

dressing for the wound; a grain of opium to be given two hours after the operation. Pure milk and sugar as diet.

The patient made a good recovery, and was removed from hospital on the 19th of November.

The calculi were of uric acid.

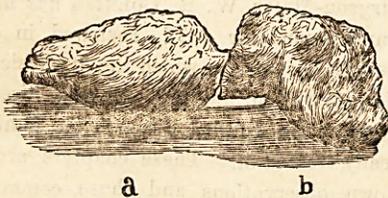
The fistula in front of the urethra closed while he was in hospital, and I ascertained afterwards that the perineal fistula healed and that the boy got perfectly well.

CASE OF URETHRO-VESICAL CALCULUS.

By SURGEON-MAJOR J. B. GAFFNEY,

Civil-Surgeon, Raipur, C. P.

On the 30th September I examined a boy for stone; the sound struck a stone before entering the bladder. I diagnosed a stone either impacted in the urethra, close to the neck of the bladder, or pressing against the urethral opening. On the following morning, accompanied by Dr. Lloyd of the 31st Trichinopoly Light Infantry, I proceeded to operate; we both failed in getting a sound or staff into the bladder owing to the resistance of the stone, which then appeared moveable although yesterday fixed. We decided on performing the ordinary lateral operation; when the knife touched the stone, I continued the cutting till the bladder was opened; I removed the calculus against which the staff had rested, and on searching the bladder with my finger found a second stone, which was readily removed; on examining the stones I found that both fitted together accurately, and it became evident that both had formed a single stone, half within and half without the bladder, and that the narrow connecting neck had been broken in the attempts to introduce the instruments into the bladder. The accompanying sketch will convey a clearer idea of the calculus than any description; I have drawn it the exact size—the portion (*a*) was in the urethra and weighed 79 grains, whilst the other (*b*) which was in the bladder weighed 54 grains.



The boy, a Koonbee, aged 10, was discharged from hospital 14 days after the operation—perfectly cured.

I cannot find any record of a case of stone lying partly in the urethra and partly in the bladder, nor have I heard of a lithotomy operation having been performed without an instrument being introduced to the bladder. After the first examination of the boy I was astonished to see him reduce an unusually large prolapsus *with his left heel*, whilst both hands were engaged dragging the penis forward during an interval of severe pain.

Raipur, 21st January 1879.

CASE OF FRACTURE OF THE SKULL.

By H. M. DAVIS, *Civil-Surgeon, Pubna.*

I was called at 8-10 A. M. yesterday to attend Mr. E. S. M., c. s., who had lately joined his appointment as Joint Magistrate of this district, and had been thrown from his horse in the Pubna Bazar a few minutes before eight. I found him in the Government dispensary, where

he had been carried by order of the Magistrate, who was riding with him at the time. He was insensible, breathing stertorously, the pulse slow but full, and blood was flowing from the left ear and nostrils; the left pupil contracted; the right natural or nearly so, and both insensible to light.

The case appeared hopeless, but the usual remedies were resorted to—leeches to the temple, which drew well; a blister to the back of the neck, mustard poultices to the calves, and an injection of turpentine and castor-oil; calomel on the tongue &c.—but I regret to say without any alleviation of the symptoms, which, on the contrary, increased rapidly in intensity; he vomited the tea &c., he had taken in the morning, there was spasm of the extremities, blood continued to flow from the ear and the saliva began to be mixed with a considerable quantity of that fluid; he was evidently sinking fast, and I sent to inform the Magistrate, who at my request had gone to his house to telegraph for the Civil Surgeon of Goalundo, but before he could again reach the dispensary a large quantity of blood was suddenly ejected from the nostrils and death supervened at 10:30 A. M., two hours and a half from the time of the accident.

Post-mortem 4 P. M., 5½ hours after death.—Blood still flowing from the left ear; cadaveric rigidity set in; slight superficial bruise on left side of head towards the back.

Neck discoloured at sides and behind; considerable tumefaction of scalp at seat of bruise.

Slight bruise outside right calf. On removing the scalp a large quantity of clotted blood was seen beneath the tumour observed externally; no fracture of vault of skull.

Some effusion of blood on the dura mater; great effusion of dark fluid blood on the right hemisphere of the brain which poured out on an incision being made to raise the dura-mater.

Brain substance congested. On removing the brain a fracture of the base of the skull extending from petrous portion of the left temporal bone, through both fossæ of the occipital and about one inch into the parietal bone of the same side.

Mr. M. was in good health up to the time of the accident; I had seen, and conversed with him the evening previous, and his death I consider was, without doubt, purely the result of the injuries sustained by the fall from the horse or rather pony he was riding.

AN ATTACK OF ANGINA PECTORIS

BROUGHT ON BY RICE AND

MILK DIET.

By ASSISTANT-SURGEON RAM KISHEN, *Sonepat.*

On the 22nd of October last I was sent for to see a native gentleman who was said to have been suffering from fever for the previous month. On examination he was found feverish and very weak, but quite free from any organic disease. He said that he had been getting this slight feverishness occasionally at different times. I ordered a couple of aperient pills for him to be taken that night at bed time and 3 iodide of iron and quinine pills in the day. My patient being a buniah by caste, and therefore unable to take soup &c., I advised him to take milk with rice or bread, &c. He said that neither milk nor rice agreed with him since two years, during which time he has been in the Delhi district, while previous to that, when he was at Shahpoor in the Punjab, he could take them freely without the least fear. As I had often heard such complaints about these articles of food, specially milk, which is a very important thing for those of us who cannot take meat in any form, and