

limb being preserved strong and useful. The injured part was put up differently from those cases of simple luxation that had come under the notice of the pupils now attending. The part was secured in a good position on the splint employed, and great facility was at the same time given for attending to the wound, and observing whatever changes might occur in it.

TRACHITIS AND LARYNGITIS.

Margaret Holder, aged 32, was admitted 31st of July, under the care of Dr. A. T. THOMSON. In February last she caught cold, from the effects of which she suffered continually, with cough and hoarseness. She was bled twice a week for three weeks, and took medicines with some benefit; but about a month ago she contracted a fresh cold, the symptoms of which have been gradually getting worse. At present there is a wheezing inspiration, with a crowing sound on coughing or speaking, difficulty in breathing, with pain along the course of the trachea; scarcely any expectation, and the little that does come up is frothy; the mucous membrane of the mouth and fauces is scarcely redder than natural; the throat is very tender to the touch; there is sonorous respiration at the upper part of the chest. Pulse 90, full. Tongue dry and furred. Dr. ELLIOTSON, in Dr. THOMSON'S absence, ordered her to be bled to approaching faintness; twelve leeches to be applied to the neck above the sternum, and five grains of calomel to be given every hour.

August 1. Blood slightly buffed and cupped; breathes much more freely in coughing; fifteen leeches over the larynx.

3. Was bled again yesterday to syncope; blood much buffed and cupped; the bleeding excited vomiting.

5. Mouth very sore; tenderness of the throat nearly gone. No cough, wheezing, or crowing noise. Can inspire freely without inconvenience. Discontinue the calomel.

6. Has had profuse diarrhoea, which was relieved by a mixture of chalk and kino.

10. Nearly well; to be discharged in a few days.

CHRONIC GASTRITIS.

Anne Kertland, aged 18, was admitted July 21, under the care of Dr. A. T. THOMSON; she has always enjoyed pretty good health until three weeks since, when after much exercise during the day, she was suddenly seized in the evening with a shooting pain over the precordial region, between the fifth and sixth ribs; this pain increased in severity, and extended over a

large surface, chiefly over the heart and the left hypochondriac region. On standing or sitting up, she feels giddy. On taking solid food she has pain; but neither hot or cold drinks affect her. There is frequent nausea, the bowels are costive, appetite there is none. Just before her admission she took an aperient, and applied a strengthening plaster to the stomach; the first gave her slight relief by opening the bowels, the other increased the pain. The pain in the side on inspection, and when pressure is applied, is more acute. During the last fortnight, in addition to the other symptoms, she has suffered from a severe shooting pain extending from the knee to the hip; this was so severe last night that she could not sleep. Pulse 85, full; tongue moist, with a whitish-brown fur in the middle; respiratory murmur natural; catamenia regular.

Dr. ELLIOTSON, in Dr. T.'s absence, directed her to be bled to $\frac{3}{4}$ x, and to have a blister on the right side. Five grains of calomel every night.

24. Blood not buffed; the bleeding relieved the breath; she can take a deep inspiration much more easily; the tenderness on pressure at the left side continues.

28. The mouth being sore, the pills were omitted yesterday, and two minims of the hydrocyanic acid in an ounce of water were given three times a day.

30. The medicine has rather affected the head; she is otherwise decidedly improving.

August 4. Discharged well.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

ACUTE RHEUMATISM AND PERICARDITIS.

WILLIAM JENKINS, a servant in the employ of Mr. Bull, a surgeon residing in the neighbourhood of Finsbury-square, was admitted into *St. Bartholomew's Hospital* on the 7th of July. On the day of admission the appearances were as follows:—Countenance natural; temperature of the skin above the natural standard; tongue thickly furred in the centre, and pulse full, computing 96. (Bowels twice relieved this morning.) Exceeding thirst and no desire for aliment of any kind; the last two nights have been passed very restlessly; a copious perspiratory exudation from the surface of the body; he complains of acute pain in the left elbow-joint and wrist, which are tumefied, and somewhat red. The right elbow and both hips are also slightly affected. On pressing over the hypogastric region some degree of tenderness is excited.

History.—He has never at a previous period been the subject of any severe disorder, excepting an attack of influenza, which he experienced two years ago. He cannot ascribe the present attack to exposure to cold or moisture. Last Friday, the 3rd inst., he first felt pain in his hips. Mr. Bull prescribed for him ipecacuanha and tartar emetic, from which treatment he derived some benefit; but yesterday (the 6th) his elbows became painful, and he had considerable difficulty in voiding his urine, attended with great pain over the region of the bladder; this last symptom was relieved by the nitrate of potass.

8. He passed the night sleeplessly; tongue more dry than yesterday; pulse 80 and full; one evacuation from the bowels was induced last evening; the right elbow and wrist are more painful to-day than the left. Ordered ten grains of calomel with a quarter of a grain of opium immediately.

9. The bowels have excreted pretty freely; the right ankle has become painful, swollen, and red; he has slept but little. *Auscultation.*—An unnatural sound is observed to accompany the heart's action; the tightness across the chest is complained of as being exceedingly obnoxious. Eight leeches were ordered to be applied to the region of the heart, and ten grains of calomel and half a grain of opium to be given directly.

