

I found my patient stretched on the bed in the recumbent position, breathing with great difficulty, but partially sensible, could articulate with great difficulty, face livid, blood vessels gorged, conjunctiva injected, pulse imperceptible, beating with great difficulty. He complained of a feeling of great constriction in the throat, also in the region of stomach and heart, and gasping for breath. A perceptible odor of cyanuric acid, and slight frothing at mouth.

I immediately sent for stomach-pump, administered the iron, and produced copious emesis by means of emetics and tickling of the fauces with a feather. I also administered a solution of common salt, in fear of some portion of nitrat. argenti being present, and sweet oil to allay irritation. After free evacuation of the stomach, I administered tea, extract of beef, and whiskey, part of which was retained, and somewhat revived him. After being with him an hour, I left, taking a part of the liquid last vomited, which I carried to a drug store and found it still to contain traces of cyanide, developing, with the iron test, the characteristic blue of cyanuret of iron. I had an emetic again given him, after which, support by liquid nourishment and stimulants as before, when he again soon felt somewhat better. The face had resumed a more natural expression, the lividity entirely gone, pulse more full, breathing easier, and warmth of body and extremities returning. I left him sleeping quietly, some little nervous twitching being noticeable. On my evening visit, I found him to have gained in strength, with symptoms of D. T.'s beautifully developing, mind wandering with some mutterings. Not thinking further depletion necessary, I advised beef tea, whipped white of eggs, to be given early and often, with a limited supply of whiskey. I also put him on pot. bromid. and chloral. On visiting him again, I found him to have passed a restless night, entertaining his watchers with odd fancies; he had, however, further gained in strength. I now recommended one-sixth grain muriat. morphia, in compressed powders of Wyeth's manufacture, one to be given every hour. Nourishment and stimulants to be continued. This treatment was attended with good results, he passing the night more quietly, though still some little muttering and delirium. He now became more quiet, and gaining rapidly, made a good recovery.

The cyanide solution which I have mentioned, is largely used in the silver-plating business, and is kept in a large vessel. It is necessary to be very strong, representing $\bar{3}$ x. or $\bar{3}$ xii. to the gallon. This at the low estimate of $\bar{3}$ viii. to the same quantity of water, would represent grs. xxx. to the $\bar{3}$. Having his hands in the position named he could readily take up that quantity, and must have taken at least the equivalent of 30 grains of this very poisonous solution.

Lindsay, June 29th, 1878.

TRANSLATIONS FROM FOREIGN JOURNALS.

ENCHONDROMA, DEVELOPED IN FIFTEEN DAYS.

From "Le Progrès Médical," Paris, July 13th. (Reported by Dr. Poinso, Consulting Surgeon of Bordeaux Hospital).

On the 20th of March, 1873, M. L., living in the neighborhood of Bordeaux, brought to my office his young son, aged four years, upon whose condition he desired my advice. In the first days of the month the mother had perceived that the child carried his hands often to the genitals, and, after some remonstrances, she was desirous of assuring herself that there was nothing that justified this unaccustomed proceeding. She noticed that the left side of the scrotum was slightly increased in size. A little frightened although the child complained of no pain, and fancying that a hernia was developing itself, she called in, on the 4th of March, the ordinary family medical attendant, M. Cozic-Pénanguer, who after having examined the little patient, reassured her and advised simply compresses soaked in an absorbent lotion. Nevertheless the scrotum increased in volume, and in a second visit which took place five days afterwards, M. Pénanguer announced to the parents that there was an accumulation of watery fluid in the bag, and explained the necessity for its liberation by incision. This procedure was accepted, but by common consent delayed for a short time. Great was the surprise of the family when, on a third visit made at the end of eight days, M. Pénanguer declared that tapping would be useless and ordered as an application to the tumor (which had become hard and the size of an egg) a plaster of hemlock, to be retained over the tumor for several days. It was