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

draught, to be taken early to-morrow morning. Continue the iron draught in the morning. Rose draught, spirit lotion to temples, and sinapisms, to be repeated in the night if any return of epistaxis or giddiness.

4th, one A.M.—Profuse hæmoptysis, with perpetual and distressing cough; the blood expectorated apparently arterial, but thin and watery; several coagula expectorated, one weighing more than an ounce; difficult respiration, and great prostration of strength; some headach, and much tinnitus aurium; feels momentary apprehension of dissolution; pulse 120, full and soft. Bleeding from the arm to three ounces immediately, and sinapisms to be applied to the feet, chest, and throat. Let her have the rose and Epsom salts draught, as prescribed before.—Five A.M. Hæmoptysis and cough ceased on the venesection and sinapisms being employed; unable to swallow her medicine, unable to articulate, but expresses herself as if quite exhausted, and anxious to be released from her sufferings.—Eleven A.M. Has had some disturbed sleep; no return of hæmoptysis; recovered faculty of speech; abandoning all hope of living, and anxious only respecting her spiritual affairs, gave various directions as to her funeral. The blood drawn one mass of glue-like fibrin; pulse 100, weak and small. Continue the rose draught and broth.—Nine P.M. Breathing and articulation much improved; but cough still troublesome; tinnitus aurium very distressing; pulse 90, soft; urine high coloured; skin hot, but nearly free from spots. Continue the rose draught; apply a weak sinapism to the chest. Take three drachms of castor oil in the morning.

May 5th, ten A.M.—Passed a tolerable night; cough much relieved by the mustard poultice; pulse 94, soft; bowels not open; urine high coloured; skin hot and dry. Repeat the castor oil. Take compound infusion of roses, one ounce and a half; diluted sulphuric acid, twenty minims. Make a draught, to be taken every four hours. To have broth and lemonade at discretion. Nine P.M.—Bowels freely moved; evacuations very dark. Took to-day some broth, asparagus, and grapes; feels better; pulse 94, soft; no palpitation or irregular action of heart. Repeat the acid draught, and sinapisms to the chest.

6th, eleven A.M.—Passed a tolerable night; much relief, as to the cough, from the mustard poultice; some fulness over the region of the liver, and tenderness on pressure; pulse 90, soft; tinnitus aurium rather less. Continue the acid draught. Take calomel and sugar, of each one grain. Mix, for a powder; one to be taken every morning and evening. To have broth at discretion.

7th, eleven A.M.—Has passed a sleepless night, but without much cough; feels tolerably well, notwithstanding the bad night; tinnitus aurium and pains less; some perspiration on hands; bowels not open; pulse 90. Repeat the oil immediately. Continue the other medicines. To have calf's-foot jelly. Seven P.M.—Bowels freely moved; much dark-coloured bile voided; feels very weak; has had no sleep for thirty-six hours; pulse 100, full, and irritable; cough nearly gone; pains in body and limbs again troublesome; skin hot; urine natural. Continue all the medicines and diet.

8th, eleven A.M.—Slept well, and feels better in every respect; evacuations loaded with dark-coloured bile; pulse 86, natural; countenance natural; tongue clean; tinnitus aurium nearly gone. Continue the medicines and diet.

9th.—Passed a tolerable night; pulse 86; some cough. Omit the powder, repeat the draught, and continue diet.

10th, eleven A.M.—Slept well; cough still troublesome, (was always subject to cough of spasmodic character;) bowels open, natural; pulse 82, soft. Continue the draught and diet. Seven P.M.—Continues to improve; cough assumes an asthmatic form; pulse 88. Continue the draught and castor oil in the morning. Apply a compound pitch plaster to the chest.

11th.—Slept well; cough less; some slight epistaxis on blowing the nose. Continue the medicine and diet.

12th and 13th.—Gradually improving, but debility very great; still unable to swallow solids.

14th.—Removed from bed to sofa for first time; nervous contraction at throat. Take disulphate of quinine, half a grain; compound infusion of roses, ten drachms; diluted sulphuric acid, twenty minims. Mix, for a draught, to be taken three times a day.

25th.—Left her room, walking steadily. Convalescent.

