

into the Glasgow Infirmary for necrosis of the right humerus, the shaft of which was already separated from its head at the epiphyseal junction. Fifteen months after the necrosed portion had been removed there had been no bone formation of any account, and over two thirds of the shaft was wanting. A first transplant of bone was then performed. In making the sulcus for the reception of the graft, reliance had to be placed on anatomical relations as to correct position, as there was no trace of periosteum or fibrous structure to indicate the former location of the bone. Portions of human bone were transplanted on three different occasions, the grafts being obtained from patients affected with anterior tibial curves, from whom wedges of bone had to be removed for the purpose of straightening their limbs. These osseous wedges were each divided into many small pieces, which were immediately placed in the sulcus in the boy's arm. The fragments united together, as well as adhered to the head of the humerus above and to the condyles below; ultimately forming a solid rod only half an inch shorter than the humerus on the opposite or left side. This transplantation of bone converted a useless arm into a thoroughly useful one. Great stress was laid by the operator upon the subdivision of the transplanted bone into fragments, as thereby greater nourishment is able to be conveyed from the surrounding flesh to the osseous formation. The conclusions arrived at are that transplanted bone is capable of living and growing, and that such transplants are capable of being put to practical uses beneficial to mankind, but that to insure success the transplantation must be conducted antiseptically.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry*, July, 1881.

"INWARD FITS" IN CHILDREN.

Dr. Charles Bell writes on this subject, in the *Edinburgh Medical Journal*, December, 1880:—This is a common disease in infants within a few months after their birth. The child lies as if asleep, but the eyelids are partially open and have a twinkling motion, the eyes are turned up so as to show the white, the muscles of the face and lips have a tremulous movement, producing the effect as if the child were smiling—a circumstance which has given rise to the beautiful idea that angels are whispering to it, which has been finely illustrated by Moore in his *Irish Melodies*, under the name of "The Angel's Whisper." As the disease increases the breathing is occasionally interrupted, the features become pinched, and a livid circle forms around the mouth and eyes. There is restlessness and starting during sleep, and the child is disturbed by the slightest noise, and sighs and brings up wind, after which it relapses into a drowsy state. In simple and mild cases the attacks generally disappear as the child's strength improves; but if it is improperly treated, the drowsy state increases, and a sort of thrush appears, ac-

companied by feverishness, sour vomiting, watery stools, gripes, which may terminate in regular convulsions.

Dr. Armstrong has divided this disease into four stages, viz.: 1st, inward fits; 2d, fever and thrush; 3d, sour vomiting; 4th, convulsions. Underwood did not consider it worthy of being called a disease, and that he knew no complaint which ought to be called "*inward fits*;" the symptoms described above were worthy of attention only from the risk that they might pass insidiously into regular convulsions—an amply sufficient reason for their being carefully attended to and means taken for their being removed.

The incipient stage which occasioned the name may occur at very early periods, and the earlier it does so, there is the greater danger to be apprehended. Nurses often use the terms on insufficient grounds, and in consequence the mother is apt to become needlessly alarmed, and to have recourse to very improper medicines, such as Dalby's carminative, Godfrey's drops, Soot drops, etc., which are liable to produce serious results.

It has been connected with spasm of glottis, with acute asthma, the peculiar species of convulsions, cerebral croup, laryngitis stridulus, thymus, asthma, or spasmodic croup by different authors.

Treatment.—It is clear that the symptoms which have just been described are the result of something irritating the bowels, and that a dose of magnesia will in general be sufficient to remove it. Should this not be the case, it may be necessary to attend to the state of health of the nurse, and to give the child the benefit of change of air.

BERBERIS AQUIFOLIUM IN LEUCORRHEA.

Dr. A. J. Roe writes, in the *Therapeutic Gazette*

When there is simply a leucorrhœal discharge, the patient being otherwise in good health, I usually order one ounce of the fluid extract of berberis aquifolium to be added to three ounces of the syrup of tolu, and let the patient take a teaspoonful three times a day before meals. No local application of any kind need be used. The following combination has given me excellent results in all cases of leucorrhœa, amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, and as a general uterine tonic and "female-regulator":

℞ Ext. berberis aquifolii fluidi,	3 j;	32.00 fl. Gm.;
Ext. viburni prunifolii fluidi,	3 ss;	16.00 "
Tinct. pulsatillæ.....	3 j;	4.00 "
Syr. tolu, q. s. ad.....	3 iv;	128.00 "

M. S. One teaspoonful three times a day, before meals, in water.

This combination will be found to give good results not only in the troubles above mentioned, but in all cases where there has been much trouble from irregularities of any kind.