

It occasions a loss of substance. The scales are very adherent, and when removed, present villous prolongations on their under surface, consisting of masses of sebum which are drawn out from the follicles, either alone or together with the walls of the same. Does not confine itself to hairy parts of the face, but attacks chiefly the nose.

COMPOUND FRACTURE OF THE HUMERUS AND OS CALCIS.

[Under the care of DR. AIKINS.]

Thomas G——, aged 19, while officiating as brakesman on the Grand Trunk Railway, in February, 1876, fell down between the tracks, nine cars and a van passing over him. Found to have sustained compound comminuted fracture of the left humerus at the junction of the upper with the middle thirds, and also a severe contused wound of the tissues surrounding the right os calcis, with comminuted fracture of the posterior and inferior half of that bone. The patient believes that the latter injuries were caused by an attempt on his part, while under the cars, to push himself into the centre of the track, the flanges of one or two wheels passing over his heel. Was seen by two practitioners, who decided to amputate at the left shoulder joint, and immediately above the right ankle. Two days after the accident, and prior to the operation, Dr. Aikins being called in consultation, found on examination that the circulatory and nervous supplies of the wounded extremities were in a good state, considering the amount of injury sustained. The pulsations of the brachial and posterior tibial arteries were distinctly felt below the points of fracture. The nerves of the hand though partly paralyzed still responded to irritation, while the grand nerve trunks at the heel were unaffected, the point of injury being below and behind their course. The Dr. gave it as his opinion that the limbs could be saved. They were immediately elevated to a height of eighteen inches respectively, and extension made by means of a weight of nine pounds on the fractured humerus. About a week after the accident, owing to sloughing of the part, the posterior and inferior half of the right os calcis was removed, together

with the injured tissues surrounding it. Linseed poultices were applied to both wounds and hygienic and nutritive measures were adopted. Two months subsequently three pieces of necrosed bone were detached from the injured arm, which speedily regained its normal power, the fingers only continuing a little stiff. About the same time water dressing was substituted for the poultices on the foot, and grafting was repeatedly tried, with tolerable success. The external wound having now nearly closed, the patient was allowed to move about, but on taking liberties with his freedom, the grafts and surrounding tissues ulcerated away. Entered Toronto General Hospital in August, 1876, and was discharged in January of the following year with the wound perfectly healed up. He now went to work, constantly walking about with the help of a stick, but, owing to the chafing produced by the pressure of a shoe on the cicatrix, this again ulcerated, and he was obliged to return to the Toronto General Hospital in September, 1877, where, after a month's rest, the wound is cicatrizing favourably.

DIABETES MELLITUS: OTITIS PYCEMIA.

BY DR. J. E. GRAHAM.

Robert T——, age 33, married. Was a sober, temperate man till February, 1873, when, owing to heavy domestic afflictions, he began to drink heavily, continuing the same till May, 1874. In November, 1876, had an attack of dyspepsia, and for two or three days his urine was thick, dark coloured and did not flow easily, and then for some days was normal. This was repeated several times. Pain was also present across the lumbar and abdominal regions. The urinary symptoms disappeared speedily, but the pains continued till February of the ensuing year 1877. In May, 1877, had bilious fever and underwent three relapses. During second relapse, his urine began to flow copiously, but this was checked by medicines. About the last of August, 1877, this symptom returned, and has continued ever since. Entered Toronto General Hospital September 19th, 1877. Diagnosed saccharine