

He was given an injection of 1,500 units of Parke Davis' antitetanic serum and the affected leg amputated above the knee.

There was very little loss of blood and very little shock. The effects of the chloroform, however, no sooner passed off than periodic contractions of the muscles set in and permanent retraction of the head becoming gradually severer, until there were general convulsions, lasting one to two minutes and finally as long as ten minutes. It was noticed that the hands were involved in the contractions. This is somewhat rare in tetanus.

The convulsions returned with persistent regularity every three or four minutes. During this time the temperature varied between 99.6 and 100, and the pulse from 100 to 124.

With a very severe convulsion he died twenty-six hours after the first sign of tetanus was noticed, or eight days from the time of the injury.

Morphine was tried, and towards the end the pain of the spasms was lessened by the administration of chloroform.

An examination of the amputated leg showed considerable oily greenish discharge from the posterior wound when opened up. The *fibula* showed a penetrating wound passing upwards and inwards from its posterior surface two inches from its head; the wound of the bone posteriorly being more or less round, the anterior ragged and splintered.

The external surface of the tibia, near the head, was indented and the bone around was denuded of periosteum. A tiny fragment of lead can be seen embedded in the bone close to the indentation.

(The tibia and fibula from this case were exhibited.)

This case suggests many pertinent questions.

1. The case was that of a homesteader with clothes laden with the dust of the earth and therefore very prone to have tetanic bacilli in the vicinity at the time of the breaking of the skin by the bullet. The wound was apparently allowed to go scot free for three days, if we are to believe the words of the friends, although a thorough examination at the outset, if necessary under an anæsthetic, would have revealed the severity of the injury. One can scarcely believe that such antiquated no-