no doubt have been readily worked upon, as he is very much wanting in moral courage, as shown by his not submitting to those energetic remedial agents recommended when the affection was in its early stage.

September 8th, 1844. I witnessed the progress of this case. The upper and lower arms have regained their lost power; the wrist and hand are puckered and withered; there is partial motion of the thumb and fore-fingers; very little of the ring and little finger.

I have observed a similar result in two cases before this period, from the same kind of dislocation, but not having had an opportunity of watching their progress, I forbear giving a report of them.

WOUND OF THE AXILLARY ARTERY AND AXILLARY PLEXUS OF NERVES, &c.

Mary Walker, aged 10, Coveney, Cambridgeshire, October 2nd, 1843, was employed at a thrashing machine; her clothes became entangled with the spindle, and she was drawn round several times. The left humerus and clavicle had both received comminuted fractures; there was a large deep wound extending across the axilla to the acromion process, dividing much muscular substance, nervous structure, and apparently the axillary artery, as no pulsation could be felt in the course of the vessels down the arm, and there was also a transverse wound of the integuments and cellular tissue, about the middle of the arm. The jagged and contused portions of muscular substance were removed; the wounds retained in apposition by sutures, and adhesive plaster; the fractures of the upper arm by splints, and a bandage, occasionally wetted with a lotion of one pint of vinegar to three of water. The fractures of the clavicle were nicely adapted by lying perfectly flat in bed. She did not appear to have suffered further injuries.

7th. Below the site of the lower wound there is a large dark vesicle. Ordered to be covered by cotton wool.

8th. Wounds united by adhesion. There has been very little constitutional disturbance; anorexia is the only symptom.

Sulphate of quinine . . .	6 grains.
Diluted sulphuric acid . .	15 minims.
Water	6 ounces.

Two tablespoonfuls to be taken twice a day.

18th. Sutures, bandages, and splints removed; wounds and fractures going on satisfactorily; a slough is formed where the vesicle was. This was circumscribed by a line of lunar caustic, and covered by cotton wool.

After the expiration of six weeks, bony union was well established, and the primary wounds healed. The slough had separated, and left a healthy healing surface, requiring only common applications, which the parents make use of.

September 8th, 1844. The artery is impervious throughout its course, from the axilla to the wrist. She retains the feeling, and partial mobility of the upper arm, being enabled to raise it as high as the shoulder; there is ankylosis of the elbow joint, and loss of sensation and motion of lower arm and hand; the upper arm is the same size as the other, the lower arm smaller, the hand withered, and drooping. My

object in relating this case has been to show that the parts which were the immediate seat of injury retain the power of sensation and motion; whereas, those more distantly situated, and which did not participate in the accident, are rendered useless.

CASE OF POISONING BY NUX-VOMICA.

By T. H. WARDLEWORTH, Esq., Bury, Lancashire

At two, p.m., June 20th, 1844, I was summoned to visit the daughter of Henry Duckworth, an unmarried person, residing with her parents in Derby-street. On my arrival I was informed that she had swallowed poison between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, being about one hour and a half previous to my visit. I found her upstairs and in bed. She was a very stout young woman, aged 26, and about five months pregnant of her third illegitimate child; her appearance was that of one suffering from tetanic convulsions; her face was livid; the lower extremities extended and widely separated; the muscles of the chest rigid, and very hard to the touch; her breathing short and quick; pulse low and fluttering; pupils dilated; consciousness undisturbed. On attempting to pass the tube of the stomach-pump, it produced, on coming in contact with the teeth, a most violent convulsion, and the tetanic state of the whole muscular system returned from merely tapping any part of the body with the finger. On the cessation of the fit, a piece of wood was introduced between the teeth, thus facilitating the passing of the tube of the stomach-pump into the stomach; when after throwing a quantity of tepid water into that viscus, I was enabled to abstract a large amount of fluid loaded with a grey powder, which was proved to be nux-vomica.

Previous to the use of the pump, the stomach had been freely acted upon by doses of sulphate of zinc, but such was the deadly influence of the poison, that she was seized about a quarter to three o'clock, just two hours and a half from the time of taking the poison, with one of the most awful convulsions it is possible to conceive. Her face was livid; teeth clenched; saliva flowing from the angles of the mouth; the eyelids widely separated; eyes protruded; the pupils fully dilated, so that the whole contour of the face assumed a most horrific aspect. I may add that the arms were violently agitated, the muscles of the chest hard and immovable; breathing suspended; the pulse not to be felt at the wrist; the legs were extended and widely separated, and no effort of mine could either approximate or bend them; there was slight opisthotonos; the fit lasted about two minutes; when the muscular system relaxed, and she was no more.

A *post-mortem* examination of the body was not allowed.

A quantity of the grey powder was collected, and submitted to the action of diluted sulphuric acid, then boiled for a short time, when the liquid assumed a yellowish appearance, which became on the addition of nitric acid, of a deep orange colour. Its taste was slightly acid, and intensely bitter.