

tries, has recently been reported by Dr. Joaquin L. Jacobsen, of Havana. A laborer, aged 27, was admitted to the Civic Hospital of that city, suffering from very offensive discharge from the nose, with intense itching and burning in the part, which had lasted for two months. He had several times noticed on blowing his nose that the mucus contained living maggots, and on one occasion a small blue fly had come out of his nose. His voice was thick and nasal, so as to make his speech scarcely intelligible. The mucous membrane lining the nasal fossæ was bathed in pus, uniformly congested and ulcerated here and there. There was an irregular perforation, one centimetre and a half in diameter, in the arch of the palate, making a wide communication between the nasal passages and the mouth. The edges were sharp cut and covered with pus. The treatment consisted at first of irrigation three times a day with carbolised water (1 per cent.); after the second day irrigations of benzine were used twice a day, but from the fifth day onwards, when all the larvæ had been got off, only the carbolised water was employed. Some of the larvæ were expelled on the third, and the remainder, amounting to about twenty, on the following day. The larvæ were those of the *lucilia hominivora* (Coquerel) which is the most common species of fly in Cuba. The tending fly seeking for some suitable place to deposit its ova makes choice for that purpose the nostrils of someone lying asleep in the open air. It is said that the presence of ozæna or of a foul smell of any kind is a powerful attraction to the fly. Dr. Jacobsen states that his colleague, Dr. Raimundo Menocal, had sixteen cases of the kind between 1879 and 1883, all in convicts working and taking their noonday *siesta* in the fields. Other cases have come under the notice of Drs. Quesada, Mendez, and Castaneda. The symptoms were excessive irritation within the nasal fossæ, epistaxis, œdema, perforation of the dorsum of the nose and occasionally perforation of the palate. In one of Dr. Menocal's cases, death occurred after four days from acute

encephalitis. At the necropsy the interior of the nose ulcerated, the septum was destroyed at its upper part, the cribriform plate of the ethmoid was perforated, there was meningitis of the base, and a large abscess in the brain, occupying almost the whole of the anterior lobes. In another case observed by Dr. Quesada, the patient died with well marked cerebral symptoms. In the West Indies, where larvæ in the nose and in the ear are tolerably frequent, the insufflation of calomel is regarded as a specific, and in Mexico, where possibly more cases occur than anywhere else, the injection of pure chloroform is the remedy most relied on.

In the *London Lancet*, Professor McGill reports this case: A man, twenty years of age, had fractured both bones so that the ends of the radius protruded through the wound on the radial side of the forearm. The ulna healed quickly and well, but the radius remained united, although the ends had been refreshed and wired three months after the accident. Some eight months afterward he came to the hospital. He had a scar over the wound, and the ends of the radius were quite movable, the usefulness of forearm and hand being much impaired. An Esmarch's bandage was applied, and an incision was made in the line of the old scar. The ends of the bones showed no signs of union, but were rounded and covered by a thick membrane-like periosteum. When this had been filed away, an interval of three-quarters of an inch was left between the fragments. This interval was filled with thirteen pieces of bone, each about one-sixth of an inch in length, chiseled from the femur of a freshly killed rabbit. The bones were not wired. The skin wound was tightly stitched, without drainage, with catgut. Firm pressure was applied by means of salicylated wool and bandages, and the forearm was placed on an interior splint. There was no suppuration and very little discharge. The patient left the hospital in six weeks, with the bone firmly united. Three months later, the injured arm was as useful as the other.