

Unpalatable Drugs Made Palatable.

Dr. L. Freyburger, in his "Pocket Formulary of Diseases of Children," offers the following suggestions:

Aloin, one-quarter grain, is disguised by ten minims of fluid extract glycyrrhizæ comp.

Ammonii bromidum, ammonii carbonas, and chloral hydras, one grain, are disguised by five minims of syr. aurantii.

Potassii bromidum, three grains, is disguised by fifteen minims of syr. aurantii.

Potassii iodidum, one grain, is disguised by one-half dram aqua menthæ piperitæ.

Quininæ hydrochloras, one half grain, is disguised by twenty minims syr. aurantii.

Sodii salicylas, three grains, is disguised by five minims of syr. simplex and one dram syr. cinnamomi.

Medicolegal.

Admissibility of Declarations of Pain.—The Supreme Court of California holds, in *Green vs. Pacific Lumber Company*, that a nurse being asked to state any complaints of pain and suffering heard is not objectionable on the ground either that the witness is not an expert or of the evidence being hearsay. It says that involuntary declarations and exclamations of a person's present pain and suffering are admissible as tending in some degree to show his physical condition. Of course, when these declarations only amount to statements of his past condition, they should be rejected.

Alcoholic Insanity as Defense to Crime.—In *State vs. Rigley*, the Supreme Court of Idaho holds that where the evidence shows a party made an assault with intent to commit murder, and the defense of alcoholic insanity is set up, it must clearly appear from the evidence that the party making the assault had no deliberate intention of doing so from motive of revenge for a real or imaginary injury. The kind of alcoholic insanity which simply tends to accelerate the party in seeking revenge for either a real or imagined injury, and which is directed solely against the author of such injury, the court declares, is a very different disease from that which is motiveless, and results in a mere "delirious fancy and a muscle raised obedient to its impulse."

Insane Delusions Affecting Wills.—Prejudices, dislikes, and antipathies, however ill-founded, or however strongly entertained, the Supreme Court of California says, in *re Kendrick's Estate*, can not be classed as insane delusions; nor is every delusion an insane delusion. Whenever one's mind is tricked or deceived into a false opinion or belief, it has been played upon; it is deluded. But an insane delusion is the spontaneous production of a diseased mind, leading to the belief in the existence of something which either does not exist in the manner believed—a belief which a rational mind would not entertain, yet which is so firmly fixed that neither argument nor evidence can convince to the contrary. Moreover, such an insane delusion must have operated to cause the production of the will which is under attack to justify a refusal to probate it. Then the court states that it is a characteristic of monomania and insane delusion that, when the conversation turns upon the subject, the patient is dominated by it, and can not conceal his conviction.

Examination Twenty Months After Alleged Rape.—The New York Penal Code contains a provision that no conviction can be had for rape on the testimony of the female defiled, unsupported by other evidence. To meet this, the fourth appellate division of the Supreme Court of New York holds, in *People vs. Butler*, that it was error to permit to be introduced the testimony of a physician to the effect that during the time of the trial, twenty months after the date of the alleged commission of the crime, he made an examination of the person of the prosecutrix, and found that she was not a virgin, because that would not tend to prove that the female had illicit intercourse at or even about the time averred. On the other hand,

the court says that it would undoubtedly have been competent for the defendant to have proved that the genital organs of the prosecutrix at the time of the trial were in such condition as to indicate that she was then a virgin, which, if the testimony was believed, would have exonerated him. Further along, the court says that the crime of rape is a most atrocious one, and one which most naturally tends to enlist the sympathies of all men, and, of course, of jurors, in favor of the victim. In such cases, where, as a rule, the accused has no weapon of defense except his own uncorroborated denial, the courts, it adds, should be extremely careful that no evidence of a tendency to excite or influence the resentment of jurors, and which does not tend to support the evidence of the prosecutrix, or to connect the defendant with the commission of the crime, should be permitted to go to the jury.

Caring for Employees Injured Outside Line of Duty.

