

indulging in a few glasses of ale; was standing on the railroad track; was struck by a locomotive, knocked to one side, was picked up in an insensible condition and found to have sustained several injuries, among others a severe one of the left hand. When admitted, a few hours after the accident, was somewhat depressed and suffering severely. The tissues on dorsal and palmar surfaces of hand were badly lacerated; first and second phalangeal bones of middle and ring fingers were fractured near the metacarpophalangeal articulation. All the fingers were severely contused. Ordered to apply a soft cloth to the wound, and to keep it wet with a solution of carbolic acid gtt. xxx. to the ℥i., and to have a hypodermic injection of morphine, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to relieve pain.

On the seventh day after injury the whole hand bore an unhealthy aspect. The most severely injured parts were of a darkish color, and discharging a fetid pus. Was ordered to apply a fermenting poultice, and have

R.—Morph. Sulph. grs. iss.

Quin. Sulph. gr. xvi.

Chart. vi.

S.—One every three hours.

This resulted in sloughing of the integument, and thus left the dorsal and palmar surfaces of hand entirely denuded of cuticle. Under this treatment the improvement was steady, and on the tenth day the fermenting poultice was omitted and ordered to make a thorough application of gtt. x. sol. carbolic acid twice daily, and apply a linseed poultice and have Quin. in grs. ii., three times a day.

Subsequent to this, the improvement was steady, very free suppuration was set up, but this gradually subsided. The result was very satisfactory; the hand was saved, and a very fair use secured.

Very many chancroids have been treated with the application of pure carbolic acid, once in two or three days, and kept continually wet with a solution of ten grains to the ounce of water, with the result of a rapid cicatrization.—*Cincinnati Lancet.*

NEW YORK PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Stated Meeting, March 24, 1869.

DR. L. A. SAYRE, President in the Chair.

SEROUS APOPLEXY.

Dr. Finnell exhibited the left hemisphere of the brain removed from a gentleman fifty-seven years of age. The patient was a broker, and devoted all his time to his business. About fifteen years ago his health began to fail him, and he became exceedingly weak and nervous. He then took a trip to Europe, with the result of apparently restoring his health. On his return, he resumed business, but in consequence of constantly recurring attacks of tremulousness, inability to sleep, etc., he was forced to give up and retire. This cessation from business cares brought its reward in a proportionate improvement in his condition, continuing until a few months ago, when his nervous symptoms again made their appearance, terminating eventually in his death. This latter event was quite sudden.

The brain only was examined at the autopsy. Both lateral ventricles were distended with serous fluid, the quantity being estimated at twelve ounces.

The anterior, middle, and posterior cornua of the ventricles were almost effaced. The foramen of Munro was large enough to admit the index finger. The vessels on the inner walls of the ventricles were in an almost varicose condition. There were no appearances in the neighbourhood that would lead one to suspect the existence of previous inflammatory action.

Dr. Finnell considered the specimen one of serous apoplexy, this making only the second that he had ever seen.

The second specimen exhibited by Dr. Finnell was a small encysted tumour removed from the temporal region of a young man, aged twenty, which was of interest only in connection with the accidental division of the temporal artery during the operation.

DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM IN A CHILD SIX YEARS OF AGE.

Dr. Finnell, thirdly, exhibited a series of specimens consisting of the heart, kidneys and spleen removed from a little girl six years of age, whose death was occasioned by chloroform. She applied to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary for treatment of convergent strabismus of the left eye. She was given chloroform by Dr. Cutter, of the institution. The quantity as mentioned was at first one drachm. This was placed upon a towel and held carefully to the mouth. Not coming fully under its influence, a second drachm was administered in like manner. Dr. Delafield proceeded to divide the internal rectus while the patient was yet not completely under the influence of the anæsthetic. No more chloroform was, however, given. The child was quite restless during the operation, and a few moments after it was finished, it was discovered that the patient had ceased to breathe. All the ordinary efforts to restore respiration usually made use of were futile.

The autopsy was made in the evening, eight hours after death. The right side of the heart was much distended with dark fluid blood. The kidneys were enlarged, as was also the spleen. The ovaries were respectively the size of a kidney bean. Both lungs were collapsed and comparatively free from blood. The time from the commencement of the anæsthetic until death was fifteen minutes.

Dr. FINNELL considered it remarkable that death should occur in this instance, when anæsthesia was not completed.

NECROSIS OF OS CALCIS.

Dr. SANDS exhibited portions of necrotic tissue taken from the os calcis. The patient from whom they were removed came under his observation five years ago, being then about twelve years old. At that time he was suffering from an acute inflammation of the bones of the left leg and of the right foot. In the left leg there seemed to be but little doubt that the disease was inflammation of the bones not involving the articular extremities of the tibia. In the foot, however, the symptoms led Dr. S. to believe, and he continued so to believe for a long time, that the disease was not necrosis, but caries involving a number of the tarsal bones. The patient was treated in the usual way for some time, and came near losing his life in consequence. He survived this, however, and in the course of time it became a question of operative interference for the removal of the dead bone then known to be