ed, and its tissue almost broken down. Outer anterior portion of left optic thalamus softened and grumous.

Microscopic examination of sections of the tumors showed them to be made up of small cells, with very little connective tissue.

There was not in this case, as there was in the other above mentioned, any pressure from a tumor within or behind the orbit which could have directly caused the protrusion of the eyeball.

SEVERE CASE OF TETANUS CURED BY EXSECTION OF A NERVE.

By GEORGE E. FOSTER, M.D., Springfield, Mass.

M. L., aged 24; married; by birth an American, and by occupation a seamstress; bought a pair of shoes July 20th, 1869, and put them on; while walking, she felt a sharp substance pricking the skin of the anterior and interior aspect of the right heel. She continued to walk, but with pain, until she stepped from the curbstone to cross the street, when accidentally her whole weight was thrown on to the heel and something was driven into it which caused exquisite pain. She called a carriage which was passing, and rode to her residence. Upon removing the shoe, a shoe-nail was found driven into the heel, the end protruding. A shoemaker who lived near was called; he removed it with pincers, and upon examination found it to be whole and one inch and a quarter in length. The pain subsided and the wound healed, leaving no trace of the injury. No more was thought of it until Aug. 3d, at 12 o'clock, when she awoke in the night with chills, stiffness of the limbs and slight twitchings of the muscles of the arms. Chafing and hot drinks were resorted to by the family, but without changing the symptoms. At 3, A.M., the family physician was called; at that time, she had spasms of all the limbs, and well-marked trismus, mind clear, pulse full. He tried all the remedies that could be thought of, but she became worse very fast, and at 8, A.M. another physician was called, who pronounced the case hopeless. The Doctor in charge not willing to give up, they sent for me, but being out of town I did not see her until 12, M. She was then very weak, spasms constant, trismus well-marked, pulse 97 and very feeble, mind perfectly clear. All the known remedies were again tried, but with no better result. She could give no cause for the attack. The physician in attendance, while conversing,

accidentally spoke of the accident three weeks before, and the family exhibited the nail, which was whole, but upon examination a slight spot of rust was found near the point. A subcutaneous injection of a solution of the sulphate of atropia was made over the posterior tibial nerve, but without relief. At 4.30, P. M., she being under the influence of ether, I cut down upon and with care removed about two lines of the internal plantar nerve; hot cataplasms of flaxseed, yeast and laudanum, were ordered, to be applied once every hour and a half. Pulse one hour after the operation was 45 and fluttering, pupil of right eye fully dilated and of the left contracted, mind wandering. Passed a bad night (no spasm or trismus after the operation); wine whey was given both by the mouth and rectum every hour during the night.

Aug. 4th, 8, A.M.—Mind again clear, pulse 94 but weak, has gained strength, wound suppurating.

5th.—Pulse 86 and good. Beef tea and wine whey still continued, with toast; wound suppurating freely.

6th.—Every symptom good—still quite weak.

10th.—Ordered the wound to be kept open five days.

Jan. 12th, 1870.—She is as well as ever; no spasm of any kind since the operation.

COLD-WATER TREATMENT OF TYPHOID FEVER IN MUNICH.

Translated from the Allg. Med. Central Ztg., by D. F. LINCOLN, M.D.

In the course of the preceding year the treatment of typhus by cold water, after the method of Brand, has found its way into nearly all the large hospitals of Germany; and its eminent success has received such unanimous confirmation, that we may very properly direct especial attention to those cases which have resulted fatally in spite of the treatment.

In the late Prof. von Pfeufer's department of the General Hospital in Munich, 126 typhoid patients underwent the cold-water treatment from the time of its introduction (Oct. 1, 1868) to June 1, 1869. Of these, there died ten; or 7.9 per cent; while the previous mortality in the same department is reckoned at 12-15 per cent. And in an epidemic which broke out in the first part of June, and which is at present on the decline, only two have died out of more than one hundred patients treated in the department.