The manager of a business corporation, the Supreme Court of Nebraska holds, in the case of *Chase vs. Swift and Company*, has no implied authority to furnish medical aid and assistance to a servant of the corporation who has been injured outside the line of his duties. This was an action brought by a practicing physician to recover for professional services rendered to employees of the defendant corporation who had been injured in some manner during the progress of a strike. The employees in question had been brought from other points to take the places of strikers, and the theory upon which the action was prosecuted was that the superintendent, who had the direction and management of the company's business at that point, had agreed to take care of any of the new men who should be injured by the strikers in consequence of having engaged in the service of the company. But when, where, or why they were injured did not appear. Under these circumstances, after resolving all doubts in the plaintiff's favor as to what the superintendent agreed to do and the extent he was authorized to bind his principal, the court holds that a peremptory instruction was properly given the jury to find for the defendant. It says that it was certain that the men were not hurt while in the actual service of the company, and there being no proof that they were assaulted by the strikers, or that there was an causal relation between their injuries and the service in which they were engaged, it adds that it seems quite clear that it was not within the apparent range of the superintendent's agency to employ a physician to attend them.

Minnesota Law for Treatment of Inebriates Invalid.

Chapter 260 of the Minnesota Laws of 1897, entitled "An act to provide for the treatment of inebriates by counties and prescribing rules governing the same," the Supreme Court of Minnesota holds, in *Murray vs. Board of Commissioners of Ramsey County*, is unconstitutional, in that it is special legislation as to the affairs of counties, and is not uniform in its operation throughout the state. By this act an attempt was made to remove the objections pointed out by the supreme court when it held that a former similar act was invalid which applied to the whole state but attempted to confer powers and duties upon the probate judges beyond the jurisdiction authorized by the constitution. But the limiting, by its terms, of the operation of this second act to counties having a population of 50,000 or more, the supreme court does not think a proper classification for legislation of this character. Nor, if the primary purpose of the law was to protect the public from the results of drunkenness by curing the inebriate, does it think it defensible to limit the cure to one patient to each 10,000 of population. The purpose of the law being to provide a bounty to needy inebriates, to the end that they might be cured of their disease, and the public thereby incidentally benefited, there was, and could be, the court declares, no reason, necessity, or propriety for discrimination against any of them. In short, it considers the classification on the basis of population, for the purpose of legislating for the relief of such indigent inebriates was purely arbitrary, and holds that the act was as clearly unconstitutional as would be a law providing for the care of insane persons or the poor of a limited number of counties at the cost of such counties, and excluding the insane and poor of all the other counties of the state from the opera-

tion of the act. In conclusion, the court says that it is not to be understood as holding that a general act, uniform in its operation throughout the state, providing for the treatment of inebriates at the expense of the public, would not be a valid law; for reclaiming the inebriate, who is incapable of self-respect or self-support, and restoring him to society prepared again to discharge the duties of citizenship, directly promotes the public welfare.

Current Medical Literature.

Titles marked with an asterisk (*) are noted below.

New York Medical Journal, Dec. 8.

- 1 *The Operation for Hypospadias with Demonstration of Three Successfully Treated by the Forward Dislocation of the Urethra. Carl Beck.
 - 2 *The Present Status of the Treatment of Prostatic Hypertrophy in the United States. Ramon Guitéras.
 - 3 Notes on the Hospital Scarlet-Fever Service in New York City from 1893 till 1899, Inclusive. William L. Somerset.
 - 4 *A Plea for General Anesthesia in the Treatment of Mammary Abscess. Frank H. Field.
 - 5 *Mastoid Abscess. Ruffin A. Wright.
- Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Dec. 6.
- 6 *The Treatment of Placenta Previa by Cesarean Section with Report of a Successful Case. Francis D. Donoghue.
 - 7 The Duties of the Medical Examiner in Massachusetts. Julian A. Mead.
 - 8 A Case of Alexia, Mind Blindness, etc., with Autopsy. Edwin E. Jack.
 - 9 Note on the X-Rays as a Curative Agent in Certain Diseases of the Skin. Francis H. Williams.
- Philadelphia Medical Journal, Dec. 8.
- 10 Further Remarks on the Bisection of Fees, Surgical Drummers and Drumming Surgeons. G. Frank Lydston.
 - 11 *A Tropical Ration. (To be concluded.) J. R. Kean.
 - 12 The X-Rays in the Treatment of Carcinoma. Wallace Johnson and Walter H. Merrill.
 - 13 Principles of Asepsis Applied to Operative and Other Wounds of the Eye. (To be concluded.) Edward Jackson.
 - 14 *Suprarenal Gland in Hay-Fever. Lewis S. Somers.
 - 15 *Sanitary Work in the City of Havana. W. N. Bispham.
 - 16 Nasopharyngeal Mycosis with Report of a Case. P. S. Donnellan.

