

suspended in syrup, but to make a syrup of the same specific gravity 100 grains of sugar to the ounce of water would be required, while that of the Pharmacopœia contains only 874 grains; besides, chloroform has a heavy sweet taste which renders the addition of syrup peculiarly objectionable.—The menstruum which Dr. Osborne used in the above and other cases was the decoction of Irish moss (carrageen). With this chloroform forms a uniform mixture, and in the proportion of ten drops to the ounce they remain for an indefinite time without separation taking place. The taste of the mixture is sweet like that of a heavy syrup, to relieve which it may be well to add a few drops of some aromatic or bitter tincture. Another mode of avoiding the pungency of chloroform, is by giving it in combination with tinctures, as it is soluble in alcohol, and remains dissolved even in proof spirit. The following is a specimen of this kind of formula, and is peculiarly grateful to the taste, and susceptible of various additions and alterations, according to the requirements of the individual cases—Chloroform, and tincture of ginger, of each half an ounce; aromatic spirit of ammonia, two drachms. Mix. Twenty-five drops to be taken thrice daily in a wineglassful of milk.—*Dublin Quarterly Journal.*

AMPUTATION OF THE LARGE ARTICULATIONS

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Compound Comminuted Fracture of the Femur, near the great Trochanter, with extensive Laceration of the soft Parts; Amputation at the Hip-joint; Death. Eliza Reid, æt. 9, was admitted into the Hospital on the 5th of July, two hours after being run over by a railroad car, which had produced a compound comminuted fracture of the femur, and extensive laceration of the anterior portion of the thigh; the wound extending from two inches below Poupert's ligament to the knee-joint. No pulsation could be felt in the artery. There was a considerable vomiting before admission. Reaction having taken place, a consultation was called, and amputation of the hip-joint advised; Drs. Cheesman, Buck, and Markoe being present. At 10 o'clock, the patient being placed under the influence of ether, the operation was performed, by antero-posterior flaps, and the wound brought together as rapidly as the safety of the patient would admit. Very little blood was lost during the operation. The patient vomited during the administration of the ether, ejecting some half-digested food, which had been taken before the accident. The shock of the operation was excessive, but in two hours after the patient had completely rallied, under the careful use of stimulants, and, all circumstances being considered, passed a favorable night. The condition of the patient appeared promising until the morning of the 7th, when the pulse began to grow more feeble and frequent, and slight delirium was noticed. From this time she sank gradually, and died at two o'clock, P. M., forty-six hours after the injury, and forty-two hours after the operation.

The fatal issue in this case was attributable mainly to the excessive depression of the powers of life, which always follow railroad injuries. The child rallied from the fearful injuries she had received, and also rallied well after the operation; but sank in the effort of reparation. A *post mortem* examination showed union already partially effected in the stump, and no internal injuries were detected. The mode of operating adopted in this case, was that which had been already performed by the attending surgeon, in a case followed by recovery; the posterior flap being made by an incision carried from without inwards.