

systemic debility, injuries again follow, evidences of specific local disease at length unmistakably appear, and then the constitutional infection prominently manifests itself.

HISTORY.—In October 1853, Mr. Angus S. McDonald, of Cornwall, received a fracture of the left os humeri: at the time he was acting in his capacity as a bailiff, and was resisted, he was violently knocked down by a blow upon the cheek, and while rising, was either hit or kicked upon his arm, but is not certain which, as the injury was inflicted during a dark night. A practitioner was immediately called in, but before his arrival a considerable degree of swelling had supervened, he delayed putting up the limb in splints till next afternoon, ordering merely the application of cold water; the bone was believed to have been broken about 4 inches above the elbow. The first adjustment became imperfect from the subsidence of the enlargement, and in a few days after, it was necessary to put up the limb a second time, it was now left with the splints undisturbed for 5 or 6 weeks, the only interference made by the Dr. at his occasional visits being a slight tightening of the bandage if found loose, at the end of this period the appliances were removed; the arm upon exposure appeared crooked, and presented a slight convexity along its outside. It was large about the fractured vicinity from unabsorbed callus, and rather powerless, but free from pain.

Since then he has met with many more accidents, and in all, the weak part has chiefly, if not wholly, suffered.—Two of these he can particularly recall to mind. During the ensuing winter (about February) in one day he was twice thrown out of a cutter, and each time fell upon the arm: the consequences were so severe as to lay him up for several weeks; the bone was suspected to have been broken, and the limb, from the wrist upwards, became much swollen and discoloured like an extensive ecchymosis, these slowly disappeared and were succeeded by a rheumatic sensation of a chronic character. In the following fall he fell upon the ice and struck the elbow; it continued sore for a long time afterwards. He found, subsequently, that any sudden jar or disturbance of the arm, as from a false step, would re-induce the uneasiness for hours together. Exertion, even though slight, also produced more or less distress, but there was no pain without provocation.

In March, 1856, a decided change for the worse occurred. He then felt great pain all through the arm, originating about the centre and extending up and down to the shoulder and elbow; he remembers it as being "heavy and dead," "hot and beating," "steady," but never lancinating; though constant, it was always worse at night, and he refers the difference to the diversion of his mind through the day by its amuse-