day, when it came away along with the tumour, a fibrous polypus. From the time of the operation, there was no more loss of blood. Injections with tepid water were used three or four times a day, to cleanse the vagina of the slight purulent discharge which set in on the second day after the application of the ligature.

A few days after the fall of the polypus, I examined the os uteri with the speculum, and found an ulceration existing where the polypus had adhered to it; injections and rest were prescribed, in the hope that it would heal spontaneously. Finding, ten days afterwards, that the ulceration had, on the contrary, increased in extent, I cauterized it with the nitrate of silver, and ordered astringent injections to be used. The cauterization was repeated several times, and in about a month the cicatrization was complete.

The general treatment pursued subsequently to the operation consisted in the occasional administration of compound rhubarb and blue pill, or saline purgatives, and the daily use of a preparation of iron. When the menstrua reappeared, the flow of blood was perfectly normal, and in the course of a couple of months all the symptoms of anæmia and disordered digestion had disappeared; indeed, the patient stated that she was as well as ever she had been in her life.

CASE 2.—On the 1st of May, 1845, Mrs. D—, aged fifty, came to town, from Somersetshire, to place herself under my care, by the advice of a medical friend. During eight years she had suffered from uterine hæmorrhage, the intensity of which had gradually increased. She had had several children, the last at the age of forty-two. The two following years she miscarried at three months. After the last miscarriage she was seized with flooding, which returned at each menstrual period to such an extent as greatly to debilitate her; sometimes even producing syncope. At forty-five she ceased to menstruate, or at least to lose blood at periodical periods. Since then, the hæmorrhage has been nearly continual. She has seldom passed a day without losing more or less, but the hæmorrhage has not been carried to such an extent, at any given time, as to produce syncope. She has experienced at the same time all the symptoms of anæmia. The skin is sallow, the body emaciated. She suffers from palpitations, headach, want of sleep, and extreme debility. A bellows-murmur is heard over the heart and along the arteries. The digestive functions do not appear much disordered. The appetite is very good, and she takes, she says, a great quantity of meat, wine, and porter, in order to keep up her strength. She complains of lumbar and hypogastric pains, and of a bearing-down sensation when walking. On examination per vaginam, a pedunculated tumour, as large as a goose's egg, was found situated in the vagina, issuing from the orifice of the os uteri. The examination occasioned a copious flow of blood. Ligature of the tumour was proposed, and gladly accepted, as she had been told that no operation was possible.

On the 3rd, the bowels having been previously well relieved, I passed a whipcord ligature round the neck of the tumour with the greatest ease. The hæmorrhage during the process was, however, considerable. The blood evidently exuded from the entire surface of the tumour, which I was able to expose by merely separating the labia, and which was of a florid-red colour.

11th.—The tumour escaped from the vagina whilst she was making water. The canula and ligature remained, constricting the neck. On pulling, I brought down the uterus, but did not bring away the ligature and canula. I was therefore obliged to untie the whipcord, and pull it through one of the branches of the latter. For the first three days, the ligature had been tightened only in the morning, subsequently it was tightened morning and evening. Very little pain was experienced on these occasions, and that went off in less than half an hour. A purulent discharge set in on the second day, and continued to manifest itself, but not very abundantly. Injections with tepid water were used twice a day. She became very much excited on the evening the tumour came away. I therefore gave her a composing draught, with Battley's solution of opium, twenty minims.

12th.—Slept well; much refreshed. The bowels having only been opened once during the last eight days, a slight aperient was administered. The discharge from the vagina continued, without being abundant. Several small lumps, similar to the tumour, came away in the first few days which followed the fall of the polypus. They were, no doubt, constituted by the part constricted by the ligature.

17th.—Examined the os uteri with the speculum, and found a large ulcerated surface on the anterior and posterior lips. The anterior was much more voluminous than the inferior, and was the principal seat of the ulceration. There was no trace whatever of the tumour, or of its pedicle. Cauterized the ulceration with the nitrate of silver. Ordered injection with sulphate

of zinc, and also sesquioxide of iron, half a drachm a day, in two doses, and a nourishing diet.

On the 22nd she was cauterized again. The ulcerated surface had diminished; the granulations were small and healthy; the general health very much improved.

