constipated. Ordered six grains of calomel and two of opium, in a powder; a strong purgative mixture (a dose to be given every two hours), and soap liniment, with laudanum, to be rubbed over the abdomen. In the evening the powder was repeated.

On the 13th, the symptoms were unrelieved; the bowels had been slightly evacuated. Two grains of calomel, and one of opium, were directed every two hours, and the purgatives continued. On the 14th, friction, with mercurial ointment, was had recourse to—the calomel and opium, at the same time, were continued; and, on the 15th, the man was decidedly better. The symptoms, on the 16th, were much aggravated—the whole body seemed to be in one universal spasm. On the 17th, the patient was much relieved. The powders and mercurial inunction were steadily continued—the bowels had been freely evacuated during the preceding night. From this time the tetanic symptoms gradually subsided. On the 20th, profuse pyralism was excited, and the calomel and opium were in consequence discontinued. On the following day, the mercurial ointment was omitted; and, on the 22nd, the patient was able to open his mouth as well as usual, only complaining of slight stiffness about the jaw.

The disease, in this case, Mr. Sang observes, appeared to be at its crisis on the sixth day; from which time there was a progressive amendment. We congratulate him on the successful issue of a case, in which, looking to the experience of the past, there was but too much reason to expect little could be done.

CASE OF DELIRIUM TREMENS.

*Treated By MATTHEW JACKSON, Esq.,
Surgeon, Masham, Yorkshire.*

M. H., ætat. 53, a spare man, of intemperate habits, was first visited on the 26th of May, at which time he was, and had been for some days past, labouring under mental alienation: the illusions were of a varied nature. A saline draught, containing 6 drops of laudanum, was directed to be taken every hour, and a cathartic was given in the evening. Throughout the two following days, there was a decided amendment; the æperient acted freely, and the patient was directed to take weak brandy and water, as a common beverage. A relapse took place on the afternoon of the 29th, when the pulse was very rapid and incompressible, with great throbbing of the temporal arteries, and pain in the head. Fourteen ounces of blood were taken from the arm, and 50 drops of laudanum given; no impression was produced on the disease by these means; on the contrary, the patient was worse. Small doses of laudanum, as at first, with the liq.

ammon. acet. were now given, with marked benefit. On the 30th, the bowels being much constipated, one drop of croton oil was prescribed; this acted freely, and the patient was in every respect better. In the evening of the 31st, a draught was given containing a *quarter of a grain of acetate of morphine*, and this, after a lapse of a few hours, was repeated. The effect produced was several hours' sound sleep, and the patient awoke much better: he continued to improve until the 3rd, when there was some return of mental aberration, and the morphine was again administered with success. From this time, nothing important transpired.

LARGE POLYPUS UTERI SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY LIGATURES.

*By C. SMITH, Esq., Surgeon, Highworth,
Wilts.*

IN June, 1823, I was requested to attend Mrs. K—, ætat 40, whom I found in a very exhausted state, complaining of pain in her loins and abdomen, shooting down the thighs, with great bearing down, and a constant discharge of bloody sanies. On making the slightest exertion, she frequently lost a pint of blood, or more; her bowels were generally constipated; she had frequent desire to make water, which was scanty and tinged; she had been ill for three years, and confined to her bed about eighteen months. She was the mother of one child, now six years old, and there was nothing remarkable occurred in her labour. The pulse was exceedingly weak and quick; the skin clammy; tongue white; the woman was indeed literally blanched by the successive discharges of blood.

The finger could only be introduced a little way, as the vagina was found to be distended to the full size of the pelvis, with a firm fleshy substance, which bled profusely. I found it impossible to reach the root of this substance, or to ascertain what kind of origin it had; but as the patient was so far reduced, that death must soon have taken place, I resolved to extract it, if possible; and with the double canulas, I succeeded in applying a well-twisted cord around its root; but to effect this, I was obliged to place the patient on her hands and knees, a position I recommend in cases of large polypi. After uniting the canulas, and pulling the cord, the hæmorrhage was immediately suppressed, and the patient complaining of but little pain, convinced me that I had not included any improper part. I tightened the ligature every second day, and on the sixth day it became detached; and how to extract the substance became the next consideration. I first secured it by midwifery forceps, but

after considerable exertion, they slipped, and occasioned much suffering. I next had recourse to the sharp hook, with which I eventually succeeded in the delivery. The polypus thus extracted, was a firm fleshy substance, weighing nearly *two pounds*, very much resembling a calf's heart; the surface divided by the ligature measured two inches in either direction, showing that it had an extensive attachment. On examining the womb, I found it wide open, and flattened from the weight of the polypus which grew, from its very bottom. The patient gradually recovered her strength, and continues regular, and enjoys good health to this day. The substance extracted is in my possession.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

