

in the first case, viz., there were blood stains in the ventricles of the brain, and the muscular tissue was not so much changed in tint.

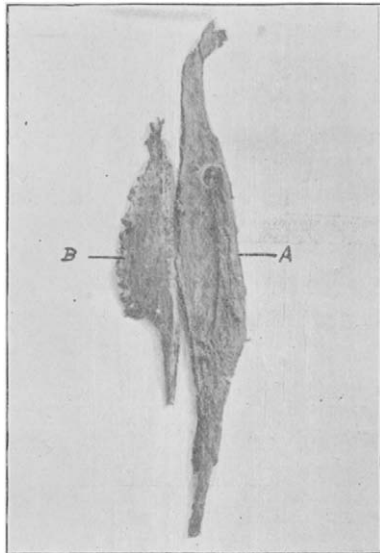
The animals killed instantaneously had no bleeding from the nostrils, while the one that was some minutes dying, and those that did not have sufficient current passed through them to cause death, bled from both nostrils. The latter animals seemed to speedily recover, and now show no ill effects from the electricity, save that one of them, an aged mare, was burnt severely, and there seems an undue delay in starting granulations. She has five burns on the off shoulder, each about 5 inches long; one on the off shoulder about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and half-an-inch deep, one over the ribs about 8 inches long and 1 inch deep, and several minor ones on the off side of the chest.

COMPOUND FRACTURE OF THE SCAPULA: SUCCESSFUL REMOVAL OF THE DETACHED SPINE.

By the Same.

THIS was an interesting case, but I must describe it from memory (it only occurred last March) as I have lost my notes taken at the time.

Subject.—Chestnut cob, fifteen hands. It was being driven in a phaeton, and while turning it was run into by a horse and cart from



A. Detached spine of scapula.
B. Part of supraspinous fossa.

behind, the shaft penetrating the muscles of the shoulder and fracturing the scapula, completely detaching the latter, and leaving a gap in

the bone extending from about 2 inches above the cavity up to the cartilage of prolongation.

As the animal showed no lameness I decided to operate, and I did so the same day (5th March), enlarging the external opening for a distance of about 10 inches. The spine was pulled in a posterior direction, and held down so firmly by its muscular attachments that to elevate it, so that I might get to work with a knife, I had to place a piece of shoeing iron under it, and get a blacksmith to bear on that with some considerable pressure.

I commenced at the lower end, gradually releasing the spine from the muscles; and when the highest point was reached I had to cut about 1 inch out of the cartilage of prolongation to free it. When dissected out, it measured $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches long by about 3 inches wide. The piece of bone alongside of it in the illustration is a portion of the supraspinous surface, and it was about 4 inches by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; this also had to be cut away, but that was done with very little difficulty.

The gap left was greater than I anticipated, but I plugged it up with cyanide gauze, sprinkled with powdered boric acid and chinisol (1-8), inserting about three sutures to keep it in place. This was left for forty-eight hours. When removed there were no signs of suppuration, so I repeated the dressings and left them for the same length of time. Afterwards I used small plugs of gauze saturated with hydrag. perchlor. (1-1000), alternated with ac. carbol. (1-20).

In about a fortnight or three weeks I discontinued the gauze, swabbing out daily with one of the before-mentioned antiseptics, and dusting with boric acid and chinisol.

Granulation went on at a great rate, and on 15th April the animal was discharged, sound in action, but not ready to go to work owing to a small wound at the seat of puncture by the shaft. After several applications of liq. epispasticus this healed, and the animal went to work in June, a breast collar being used so that the parts might recover completely. This he wore for about six weeks, after which did his work in an ordinary collar, and he has continued at work since. The only disfigurement is a gap in the position formerly occupied by the spine.