Medical Record (N. Y.), Dec. 8.

- 17 *Tuberculosis of the Eye: Its Differential Diagnosis, Pathology and Treatment. Charles H. Stedman Bull.
 - 18 *The Treatment of Tumors by Electrolysis. William E. Neftel
 - 19 *Infant Feeding. Louis Fischer.
 - 20 A Mistake in Therapeutics. Edward P. Buffet.
- Medical News (N. Y.), Dec. 8.
- 21 *An Improved Technic in Amputations of Large Rectal Pro lapse. George Ryerson Fowler.
 - 22 *A Modification of the Mosquito Theory. Charles R. Grandy.
 - 23 *Heat-Stroke as a Post-Operative Complication. C. L. Gibson.
 - 24 Chloralamid. S. V. Clevenger.
 - 25 State Sanatoria for Consumptives in Michigan. Herbert Maxon King.
 - 26 *A Study of Drainage. A. M. Pond.
 - 27 A New Urethrotome. George Rubin.

Cincinnati Lancet-Clinic, Dec. 8.

- 28 Dilatation of the Stomach from Pressure on the Superior Mesenteric Artery, Vein, and Nerve on the Transverse Segment of the Duodenum. Byron Robinson.
- 29 A Few Points in the Treatment of Fractures. Robert Carothers.
- 30 Case Reports. H. J. Whitacre.

St. Louis Medical Review, Dec. 1.

- 31 Physiology of the Bile. Charles Shattinger.
 - 32 *Remarkable Reduction of Mortality in the Treatment of Acute Alcoholism. J. K. Bauduy.
- American Practitioner and News (Louisville, Ky.), Nov. 15.
- 33 Report of Surgical Cases. John R. Wathen.
- Medical Fortnightly (St. Louis), Nov. 26.
- 34 Anesthesia by Special Cocainization. Carl E. Black.
 - 35 Causes of Blindness in the Illinois School for the Blind. A. L. Adams.
 - 36 Report on Microscopy—Malaria. S. E. Munson.
 - 37 Report of a Case of Brain Tumor. E. L. Crouch.
 - 38 Blood Examination and Diagnosis. B. F. Gillmor.
- Virginia Medical Semi-Monthly (Richmond), Nov. 9.
- 39 *Comparative Value of Laboratory and Bedside Diagnosis. E. C. Levy.
 - 40 The Functions of Medical Societies in General, and of the Medical Society of Virginia in Particular. Hugh T. Nelson.
 - 41 Report of a Case of Carcinoma of the Stomach. A. L. Gray.
 - 42 Intravenous Transfusion with Normal Salt Solution. I. S. Stone.

- 43 Injuries to the Wrist—Diagnosis and Treatment. Edward A. Tracy.
- Maryland Medical Journal (Baltimore), December.
- 44 The Importance of Instruction in Medical Schools Upon the Modification of Milk for Prescription Feeding. Andrew H. Whitridge.
 - 45 A Case of Acromegaly in a Negro Associated with a Low Grade of Giantism. J. Hall Pleasants.
 - 46 A Review of Some of the Recent Work on the Physiology and Pathology of the Blood. Thomas R. Brown.
- Archives of Otolaryngology (New Rochelle, N. Y.), October.
- 47 *On the Inadequacy of Some of the Arguments in Favor of Helmholtz's Theory of the Transmission of Sound in the Middle Ear. Gustav Zimmermann.
 - 48 Anatomical Investigations on the Hypertrophy of the Pharyngeal Tonsil. J. Hynitzsh.
- Bulletin of the Cleveland General Hospital, July.
- 49 Paralysis Agitans. Charles J. Aldrich.
 - 50 A Case of Ruptured Tubal Pregnancy. Charles B. Parker.
 - 51 A Plea for Better Obstetrical Work. Lillian G. Towslee.
 - 52 Spontaneous Fracture; Report of Two Cases. Norman C. Yarian.
 - 53 Conservatism in Injuries of the Extremities. Charles B. Parker.
 - 54 Epithelioma of the Vulva. Norman C. Yarian.
 - 55 Hay-Fever. Charles G. Foote.
- American Journal of the Medical Sciences (Philadelphia), December.

