, was brought to the dispensary from a village about thirty miles distant on or about 31st July 1884. The mother states that he accidentally fell from a jam tree sixteen days ago and hurt himself. I found both ulna and radius of the left arm protruding to the extent of two inches through a sloughing wound on the back of the forearm just above the wrist-joint. The radius was broken transversely about 3/4 of an inch above the wrist-joint, and the ulna obliquely in the same situation. The tendons of the back of the arm, in the situation of the wound, had sloughed, and the skin and soft parts on the back of the hand were becoming gangrenous, and was evidently a case for amputation. There was also considerable swelling of the right forearm just above the wrist, and an ulcer on its anterior aspect which communicates with a fracture of the radius about 1/2 an inch above the wrist. The vessels and nerves were intact, and no great loss of soft parts. so conservative surgery must be practised at all hazards. Accordingly the wound was syringed out with 1-20 solution of carbolic lotion and afterwards dressed with carbolised oil, and the arm put in splints, so contrived that their removal was not necessary at the daily dressing, and thus insuring perfect rest. The amputation of the left arm had to be postponed until the 6th September, as the boy had suffered much upon his journey here. His temperature on that date was 102° F., pulse 110, very feeble but somewhat stronger than when he came. He had been fed up with milk and soup. Amputation was performed at the junction of the middle and lower thirds of the forearm by two semi-oval flaps containing skin and muscles. He took chloroform well, and reaction set in in the evening. He was put on a milk and soup diet with quinine. His temperature did not fall to normal until the 28th August. The stump had healed up completely on the 20th, but the compound fracture of the right arm was troublesome, as two abscesses formed between the muscles, and had to be opened. The fracture was not united until the 16th September, when the splints were taken off. On the 20th September he was doing well in all respects, all sinuses healed, and had perfect use of right arm. On the 26th September he went home. I think careful nursing was the main element of success in this case, as his mother attended to him with such assiduity that I have never seen exceeded in any country, when he was deprived of the use of both his arms.

BADOEL DISPENSARY.

NASAL POLYPI REMOVED BY TANNIC ACID SNUFF.

UNDER CARE OF B. COLACO, CIVIL APOTHECARY.

SVED DUSTAGHIR SAIB, an old man aged about 60, came under my treatment some 15 days ago. He told me that he had been suffering for the last 6 months from, what he called, obstruction of breathing through the nose, and the power of smelling had been impaired. When I examined him I found a small gelatinous tumour about the size of an almond hanging behind the soft palate, and on introducing my fingers further up into the posterior nases I discovered 3 smaller polypi on the right side of the median line. The tumour that was visible was with a little difficulty drawn out and removed with a pair of scissors. I was not sure then how to remove the hidden ones. To divide the soft palate the patient would not consent, and to strangulate the umour I had no proper instruments. However, as a chance measure I tried Tannic acid snuffing as recommended by Bryant, and to my great satisfaction, after the continuous use of this snuff for five days the tumours were sneezed out of the nose piecemeal. The patient is now doing quite well.

THE CROW AND THE COUNTRY DOCTOR.

(A MEDICAL FABLE.)

A FLOCK of Crows was much alarmed one day at the sight of a strange object in the midst of a field upon which they customarily fed. They at once called upon an old Crow who practised his profession in those parts, and who made a speciality of corns, to give his opinion about the matter. The Crow, having examined the object, shook his head, and said that it was a serious case, and that it was lucky he had been summoned so soon, though he should have been called earlier, and he would like the advice of his friend, the Owl, who had had the benefit of travel abroad, and who was particularly skilful in cases which called for the steady use of the Eyes. He would also like to have the Frog, who was spending his summer vacation by a neighbouring pool, and who had a wide reputation for his physiological knowledge, to see the case. The Crow, the Owl, and the Frog, met, and having studied the object at a suitable distance withdrew to the shade of a high wall in order to deliberate. The Frog first opened his mouth, and observed that it was a nice case, which reminded him of a very curious experience that he had had with a piece of red flannel two summers before, when he received a severe contusion upon the centre of Goltz. After telling all about this very opposite event, the Owl observed that such cases were extremely rare. He had, however, had two very much like them, the details of which he had forgotten. He then related some very humorous obstetrical stories, which much amused the Crow.

Having received these opinions, the Crow thanked his colleagues for the valuable light they had furnished. He had himself been at first disposed to think the trouble a case of *Terror Corvorum*, or Scare-Crow; but the advice given reminded him now that the appearance in the cornfield exactly resembled a country doctor whom he occasionally met, and who, after practising medicine for forty years, was at present trying to live on what he had saved.

The diagnosis was finally agreed upon, and reported to the anxious Crows outside, who were much relieved.

MORAL. This story shows the profit that is got from consultation, and the lucrative nature of the practice of medicine.
 —*Boston Medl. and Surgl. Jour.*

A SALINE INTRA-VEINUS INJECTION FOR THE TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.—M. Hayem (*Revue Scientifique*; "*Lyon Médical*") thinks that, besides the need of restoring the salts lost from the blood of cholera patients, it is desirable to overcome its acidity, and for that reason he advises the addition of soda to the saline injection employed, as in the following formula:—

Water.....	1,000 grammes;
Chloride of sodium	5 "
Hydrate of sodium	1 gramme;
Sulphate of sodium	25 grammes.