

most satisfactory one. The motions of the fore-arm and hand are admirably retained. The man is now at work in a stove manufactory in this city, and his employer states that he is able to notice no difference in the efficiency of this workman from that of his fellows. The case goes to show that injury to the bony structure of a limb, though it involves two-thirds the extent of that bone and implicates its articular extremity, is not of as serious consequence as if the same extent of injury involved an equal extent of surrounding soft tissue. This conclusion was very strongly affirmed by a case of contusion of the soft parts of the fore-arm of the same extent as that of fracture in the case already narrated, which also was without co-extensive contusion of soft tissue. The patient with simple contusion and without fracture died, while that with fracture unaccompanied with co-extensive contusion was at no time very dangerously ill. The maxim which seems to be in process of adoption by surgeons is.—*Never amputate a limb for simple injury of its bony structure.*

ARSENIC IN MENORRHAGIA AND LEUCORRHEA.

BY DR. J. H. AVELING.

When these affections depend upon the presence of polypyl, fibroids, cancer, etc., Dr Aveling thinks that arsenic is of no use, but when hyperemia is the cause of the flow, arsenic, he believes, arrests the latter by curing the former. He says: Hyperemia of the passive or atonic character is that which is most benefitted by the use of arsenic. The uterus, when in this condition, is larger and softer than in its normal state. It is usually tender to the touch, but not always so. To the eye it appears of a deeper red than is natural. After death, the capillaries are found dilated, and the tissues tinged with red. Unlike the color produced by inflammation, however, this redness can be removed by careful washing.

A patient coming to you with her uterus in the state just described, will, in addition to a host of other subjective and objective symptoms, most probably complain of the too frequent recurrence of the catamenial period, of the excessive discharge