

testicle. Scarcely had I finished dressing the wound^s of this poor fellow, when the esteemable matron came running to me in the greatest distress, begging me to go to one of her daughters, who, she informed me had been badly wounded a few minutes before. Hastening to the house, I found that the eldest of the young ladies had indeed received a most serious wound. A minnie ball had penetrated the left abdominal parietes, about midway between the umbilicus and anterior spinal process of the illium, and was lost in the abdominal cavity, leaving a ragged wound behind. Believing there was little or no hope of her recovery I had only time to prescribe an anodyne, when our army fell back, leaving both field and village in the hands of the enemy.

"Having remained with my wounded at the village of R., I had the opportunity of visiting the young lady the next day, and, interruptedly, for a period of nearly two months, at the end of which time she had entirely recovered, with no untoward symptoms during treatment; save a severe peritonitis, she seemed as well as ever!

"About six months after her recovery, the movements of our army brought me again to the village of R., and I was again sent for to see the young lady. She appeared in excellent health and spirits, but her abdomen had become enormously enlarged, so much so as to resemble pregnancy at the seventh or eighth month. Indeed, had I not known the family and the facts of the abdominal wound, I should have so pronounced the case. Under the above circumstances, I failed to give a positive diagnosis, determining to keep the case under surveillance. This I did.

"Just two hundred and seventy-eight days from the date of the receipt of the wound by the minnie ball, I delivered this same young lady of a fine boy, weighing eight pounds. I was not very much surprised; but imagine the surprise and mortification of the young lady herself, her entire family. This can be better imagined than described. Although I found the hymen intact in my examination before delivery, I gave no credence to the earnest and oft-repeated assertions of the young lady of her innocence and virgin purity.

"About three weeks from the date of this remarkable birth, I was called to see the child, the grandmother insisting there was 'something wrong about the genitals.' Examination revealed an enlarged, swollen, sensitive scrotum, containing on the right side a hard, roughened substance, evidently foreign. I decided upon operating for its removal at once, and in so doing, extracted from the scrotum a minnie ball, smashed and battered as if it had met in its flight some hard, unyielding substance.

"To attempt to picture my astonishment would be impossible! What may already seem very plain to my readers, as they glance over this paper, was, to me, at the time, mysterious. It was only after several days and nights of sleepless reflection that a solution flashed before me, and ever since has appeared as clear as the noon-day sun!

"What is it? The ball I took from the scrotum of the babe was the identical one which, on the 12th

of May, shattered the tibia of my young friend, and in its mutilated condition, plunged through his testicle, carrying with it particles of semen and spermatozoa into the abdomen of the young lady, then through her left ovary, and into the uterus, in this manner impregnating her! There can be no other solution of the phenomenon! These convictions I expressed to the family, and, at their solicitations, visited my young soldier friend, laying the case fully before him in its proper light. At first, most naturally, he appeared sceptical, but concluded to visit the young mother. Whether convinced or not, he soon married her, ere the little boy had attained his fourth month.

"As a matter of additional interest, I may mention having received a letter during the past year, reporting a happy marriage state and three children, but neither resembling, to the same marked degree, as the first—our hero—Paterfamilias!—*Lancet*.

FORMULA FOR VOMITING IN GASTRIC CATARRH

Mr. T. Lauder Brunton gives the following formula which he has found very useful in gastric catarrh and subacute gastritis:—

B — Bismuthi subnit. gr. x.
Potass. bromid. gr. xv.–xx.
Acid. hydrocyan. dil. m v.
Spt. chloroform. m x.
Mucilag. tragacanth fl. ʒ ij.
Aqua ad fl. ʒ j.

Sig.—To be taken every three or four hours.

The medicine should be given about ten minutes before food, so as to diminish the irritability of the stomach and prevent the rejection of the nourishment, and it is often advisable to make the patient lie down on the left side during or immediately after the meal. A tendency to vomit is often increased by lying on the right side.—*Practitioner*, Dec., 1874.

TREATMENT OF GONORRHOEA.

The following is an extract from a lengthy article by Dr. Haberkorn, in the *Berl. Klin. Wochenschrift* No. 34, on the above subject:

Injections of permanganate of potassa, carbolic acid, sulphate of zinc, and other remedies, have all proved more or less insufficient in the treatment of gonorrhœa. After repeated experiments the author has found the sulphate of quinine to be a far superior remedy, being prompt in its action and nearly painless. He directs about a teaspoonful of the following mixture to be injected three times a day, retaining it for some time in the urethra:

B Quinæ sulphat., gr. xv.
Acid. sulphur., dil. ʒj.
Glycerinæ, f ʒ vj.
Aque, f ʒ ij.

After three days a great improvement took place in all his cases. The expense of the medicine is covered by the rapidity of the cure. These results therefore justify a more extensive trial of this remedy.