

adapted to the Syme stump is artistic, natural in its movements, and in every respect practical and pleasing to the wearer, and contrasts wisely with the artless, anomalous appliances of the "manufacturers of artificial limbs." Not infrequently intelligent subjects of leg amputations with very good stumps, when having an incidental opportunity to compare their occasions for an amputation and their condition with those of like occasion who had been favored by a Syme operation and its benefit, have expressed their indignation at the surgery they have suffered. In no instance which has come to my observation have inflammation and ulceration occurred to the base of the stump of a tibio-tarsal amputation after the tissues were united healthily and were subjected to the same service as those of the natural heel; nor are there any existing histological data for the anatomist, physiologist, or pathologist by which they can reasonably be led to argue such a consequence. The condition of the stump, its capacity for any degree of service, have proved equal to the condition and capacity of the heel of the other limb."

THE TREATMENT OF PSORIASIS.

The following is the treatment of this obstinate affection by Dr. Bradbury, of Cambridge, (*London Lancet*):—There are few physicians who have not met with cases of psoriasis which have been most rebellious to treatment. During the last few years several such cases have come under my notice, and I venture to place before the profession the methods of treatment I have found most useful in these obstinate forms of the disease. At one time I treated all cases of psoriasis with Fowler's solution, and an ointment containing in each ounce of lard six grains each of the bisulphuret and red oxide of mercury and two minims of creasote. The success attending this mode of treatment was most marked. Four or five cases have, however, of late been under my care in which this method of treatment has signally failed.

One of these cases was that of a young girl, fourteen years of age, who had never menstruated, and whose body was almost covered with the eruption, the patches being especially well developed over the elbows, knees, and abdomen. In this case all the ordinary remedies were tried, including red ointment, alkaline and bran baths, Plummer's pills, arsenic alone in ordinary doses and combined with iodide of potassium, liquor potassæ, tincture of iron, tar capsules, Donovan's solution, the biniodide of mercury, tar and carbolic acid ointments, &c. There was, however, little or no improvement, although the remedies were fairly tried for a sufficient length of time to test their efficacy. The girl was well nourished, otherwise I should have given her cod-liver oil. What benefitted the

patient most was a mixture containing eight minims of liquor arsenicalis and ten grains of potassium sulphate, in an ounce of water, given thrice daily; and subsequently a mixture containing sulphate of iron and sulphate of magnesia. The eruption did not completely disappear till the catamenia had been for a long time established.

Another case was that of a gardener, between thirty and forty years of age, whose arms, legs, abdomen, and forehead were covered with white scales. He had had one previous attack. He was rather thin, but in other respects in good health. In this case arsenic, in any shape and in any dose, was useless; so were all outward applications except the alkaline and bran baths. He was ultimately cured by taking drachm doses of citrate of potash twice daily, and five grains of Plummer's pill every other night, and leaving off all stimulants. There was no syphilitic history.

A third case was that of a publican, aged forty, a private patient. In this case the eruption speedily disappeared under the influence of arsenic and the red ointment and a non-stimulating diet. The patient could not be induced, however, to discontinue altogether alcoholic drinks, in consequence of his business. The result was a return of the eruption and the appearance of albumen in his urine. Arsenic alone now failed to remove the disease, and so did phosphorus, but a combination of arsenic, carbonate of ammonia, and acetate of potash, quickly removed every trace of the malady, although the patient took a considerable quantity of wine and spirits. The patient had never had gout.

A fourth case is still under observation—viz, that of a young girl, aged nine, whose head, face, legs, arms, and trunk have been affected. No internal or external treatment benefitted this girl, except the ointment of chrysophanic acid (thirty grains to an ounce of lard). In a few days this removed the eruption without any internal remedies. The disease has, however, a great tendency to return, but speedily disappears under the influence of the ointment.

USE OF CHLORAL IN LABOR.

Dr. Reany in the *Lancet and Clinic*, speaks as follows regarding the use of chloral in labor:—After an experience which has enabled me to thoroughly test its effects, I wish to add my testimony to that of many recent obstetric writers as to the value of chloral hydrate in certain cases of labor, especially during first stage. In cases where pains of cervical dilatation produce unbearable suffering, resulting in nervous irritability, often arresting the progress of labor, and rendering the situation one of anxiety both to patient and physician; the remedy administered in from 5 to 15 grain doses, from one

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