PHLEGMONOUS ERYSIPELAS OF THE FORE-ARM AND ARM, SUPERVENING ON INJURY, TREATED BY INCISION.

EDW. BITTENDIKE, *ætat.* 48, a large muscular man, and a free liver, was admitted into Mr. Lawrence's ward, July 16th, having received a simple fracture of the left radius, and a lacerated wound of the integument covering the upper part of the ulna. Splints and a bandage were applied, and the latter kept wet with cold water.

18. The forearm has been very painful during the night, and has prevented his sleeping; the splints were taken off. The back part and upper third of the forearm were considerably swollen, tense, and tender; the skin was of a bright red colour, more particularly around the wound, which discharged some thin pus; he had heat of skin, white tongue, and headach; pulse frequent and full. Mr. Lloyd (who attended for Mr. Lawrence) ordered venesection to eighteen ounces, but the dresser, finding some difficulty in bleeding him, had him cupped from the back of the neck, and applied thirty leeches to the inflamed part. A dose of calomel and jalap was given, and afterwards saline medicines, with antimony.

19. The pain of the arm was relieved by the leeches, and he had passed a better night; the inflammation and swelling, however, were increased, and had extended to the upper arm; the other symptoms continued, with the exception of pain in the head. Twenty-four leeches, and afterwards a bread poultice. In the evening he had flushed countenance, violent headach, with a very frequent and full pulse; he was bled to twelve ounces, and the head kept cold with wet cloths; the blood was cupped and buffed.

20. He has passed a very restless night; the arm has been acutely painful. The treatment had relieved the constitutional symptoms, but had not influenced the local disorder. The inflammation had increased, and now occupied the upper half of the forearm, extending along the back part of the arm to near the axilla. The limb was swollen to twice its natural size, tense and tender, and there was an indistinct feel of fluctuation above the olecranon. Mr. Weekes, the house-surgeon, made a longitudinal incision through the skin and cellular membrane, along the back of the limb, extending from the wound to above the olecranon, and about six or seven inches in length. A small quantity of pus flowed from the lower part of the wound; the cellular membrane was much thickened, and of brawny consistence and colour; the wound bled freely, and it was encouraged by hot fomentations, after which a bread poultice was applied.

22. The swelling and tension of the forearm and arm were considerably diminished; the skin had lost its bright red colour, and had now assumed a wrinkled appearance; the wound discharged healthy pus; the pain had entirely left him, and he slept well; the pulse was quiet, and the feverish symptoms subsided.

25. The limb was of nearly its natural size and colour, and he was in all respects much better. There was copious discharge of matter from the wound, and portions of the cellular membrane, in a sloughy state, had come away, and a granulating healthy surface has succeeded.

30. The wound was healing rapidly, and his health was considerably improved. The poultice was discontinued, and the arm dressed and rolled. In a few days afterwards he was discharged, to attend as an out-patient.

PHLEGMONOUS ERYSIPELAS OF THE LEG,

Consequent on an Injury; treated by Venesection and repeated application of Leeches, and terminating fatally.

John Hayling, *ætat.* 32, a robust and rather corpulent man, a brewer's servant, and a hard drinker, was admitted into Mr. Earle's Ward, September 7, and placed under the care of Mr. Skey, who attended for Mr. Earle.

About three hours before his admission he received a severe blow, from a horse kicking him on the outside of the right knee; it was followed by acute pain, swelling, and redness of the upper part of the leg. Previous to his admission he had applied a few leeches. The inflammation rapidly increased, his pulse became full and frequent, and feverish symptoms came