

elbow; the left arm is about two inches shorter than the right.

April 28, 1845. I saw Hebinks to-day; it is now eight months since the operation. He continues well, and has nearly as much use of the arm as before the accident. He uses the axe, and lifts weights easily; he moves the left arm as freely in all directions as the right, except that he cannot elevate it quite so high; when undressed and looked at behind, the left arm appears shorter, and the shoulder flattened; when he is dressed there is no observable difference between the arms.

Remarks.—The soft parts were so much destroyed by the gun-shot injury, that the long period of three months and a half was required for recovery; about four or six weeks of this delay was occasioned by the slow progress to the surface of fragments of bone which had been driven far into the soft parts. As the discharge was great, he had a small quantity of port daily for the first ten weeks. There was no use made of cataplasms, or of unctuous dressings, the applications being of water alone, or of sulphate of zinc; for a day or two a solution of chloride of lime (3 ss. to 1lb. of water) was sparingly used. Though rather more than one-third of the humerus was lost, nearly all the original power of the arm is retained. When the patient was brought to me, it was evidently a case for either excision of the head of the humerus, or amputation at the shoulder joint, but the limb has been preserved by that operation which in cases of caries has been so frequently performed by Mr. Syme. A wild Indian who lives by hunting and fishing would have great difficulty in finding a livelihood if he were to lose an arm; but in consequence of the relief afforded by this operation, Hebinks will be able to follow the usual Indian life.

Penetanguishene, C. W.

ART. VIII.—CASE OF HYPERTROPHIED STATE OF THE SKIN. SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE SESQUIOXIDE OF IRON.

By J. D. M'DIARMID, Esq., M.D., Staff-Surgeon, Prescott.

The patient was a middle aged woman, the mother of children, having an infant at the breast at the time of her application to me, last summer; a farmer's wife, in a healthy situation in this neighbourhood; appearance sickly. The integuments of the neck, and shoulders, and, to some extent, down the arm, very much thickened; somewhat insensible, and a great impediment to the natural motions of these parts; no alteration in colour; no ulceration; and no tubercular appearance. The affection was, at the time, of more than a year's standing, I think—and had been treated in various ways,

but was gradually extending, and the patient's mind was in a state of alarm that it was incurable, and would eventually extend over her whole body. The functions of the skin, generally, were evidently inflamed by the disease—and the surface felt harsh and dry; bowels sluggish. The entire surface of the body was directed to be rubbed with a wet towel, out of cold water, and then to be well dried every night and morning; a flannel vest to be worn. Diet, air, and exercise, as usual; no stimulants whatever—and a teaspoonful of the following electuary every night at bedtime, or as much as would act mildly on the bowels, once or twice a day; the dose to be regulated accordingly. In less than three weeks, I think, there was a marked improvement in the case—and at the end of about two months, the woman was in perfect health.

R Ferri Sesquioxid, recent prepar.
Jalapæ
Potassæ bitart.
Zingiber, a a ʒss.
Thebiacæ, q. s. ut ft. electuarium.

Prescott, January 11, 1847.

ART. IX.—EXPERIMENTS WITH THE SULPHURIC ETHER VAPOUR.

By HORACE NELSON, M. D.

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Having bestowed considerable attention to the consideration of the *modus operandi* of the sulphuric ether vapour, I enclose the following report of experiments performed with a view of ascertaining its physiological effects. In the month of January, a "chevalier d'industrie" visited Montreal, to speculate on the sale of the secret and apparatus. Both were purchased by my friend Mr. Webster, dentist, of Notre Dame Street. It was determined, that in presence of some friends, and of Jones, the vender, I should try the efficacy of the ether in a series of experiments. The dog was the chosen victim, and Jones administered the vapour. In the space of about four minutes, the animal was in a state of profound insensibility. I commenced my operations by cutting off a portion of one ear, which was followed by the removal of the whole organ, the dog, to all appearance, lying as if dead, no one confining him to the table. Next an incision was made from the hind leg, following the direction of the vertebral column, and continued as far as the middle of the neck, and with the greatest facility I removed the skin from that half of the body. I then proceeded to the amputation of one of the fore legs; but before completing the operation, was called to visit a patient. On my return, more than one half hour having elapsed, re-action had taken place, and I