- 56 *A Case of Malaria Presenting the Symptoms of Disseminated Sclerosis, with Necropsy. William G. Spiller.
- 57 *The Cortical Localization of Sight and Hearing. Clarence A. Good.
- 58 *The Leucocyte Count in Serous Pleurisy. John Lovett Morse.
- 59 *The Operative Treatment of Cirrhosis of the Liver. Charles H. Frazier.
- 60 Report of a Case of Extensive Dissecting Aneurysm of the Aorta. Herbert Swift Carter.
- 61 *On the So-called "Irritable Bladder" in the Female. Frederic Bierhoff.

Journal of Comparative Neurology (Granville, Ohio), October.

- 62 A Contribution on the Cranial Nerves of the Cod Fish. C. Judson Herrick.
 - 63 Notes on Prof. Judson Herrick's Paper on the Cranial Nerves of the Cod Fish. F. J. Cole.
 - 64 Further Observations on the Conditions Determining the Number and Arrangement of the Fibers Forming the Spinal Nerves of the Frog (*Rana virescens*). Irving Hardesty.
 - 65 Anastomosis of Nerve Cells in the Central Nervous System of Vertebrates. N. Worth Brown.
 - 66 A Brief Summary of the Researches of Theodore Kaes on the Medullation of the Intracortical Fibers of Man at Different Ages. Helen B. Thompson.
- Annals of Surgery (Philadelphia), December.

- 67 *Structure. Fracture and Refracture of the Patella. Edward M. Corner.
 - 68 *Suppurative Pericarditis and Its Surgical Treatment, with Analysis of Fifty-one Cases Reported in Literature. Charles Burnham Porter.
 - 69 *The Radical Cure of Inguinal Hernia in the Female. William B. Coley.
 - 70 *Echinococcus Cyst of the Liver. Russell S. Fowler.
 - 71 A Complete Series of Clinical Charts for Keeping the Records of Surgical Cases. Charles H. Frazier.
 - 72 Result of Operation for Cancer of Penis. Nathan Raw.
 - 73 *Fracture of the Spine. Walter Lathrop.
 - 74 Transperitoneal Ureterolithotomy. Report of a Case in Which the Stone Was Located by the X-Ray. George N. J. Sommer.
- Indiana Medical Journal (Indianapolis), December.

- 75 The Physician's Success from a Business and Intellectual Standpoint. David W. Stevenson.
 - 76 The Diagnosis and Treatment of Gall-Stones. James Henry Carstens.
 - 77* The Physician as a Sanitarian. Hugh A. Cowing.
 - 78 Method of Preserving Blood for Laboratory Examination. William Dodds.
- Obstetrics (N. Y.), November.
- 79 A Contribution to the Treatment of Rupture of the Uterus. H. Schmit.
 - 80 A Case of Fetal Anasarca and Strangulation. A. W. Carson.
- American Journal of Insanity (Baltimore), October.
- 81 Some Statistics and Partial History of the Insane in Virginia. R. J. Preston.
 - 82 Some Thoughts Relative to the Etiology of Degeneration. Chas. E. Woodruff.
 - 83 Primary Dementia. Geo. P. Sprague.
 - 84 A Study of Mental Responsibility. Charles W. Hitchcock.
 - 85 *The Duty of the State in the Care of the Insane. Emil Kraepelin.
 - 86 On the Clinical Study of Psychiatry. August Hoch.
 - 87 *The Alcohol Question. A. Forel.
 - 88 Dementia Precox. Gershom H. Hill.
 - 89 The Insane in General Hospitals. J. M. Mosher.
 - 90 A Contribution to the Study of Hereditary Chorea. Walter D. Berry.