On the 25th, she was absolutely obliged to leave town for family reasons. I ordered her to use the sulphate of zinc injections carefully for six weeks, and to take half a drachm of sesquioxide of iron, in two doses, every day, for two months. The sallowness of complexion was already much modified, and she felt stronger than she had done for some time.

I have since heard from her, and learnt that the general health has very much improved. She, however, still feels pain in the back, and it is not impossible that the ulceration may not have cicatrized. Nevertheless, as the ulcerated surface was considerably modified for the better when she left town, and as she continued the injections, it may have healed. Her age, and the fact of menstruation having ceased, were in her favour. Inflammatory affections of the cervix uteri, when they do not become cancerous, are generally favourably modified, and no doubt often cured, by the atrophy of the uterine system which follows the cessation of menstruation.

Cambridge-square, Hyde Park, July, 1845.

CLINICAL CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PRIVATE PRACTICE.

CASE OF SPONTANEOUS GANGRENE OF THE FOOT, WITH OPERATION AND RECOVERY.

By GEORGE BOTTOMLEY, Esq., Surgeon to the Croydon Infirmary.

MARY M—, aged thirty-nine, was confined on the 8th of February. Her general health during pregnancy was good till within two months of her confinement, when she became subject to cough and great debility, probably arising from cold and want of proper nutriment, it not being in her power to procure animal food more than once a week, and then only a small quantity of bacon. Her labour was expeditious, the child diminutive, lochia small in quantity, and after-pains exceedingly slight. The child was born with spina bifida, and died within twenty days of its birth. The woman continued to do well for ten days, when symptoms of pleuritis, accompanied with considerable constitutional disturbance, presented themselves. She was bled, blistered, and leeches, &c., and recovered very speedily.

Two or three days after her recovery from the pleuritic attack, she complained of pain in the heel, taking a course from thence to the great toe, and into the ankle-joint. Externally nothing could be discovered to account for the excruciating pain she suffered; the foot and leg preserved their usual warmth; the integuments had quite a normal appearance; in fact, there seemed, as far as vision would dictate, nothing the matter; nevertheless, under the supposition of its being a neuralgic affection, the veratria ointment was applied in considerable quantities; it produced the usual tingling sensation, but no other effect resulted from its employment. She also took the acetate of morphia internally, to allay the tormenting and agonizing pain to which she was constantly a victim. Fomentations and a variety of applications were had recourse to, but all to no effect. At length a livid spot appeared at the inferior part of one of the toes, the temperature of the foot and leg at the same time gradually falling below the natural standard, accompanied with corresponding diminution of sensibility. The pain continued to increase and sensibility to diminish; the livid spots progressively became larger, until at length all the toes became perfectly black: this appearance gradually extended, involving the foot and ankle. It went through its stages in the usual manner, until at last it made a stand, and formed a line of demarcation between the dead and the living parts, about two inches above the ankle-joint. During the whole of the latter process she was well supported by meat, wine, beer, &c., but her health having suffered so much, it was deemed advisable to defer the amputation for some time, in order to get her constitution into a vigorous state to undergo so severe an operation.

On the 2nd of May her health had so far improved that it was thought expedient to amputate, which was done on the following day. Although the line of demarcation was only just above the ankle-joint, and the integuments above the line retained their normal colour; still, as the calf of the leg was much swollen and rather hard, also a little painful, and, above all, as I presumed the cause to be constitutional, I deemed it advisable to remove the limb above the knee. Upon applying the tourniquet, the pulsation of the femoral artery could with difficulty be felt, which circumstance will be accounted for hereafter. When the first incision was made through the integuments, a considerable quantity

of arterial blood escaped from the enlarged muscular branches, and after separating the limb, the femoral artery and vein were both found to be plugged up with a transparent, semi-cartilaginous, elastic substance. The stump was dressed with very faint expectations of success, but, as I anticipated, in consequence of the deficient arterial supply, it shrunk to such an extent, as after a time completely to denude the bone, to remedy which evil it became necessary to pass a straight-pointed bistoury round the bone, to a considerable depth, to facilitate the removal of a portion of the protruding femur, by retracting the integuments with a fold of linen. The stump was again dressed in the usual manner, and healed by healthy granulations. She perfectly recovered.

June 27th, 1845.

CASE OF PURPURA HÆMORRHAGICA SUCCESSFULLY
TREATED BY LEAD.

