

November 14th.—Face quite clear of patches; those on body very small, and rapidly fading.

November 30th.—All but well; all symptoms of the disease have disappeared from his face, ears, neck, arms, and legs, and only a few slightly discoloured spots remain on his chest.

December 12th.—Released from jail; all but well.

November 18th.—Came to dispensary, and stated that his friends were highly delighted to see the improvement in his condition. Was advised to continue the external application of the carbolic acid for some time, and took a supply with him, as he was leaving the place.

VII. Miriam, Jewess, aged 22; has suffered from leprosy for five years. Her husband has made her live by herself for nearly two years. Has had two children, a boy aged 7 years, and a girl aged 20 months. The latter is with her, and she is still nursing it. It is a weak puny child, but shows no signs of leprosy.

September, 5th, 1870.—*Present Condition.*—Feet very much swollen and ulcerated, the edges of the ulcers of a bright red colour. States that small white pimples are continually forming, which after a time become red, and then ulcerate at the summit, and the ulcers show no tendency to heal; similar ulcers on the hands, but not so numerous; skin of nose and chin, and under eyes very much swollen, and covered with a papular eruption; lobes of ears very much thickened and tuberculated.

Treatment.—As in former cases.

September 6th.—To have carbolic acid *m*i, glycerine *m*xv internally, three times a day, and to continue the external application.

September 10th.—Carbolic acid increased to *m*ii, three times a day.

September 23rd.—Left leg swollen and painful. To discontinue application of carbolic acid, and apply fomentations.

October 1st.—Swelling gone. To resume application of carbolic acid and oil, and have *m*iii internally.

October 15th.—Very much improved in all respects; face is almost free from eruption, and ulcers on feet and hand are rapidly healing.

October 22nd.—Carbolic acid increased to *m*iv, three times a day.

November 30th.—General appearance very much improved, but complains of some griping and looseness of bowels. Carbolic acid to be discontinued internally, but continued externally.

December 15th.—Dysenteric symptoms quite gone, considers herself in every way very much improved.

January 1st, 1871.—Only a few very small spots remain on face; the lobulated appearances of the ears is nearly gone, and the ulcers in the feet and hands are quite healed, leaving only a few slightly elevated cicatrices.

January 31st.—Made an out-door patient. All that now remains of the disease is a slight swelling and discoloration of the hands and feet. In other respects quite well.

Continued to attend for a short time as an out-door patient, and then left for her home in Bombay.

KHUNDWA, 15th March, 1871.

A CASE OF PROTRACTED LABOUR, EXTENDING OVER 102 HOURS.

By Surgeon H. MITCHELL, 96th Regiment.

Mrs. P—, a primipara, aged 40, married 19 years, very corpulent, but an active woman, was admitted on the 14th March, 1871, into the lying-in ward, under the care of Dr. O'Brien, 96th Regiment, with spurious labour pains. She had a draught of castor oil, and, about 10 o'clock p.m., pains of a true uterine character set in, and continued at irregular intervals during the night: os dilating: membranes entire.

In the course of the following day the uterus relapsed into a state of inertia: the patient walked about the room; she was placed on the side, back, and knees, alternately; and a dose of ergot and borax was given, which brought on a few mild pains. During one of these the membranes ruptured; but the pains again recurred, at long intervals, and she slept.

16th.—The head has descended partially through the brim. The pains, under the influence of the cold douche and galvanism, have become stronger and more frequent, but seem to have no influence in bringing down the head, (which appears to be impacted behind the pubis with the anterior fontanelle

facing it) within reach of the forceps. The patient showing a strong tendency to sleep, it was decided to give her rest and time for the head to become modelled to the parts, before interfering.

17th.—The head has only advanced about $\frac{2}{3}$ th of an inch; and although the pains have been very fair in strength and frequency since 1 o'clock a.m., it is deemed advisable to apply the forceps: but as she objected to the use of instruments, she was placed under the influence of chloroform. The 1st or anterior blade was easily placed; but, owing to the very contracted state of the vagina, and immense quantity of fat about it, together with the recession of the head, the posterior blade could not be adjusted, which however happily showed that there was no serious impaction and no pelvic deformity, and, ultimately, under the influence of morphia in $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. doses every two hours, repeated thrice, and manipulation, the head was brought into a more favorable position.

As the labour had now extended over the natural time, and as the pains were still any thing but what they should be, Dr. Francis, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, was asked to see the case. He strongly advised waiting, there being no symptoms either of a local or general nature calling for interference at present. The uterine action was kept up, but at long intervals, by $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. doses of morphia every 4 hours, and beef-tea, and an occasional warm enema was administered, the patient being in a kneeling position.

18th.—The head well down in the cavity, but very little progress was made owing to the desultory character of the pains. About midnight she was advised to have the instruments applied; but owing to her extreme nervousness and her complete confidence in her ability to bear her child, this was not done and she was ordered the following draught:—Ergot gr. xx, Biborate of Soda gr. x, Cinnamon Water ζ iss, repeated twice; and was then left till about daybreak, before interfering. At about 3-45 a.m. the pains suddenly began to increase in length, strength and frequency; and about 4 o'clock a.m., in the momentary absence of the medical officer, she was safely delivered of a living male child. The last efforts of nature were ably assisted by Mr. Must, Apothecary, who by his skill and promptness probably saved the perineum from injury. There was some post-partum hæmorrhage, but on the removal of the placenta it ceased.

With the exception of a very minute perineal lesion, this protracted case terminated most favourably. The child weighed 6 lbs. 8 oz., and had two teeth. Mother and child were discharged quite well on the 6th April, 1871.

REMARKS.—This case is noteworthy on account of the unusual length of the labour, which, in every other respect, was perfectly natural. Long labours are not unusual in primipare; but from 30 to 40 hours is the ordinary limit; occasionally this is prolonged to 70 and 80 hours; but even this great length is not given as a maximum limit in treatises on midwifery, which shows that it is quite exceptional. A hundred and two (102) hours, therefore, is a period probably unique in the annals of long labours. Conceive the anxiety of a young practitioner with this for his first case.

A certain period, at the end of which the birth should take place, is defined in books; but here books are of no avail, and the most useful of all guides must be relied upon, viz., common sense.

Labour, in an old primipara, would obviously be more protracted than in a young one, and rigidity and dryness of soft parts would supervene more readily. In the anxiety to deliver and to relieve the poor creature from her lengthened suffering, frequent examination would naturally be made, and the opportunity earnestly sought for to apply the forceps. But nature resists and becomes irritable. The passage becomes hot, dry, and apparently contracted. Nature is all-powerful, and must not be interfered with. She needs no assistance, beyond a little support, at present. This is seen in the powerful constitution, the strong pulse, the coolness of surface, and in the self-confidence of the patient. The climacteric period moreover is approaching, and time is required to overcome the impediments of this period.

The value of morphia in relaxing fibre and subduing irritability, was well seen in this case. The large size of the child was a serious complication, as tending to make the birth, under the circumstances, as difficult as it could well be. And yet nature overcame every impediment.

The case is instructive and encouraging to those who too readily yield to the entreaties of friends, it may be of the woman herself, to do some thing to expedite the labour.

DINAPORE.