

REMOVAL OF ENTIRE ULNA.

A boy, aged 17, entered the Massachusetts General Hospital July 8th, 1866. Six weeks previously, without known cause, while working on a farm, as he had been many months, was seized with severe pain in his arm, followed by swelling. This was deemed phlegmonous erysipelas by his physician, who made incisions and evacuated a quantity of pus which was followed by improvement, but fistulous openings remained, and through these dead bone was reached by a probe. On enlarging one of these near the elbow, to give free vent to the discharge, the whole upper articulating extremity of the ulna was found loose, and was removed; and by an incision carried down the arm, the entire shaft and the lower articulating extremity were also removed, in a necrosed state. The new bone round the old was of so recent formation as to permit being cut by the knife, and allowed the sequestrum to be drawn out without force. At the present time, Aug. 26, the wound has nearly healed, and there is extensive development of new bone. Neither the elbow nor radial articulation have shown any disposition to inflame, and very good motion already exists. The general health, which had been much impaired by two or three years' service in the army, is greatly improved. It is probable that the duties of a cavalryman, which he performed, were too much for so youthful a subject, and may perhaps have been the cause of his affliction.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*.

Medicine.

DETECTION OF LUNG-TISSUE IN THE EXPECTORATION OF PERSONS AFFECTED WITH PHTHISIS.

Dr. Samuel Fenwick gives the results obtained from the examination by the microscope of the expectoration of one hundred real or suspected cases of phthisis. The plan hitherto recommended of searching for pulmonary tissue in sputum has been to spread it on a flat surface, and to pick out of it with needles any portions that might appear likely to contain elastic fibre. He has, on the contrary, been in the habit of liquefying the expectoration by boiling it with a solution of pure soda, and then placing the fluid in a conical-shaped glass, when every particle of elastic tissue falls to the bottom, and can be removed and placed under the microscope, as is done in the examination of urinary deposits. In this way we have easily found 1-100th part of a grain of pulmonary structure after it had been mixed in bronchial mucus; and he calculates that 1-4000th to 1-6000th part of a grain may be detected in any expectoration that may contain it. In thirteen out of twenty-three cases in which