By JOHN HOGG, Esq. M.R.C.S.E. & M.D. Edin.

APRIL 21st.—Miss —, aged forty-eight, unmarried, of ordinary conformation and temperament, took cold April 10th, accompanied by relaxed sore throat and slight cough. April 18th, petechiae, small, but numerous, appeared first on the legs, then on the arms, body, and face, but caused no inconvenience. To-day, considerable quantities of blood proceeding from the nose, gums, fauces, and throat; the throat internally is relaxed and swollen, several large ecchymoses covering the soft palate and uvula, evidently distended with blood; the mouth and lips, as well as the whole surface of the body, are now covered with purple spots; the blood flows constantly from the nose and mouth, not less than half a pint having been thus lost within the last twenty-four hours, independent of saliva. Bowels regular; pulse 72, rather feeble. Catamenia have ceased three years. Take disulphate of quinine, a grain and a half; dilute sulphuric acid, half a drachm; infusion of orange peel, ten drachms; make a draught, to be taken every four hours. Take alum, one drachm; water, six ounces; dissolve, and make a gargle, to be used frequently; to keep a recumbent posture, and have generous diet.

22nd.—The tongue covered with raised ecchymoses; hæmorrhage somewhat increased; bowels open. Continue medicine and diet.

23rd.—Hæmorrhage increasing, as also the spots in colour and size; sleepless night, from the constant epistaxis; pulse 84, feeble. Omit the quinine draught. Take carbonate of soda, one scruple; nitrate of potash, five grains; lemon water, ten drachms; to be taken as an effervescing draught every four hours, with tartaric acid, one scruple, in solution. Repeat the gargle; diet to be somewhat reduced. To drink copiously of lemonade, and oranges to be eaten.

24th.—Symptoms all aggravated. Hæmorrhage from the nose, mouth, and throat, excessive; ecchymoses in the mouth, on the gums, and especially on the soft palate, very large, one as large as a shilling; the blood congeals about the gums, teeth, and fauces, and also flows perpetually; the spots increased over the whole body, especially on the face; much apprehension of suffocation. The strength is quite prostrated; appetite entirely gone, and great difficulty in swallowing even fluids; pulse 112, very weak; bowels opened by an aperient taken last night, evacuations consisting chiefly of blood; urine remains clear, but is dark coloured; breath very offensive. Continue gargle; omit the effervescing draught. Take acetate of lead, three grains; acetate of morphia, half a grain; vinegar, one drachm; distilled water, ten drachms; make a draught, to be taken at bedtime. Repeat the draught, without morphia, every four hours. Let her take three drachms of castor oil in the morning. To take as much beef-tea as possible, and to continue the oranges and lemonade.

25th, ten A.M.—Hæmorrhage unabated; face much swollen, and livid; body covered with large blotches, apparently from deep-seated ecchymoses; tunica conjunctiva of right eye occupied by ecchymosis; strength still further reduced; pulse 120, small and weak. The oil could not be swallowed, but in lieu of it, calomel, two grains; compound tragacanth powder, eight grains; was taken in jelly, at six A.M. No action from this. The oil was now taken with great difficulty. Continue the acetate of lead draught.—Eight P.M. Frequent disposition to vomit, when blood and mucus were thrown off, the patient being greatly exhausted by the effort; pulse 120, very weak; bowels opened four times by the oil, evacuations more than half blood; urine still clear, but high coloured. Has taken three cups of beef-tea to-day, and as much lemonade. Take spirit of turpentine, twenty drops; gum mixture and juniper-water, of each half an ounce. Make a draught, to be taken immediately.—Ten P.M. The turpentine produced violent vomiting, with great loss of blood in all directions. Repeat the lead draught and the morphia at bedtime.

26th, ten A.M.—Some sleep, from the night draught, and feels

refreshed; hæmorrhage somewhat abated; pulse under 100; appearance improved, and spirits better; mouth and fauces still loaded with coagula, one ecchymosis, as large as a half-crown, occupies the whole of the soft palate and uvula; bowels acted once, sparingly. Continue the draught, with four grains of acetate of lead in each; to push the beef-tea and lemonade as far as possible; to have lemon ice *ad libitum*.—Eight P.M. Symptoms much the same; slight catamenial appearance; has lost, since commencement of attack, nearly five pints of blood. Continue the lead draught.

