

she is still faithful, and he says he will get married as soon as he is able to be around. July 27th, free discharge of laudable pus from left stump; pulse 88, temperature 99, appetite good; several inches of gangrenous slough removed with knife, granulations underneath clean and florid, lint soaked in solution of carbolic acid applied in and around wound; removed several sutures from right stump, which he holds up and moves about as if all right. Complains of pain in feet and legs, and fancies they are still attached. July 29th, swelling disappearing from left thigh, wound beginning to granulate; right stump completely united; removed the rest of the sutures. July 31st, pulse 100, temperature 100; has had no sleep owing to pain in feet and legs, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of morphia to be given, also a tonic of quinine, nux vomica and gentian. Dressed stumps; right one entirely healed, left discharging freely but granulating nicely. August 2nd, swelling all gone, sleeps well, takes plenty of nourishment; pulse 78, temperature normal. August 5th, much the same, doing well, except pain in feet; legs to be dug up and changed in box, mental impression produced thereby is said to relieve this form of neuralgia, but in this case had no effect whatever as pain continues. August 8th, still complains of severe pain and cramping of the feet, and more particularly at the ankle joints, this is only relieved by morphia; right stump entirely well, and requires no further dressings whatever; left granulating and looking well; pulse and temperature normal. August 11th, had a chill in the night followed by fever, pulse 100, temperature 102; every one in the house has ague; gave quinine in 4 grain doses every 3 hours. August 14th, pulse 68, temperature normal; fever left, after taking about 24 grains of quinine; still complains of great pain in feet, the right the worst; left stump healed all but about one inch, applying carbolic glycerine; appetite good. August 19th, the patient was removed to his mother's house to-day, sits up and can lie on either side; eats well, and would be all right were it not for those feet. August 23rd, visited patient for last time, both stumps entirely healed, and is able to go out in a buggy; has lost considerable flesh while laid up, but feels as well as ever.

NEW KYMOGRAPH.

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The apparatus which is illustrated in the accompanying plates is intended to facilitate the demonstration of physiological experiments to a class of students. Anyone in a room capable of containing two or three hundred persons will be able to read without difficulty the tracings of the various pens.

It differs from other kymographs in many important particulars. The surface upon which the tracings are taken is *white* glass, smoked. The motor power is a small water engine, which drives the wheel R (see Plates I. and II.) connected with the shaft of the iron stand B. This shaft carries round with it the moveable iron cylinder or drum L only when the clutch P (Plate II.) is allowed to come in contact with this cylinder. As this drum revolves it also carries with it the cord *b b*, which is wound around it once only, and has at one end the weight W *a* and at its other end the recording glass plate A A. This plate travels on the rounded edge of a rod of iron, by means of small grooved wheels, concealed in the lower border of the frame in which the plate is inserted. This rod, which is one-quarter inch in thickness, one inch in breadth, and six feet in length, is fastened by means of screws to the walnut support E E. By depressing the handle K the cord *a a* draws out the clutch P by means of the lever Z Z, (Plate II.), thus releasing the cylinder L, which is immediately brought to a stop, and with it the recording plate, although the wheel R continues to revolve. The cord *a a* is held for any length of time in this position by means of the cam H. (Figures 1 and 2, Plate I.) The slightest touch on the under surface of the handle J of this cam causes it to relax its hold on the cord, when the clutch P is again brought, by means of the spring S, (Plate II.), in contact with the cylinder L, which again revolves. The rate of speed is regulated with the greatest ease. The water engine I have in use will run from two or three revolutions to several hundred in a minute. I turn on sufficient water to get a speed of exactly sixty a minute; the movements are kept perfectly steady and regular by a heavy fly-wheel four-