Remarks.—The mystery which overhangs this disease was not materially lessened by the observations made in this case. Although it is supposed to originate in passive hæmorrhage, in debility of the venous system, or capillaries, the blood itself appears greatly deteriorated, and this may possibly be the first origin of the mischief. From the commencement of the attack not less than a gallon of blood was lost, and yet the abstraction of blood from the arm was called for by an overloaded state of vessels at the time it was employed. Whether venesection gave

relief in this manner, or by the removal of a noxious vitiated fluid from the system, it is difficult to say, but that relief was afforded by the operation is certain.

From closely watching the phenomena of the disease, it further appears that a congested state of the liver is concerned in it, and on this ground the exhibition of alteratives, as recommended by Willan and Bateman, was attended with decided advantage. The general treatment was directed, in reference to the symptoms, in the absence of correct data as to the cause of the disease. I am not aware of lead having been employed before, but from its effects in this case I should say it deserved to be ranked amongst the most valuable of remedies; about two scruples of it were taken without any symptom of colic, or other inconvenience supervening, if we except the tinnitus aurium, and the partial and temporary loss of the powers of articulation, which were probably attributable to its influence.

Dr. Watson saw the patient twice, and it was at his suggestion that the first bleeding was had recourse to.

On the whole, it appears a disease of debility, aggravated by derangement of the liver, and requires the ordinary counteracting remedies for its cure.

Gower-street, Bedford-square, July, 1845.

DEATH FROM THE PRESENCE OF A FOREIGN BODY IN THE BRONCHUS.

By JAMES SHEPPARD, M.D., M.R.C.S.L., Stonehouse, Devon.

ON Tuesday, Feb. 18th, at ten A.M., I saw Mr. J. L., aged seventy-three, a gentleman much respected, to whom I had been summoned, in consequence of his alarm at having swallowed a piece of ginger some hours previous to my visit, which he considered had "stuck" in his throat, on its passage. It appeared that Mr. L. had retired to his bed on the previous night at his ordinary time, in his usual health. According to a custom of many years, he had gone to sleep with a piece of ginger in his mouth. About two o'clock in the morning, he was awoke by a violent cough, of a suffocating and spasmodic character; he felt as though the ginger had "stuck" in his throat, and he could neither get it up nor down. His cough continued, without intermission, for about two hours, when he felt the ginger move and pass into the "chest." Since then, he had slept at intervals, and though a good deal exhausted, he appeared, at the time of my visit, to be pretty comfortable, notwithstanding an occasional cough. His countenance was tranquil, his pulse calm, his respiration natural. He expressed himself to be tolerable, with the exception of a tightness across his chest; this we both referred to the concussion of the cough. He complained of no local pain in the chest, as might have been expected if such a stimulating substance as ginger had escaped into the lungs. But the question was urgent, where was the ginger? Was it in the bronchi or in the stomach? There was no symptom to warrant the conclusion that the ginger was in the lungs. That it had irritated the epiglottis, or the lining membrane of the larynx, in the morning, was certain, but as to its position in the body I felt myself unable to determine. For years he had been the occasional subject of asthma, and had also an habitual cough. I ordered him to take a little castor-oil, and determined to wait for the result.—About three P.M., they sent for a little cough medicine, saying Mr. L.'s cough was rather troublesome. I accordingly sent him a little pectoral mixture, and a Dover's powder, to take at night.—Eleven P.M. Was called out of bed to see him. He was very restless, and exceedingly anxious; his countenance also betraying great anxiety. His skin was hot, his tongue dry, his respiration hurried, and he still complained of pain across his chest. His cough had gradually become more troublesome; he was altogether very ill.

Percussion.—Both sides sounded equally well.

Auscultation.—But little vesicular respiration audible on either side, less on the left than on the right. On the left side, bronchial respiration and crepitation was audible in several abnormal situations. On the right side, there was large mucous crepitation heard all over the posterior portion of the chest. More fremitus felt on the right than on the left side, and the left side was also immovable to a considerable degree in respiration.

He had expectorated a good deal of mucus during the day, which presented no unusual appearance. His voice was manifestly altered, but it was not the alteration of laryngitis, but of debility; perhaps it may better be described as a failure of the voice rather than as an alteration. I ordered him to omit the mixture, and to take a saline aperient with ipecacuanha; the oil had operated twice, but no ginger had been seen. I ordered also a mustard poultice.

If the ginger was in the chest, where was its seat? or was it a case of uncomplicated bronchitis? These questions were of a most important character, but could not be solved in the present state of the case. I believed the ginger was in the bronchi, but