27th, ten A.M.—But little sleep last night, much exhausted to-day; hæmorrhage nearly ceased; pulse 112, feeble; bowels not open, though the oil was taken early this morning. Repeat the castor oil and omit the lead draught. To take only beef-tea and lemonade.—Seven P.M. Bowels not moved; pulse 120, very feeble; has taken four cups of beef-tea to-day; hæmorrhage continues, but very slight; spots fading; some fullness over region of the liver, and a little pain under right shoulder. Take simple infusion of roses, ten drachms; tartaric acid and sugar, of each a scruple; make a draught, to be taken every three or four hours. Repeat the castor oil every six hours, until the bowels are moved. Take at night ten grains of mercury, with chalk, in powder.

28th, ten A.M.—Slept at intervals; bowels opened freely; evacuations jet-black, chiefly blood; hæmorrhage ceased, except slightly, from the nose, and in expectoration; feels somewhat refreshed, but still much exhausted; pulse 112, small and weak. Takes beef-tea, toast-water, lemonade, and ice, at discretion. Continue the draught and diet.—Seven P.M. Symptoms much the same, but some restlessness; pulse 120, rather fuller; an hour's sleep this afternoon. Continue the acid draught, and mercury with chalk powder, at bedtime, and also the anodyne draught, if necessary; omit beef-tea.

29th, eleven A.M.—Bad night; anodyne draught taken; much thirst and restlessness to-day; pulse 96, rather full; bowels not opened; tongue clearer; some large clots of blood expectorated; skin hot. Continue the acid draught. To have mutton-broth and sago.

30th, eleven A.M.—Much drowsy sleep last night; complains of headach and tinnitus aurium; some intolerance of light, but pupil contracts well; skin becoming clear; pulse 112, rather full; bowels opened twice from the oil; evacuations more natural, but still very dark. Take an effervescing draught every two or three hours; omit the broth. To take lemonade, arrow-root, and iced water, *ad libitum*.

May 1st, eleven A.M.—Epistaxis returned at three A.M., and continued till eleven, A.M., by which nearly a pint of blood was lost; bowels opened this morning; evacuations contained very little blood; pulse 104, weak; great exhaustion; torpor relieved, but tinnitus aurium very distressing; much tingling and pricking sensation in hands and feet; frequent cough, from irritation about the fauces; some nausea and occasional vomiting. Take of diluted sulphuric acid, half a drachm; sugar, half a drachm; lemon-water, ten drachms; mix, for a draught, to be taken every two or three hours. To have a cup of beef-tea. Great depression of spirits, and apprehension of sudden dissolution.—Seven, P.M. Much distressed by spasmodic cough, which is nearly incessant; epistaxis continues, though both nostrils plugged with coagulum; breathing laborious; frequent vomiting; much disturbance of sensorium; tinnitus aurium very distressing; pulse 112, rather full. Bleeding from the arm to three ounces. Continue the acid draught; spirit lotion to be applied to the temples; strong mustard poultices to the soles of the feet.

2nd, ten A.M.—Some refreshing sleep last night; pulse 104, softer; bowels not opened; urine high-coloured and scanty; tongue clean; blood drawn formed one glue-like mass, translucent, and very firm, being washed repeatedly in water without separating; crassamentum appeared deficient of colouring matter; no deficiency of albumen; no cupping. Take of ammoniated citrate of iron, three grains; disulphate of quinine, a quarter of a grain; water, one ounce: make a draught, to be taken every four hours. Continue lemonade and beef-tea.—Nine P.M. Has had some refreshing sleep; some moisture of skin for first time; feels better; pulse 104, soft; cough rather troublesome; swallows better; head less disturbed. Continue the iron draught, and castor-oil at bedtime.

3rd, eleven A.M.—Some refreshing sleep last night; tinnitus aurium continues; pulse 104, weak, but soft; tongue clean; bowels open; some blood in evacuations. Continue the iron draught. To have lemonade; broth, with vegetables boiled in it, and a few heads of asparagus.—Nine P.M. Took six or eight heads of asparagus, a cup of mutton broth, and six strawberries, this afternoon. At eight P.M. epistaxis returned slightly, with tinnitus aurium; pulse 100, soft, and fuller. Take compound infusion of roses one ounce and a half; Epsom salts, one drachm; diluted sulphuric acid, twenty-five minims; make a