

Of the forty-four cases, thirty-two were congenital and twelve were paralytic. Of the thirty-two congenital cases, twenty-eight were boys and four girls, while the paralytic cases were distributed equally between the sexes.

Of the forty-four cases, twenty-one were double and twenty-three single, and of these latter, twelve had deformity of the left and eleven of the right foot. One child of ten years, who had congenital varo-equinus of the left side, was brought by her mother, who herself had congenital club-foot. Two children, a little girl aged three and one-half years and her brother six years old, had varo-equinus, the former of the left foot and the latter double.

In the matter of treatment, massage and forcible replacement was employed mostly, aided, when necessary, by tenotomy of the tendo Achillis. In bad cases, open incision after Philps' method was employed. This operation was performed seventeen times on eleven patients, and generally in relapsed cases.

Of the eleven cases just referred to, five had previously submitted to tenotomy: in two cases the relapse followed two successive tenotomies. One case very interesting is that of a little boy of six years, of congenital varo-equinus, for whom, immediately after birth, correction was attempted by means of two wooden splints. This treatment was continued for about a year, when the child became ill and progress was interrupted. At two years, a surgeon proposed tenotomy. In July, 1890, tenotomy of tendo Achillis of right foot was done, followed by forcible replacement of the foot by a mechanical appliance. Considerable ecchymosis was caused by the instrument, and two eschars resulted. These were four months in healing over and treatment was again interrupted.

This case emphasizes the danger of employing mechanical appliances in the way of an osteo-clast for the forcible correction of club-foot. If the eschars were the only bad result, we would have, indeed, a serious complication, but the necessity to abandon treatment and thus to permit speedy relapse and the complete loss of four months, is a matter of serious import.

In fifty-two operations by this method, we have not had a single accident, and the results have been satisfactory.

## Meetings of Medical Societies.

### LONDON MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting was held on Monday evening, 13th inst., the President, Dr. Hodge, in the chair.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of Dr. Meek, his paper on "Puerperal Septicæmia, its Prevention and Treatment," was laid over until the next meeting.

Dr. English read notes on a case of bromoform poisoning as follows:

H. B., boy aged seven years. On October 27th, 1892, I received an urgent message at 7.30 p.m. to go and see the patient, who, from the 17th October, had been suffering from pertussis. He was said to be unconscious and dying.

I saw him about half an hour afterwards and found him profoundly unconscious, lying on his back, much cyanosed, the respiration shallow and gasping. The radial pulse was imperceptible, the heart-beat fifty-six per minute and very weak. The muscular system relaxed. The pupils contracted to a pin point. Not having my hypodermic syringe with me, I gave brandy ʒss. with an equal amount of water per rectum. Within ten minutes the cyanosis disappeared, the respiration became deeper, and the heart-beats increased slightly in strength and rapidity. The pupils became dilated, but not responsive to light. In another fifteen minutes I obtained my hypodermic syringe and injected digitaline grs.  $\frac{2}{10}$  and followed it with ether sulph. ʒss. in the thigh. Mustard was applied over the heart and stomach, and to the thighs. Before giving the digitaline a severe attack of dyspnoea and cyanosis occurred, but not afterwards.

About 3.45 a.m. on the following day, *i.e.*, eight hours and one-half after the bromoform was taken, he became partially conscious and asked for a drink, and then fell asleep again.

At 10 a.m. consciousness had fully returned, there was severe headache and a feeling of extreme weakness all over the body.

*History previous to the attack.* On the 17th of October he was given the following:—

R Bromoform . . . . . ʒi.

Aq. ad . . . . . ʒiv.

M. Sig: Shake well and take one teaspoonful every two hours.