

she gradually sank into a low typhoid condition. The raving became muttering delirium. The tongue was dry and fissured ; sordes formed about the teeth and gums—everything pointed to a speedy dissolution. From this state she slowly emerged ; her mind began to clear ; she became cognizant to some extent of the state of the leg. Her appetite improved ; her sleep became natural ; the menses returned, and she made known her desire to evacuate the bowels and bladder. About the middle of January the gangrenous parts had separated from the living down to the bone, and the calibre of her mind might be compared to that of a child of six years of age with a certain amount of cunning added. The amputation was delayed until the 31st of January owing to the extremely rapid state of the pulse and in order to allow of improvement in her mental condition. On that day, assisted by Doctors Craik, Hingston and Roddick, the leg was removed at a point immediately below the knee joint. Chloroform was administered, and Esmarch's bloodless method successfully employed.

The stump healed slowly but without any untoward symptom and the patient is now able to sit up in an arm-chair. Her mind is still weak and capricious but there is every reason to hope, from the progress of the last month, for steady improvement.

The quinine and phosphoric acid treatment adopted on the 27th of October was continued until the end of December with occasional short intervals during which she refused to swallow medicine. Morphine in gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ doses was given at bed time and acted most beneficially, soothing the patient and encouraging sleep. The state of the pulse seemed to indicate the necessity for stimulants but on trial it was found that even a small wine glassful of porter had the effect of flushing her face and rendering her more restless and excited. The local treatment consisted in swathing the affected limb in cotton wool, and in gentle frictions to promote the circulation and endeavour to limit the gangrene.