10. Had a very favourable night; the pain and swelling are diminished in the wrists, although but little ameliorated in the lower extremities; bowels not open; the sounds of the heart, as indicated by the stethoscope, are so feeble that the unnatural sound cannot be heard.

11. The left foot is now the most painful part; the pain of the other joints is greatly alleviated; the pulse less full, amounting in number to 100; an unnatural sound is distinctly heard in the precordial region, beneath the sternum, but it is less audible the nearer the apex of the heart is approached. In some situations only a simple and single bruit is to be discerned; at other points a double bruit, or a sort of to-and-fro sound, excites attention. A pain becomes urgent in the direction of the whole precordial region upon inspiration, apparently indicating its removal from the place where the to-and-fro sound becomes evident.

12. The pains still continue, but are much alleviated in degree, excepting as regards that which occupies the chest, which still continues unabated; pulse 100, unaltered in character: four evacuations have been elicited from the bowels, and they are of a foul watery character. Con-

tinue the medicine to the fourth time; apply eight leeches to the heart.

13. The pain on deep inspiration is nearly removed; tongue thickly furred; bowels relieved to-day; evacuations darker than natural; pulse 88; general symptoms improved; the stethoscope discovers the to-and-fro bruit still to exist. Continue the calomel.

14. No excretion from the bowels; no evidence of mercurial action. The stethoscope ascertains the unnatural sound to be less distinct, but of the same character. This bruit becomes gradually less apparent as the apex of the heart is approached, until arriving at the verge of the left precordial region, where it is quite lost. In whatever part of the precordial region the unnatural sound is not heard, the heart's sounds are natural and perfect.

15. Very little pain complained of; tongue furred; pulse 88, with still some jerk; bowels natural; mouth slightly influenced by the mercury. Auscultation announces the unnatural sounds of the heart to be fading; no pain in the left side. Continue the medicine every six hours.

17. The unnatural sound is becoming still less perceptible, and its character has undergone complete alteration. It consists of three sounds succeeding each other consecutively, but still bearing an inequality to each other in point of duration; tongue remains furred; pulse the same as at last report; three or four alvine evacuations were obtained this morning. A sense of constriction on taking a deep inspiration is complained of in the situation where the previously-described peculiar sound is heard. Take two grains of calomel and a quarter of a grain of opium three times a day.

18. The *ensemble* of his symptoms denotes a decided improvement. The stethoscope is unable to detect any unnatural sound, and there is an absence from pain on effecting a deep inspiration.

28. Since the last report the patient's advances towards recovery have been progressive, and he is endeavouring to regain the vigour of his limbs by perambulating the ward, which he does without any unnatural phenomenon being made evident on stethoscopic examination.

August 4. He has manifested so great an improvement that his name may safely be registered on the day of our publication among those of the "discharged convalescents."

PECULIAR TUMOUR OF THE MOUTH.—Mr. LAWRENCE introduced to his clinical class, on the 7th of July, the case of a man named Thomas Hartefaw, ætat. 32, who was admitted into Henry Ward, on the

27th ult., with an elastic tumour, situated on the prominence of the os male, and extending to the interior of the mouth. After a careful examination, it was conjectured from its elastic feel to contain fluid, wherefore an operation was deemed advisable, and carried into effect by puncturing the mucous lining of the mouth, and allowing the contents of the tumour to escape, when about a dessert-spoonful of a somewhat viscid secretion, containing some glistening particles, of a fatty consistence, whose chemical constitution appeared to assimilate to one of the constituents of the biliary calculi first described by CHEVREUL, and known to chemists under the name of "cholesterine." After the evacuation, all external disfiguration totally subsided, but a reaccumulation of the fluid may take place. The operator observed that he had passed a probe through the aperture to some extent, but he was undecided as to whether the instrument entered the antrum or not. He considered that a great proximity existed in this affection to a diseased state of the ducts of some of the salivary glands, especially to ranula, with this exception, that the viscosity of the contained fluid was greater in the cases of ranula than in the case under consideration, which circumstance inclined him to believe, that this was purely a morbid condition of the ducts of some large gland. In theorizing upon the treatment adopted, the operator cited some cases of an analogous description, wherein he had judged it expedient to excise a portion of the tumour, and either to apply lint dipped in a strong solution of nitrate of silver, or the nitrate of silver itself in substance. He further observed, that should the enlargement recur in the present instance, he would pursue the course just described, that of destroying the secreting surface by a careful application of the escharotic.

INNOCENT TUMOUR NEAR THE EYE.—

Another case introduced was that of a child, with an encysted tumour, situated on the external angle of the eye, brought to the hospital by its mother, to have the deformity corrected. In operating on this case, it was found not only necessary to cut through the skin and integuments, but also to divide the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle, before the tumour (which was adherent to the bone) could be perfectly removed. There are some points of pathological interest connected with the structure and history of these tumours; they vary in configuration and size from that of a pea, to that of a horse bean; are congenital, and continue unaltered in bulk during a lapse of years. For this reason,

an operation is unnecessary, unless specially requested by patients or their friends. Mr. LAWRENCE said he was personally acquainted with a gentleman who had one of these tumours, without its affording him the slightest uneasiness, seated on the external angle of the eye, whose appearance *prima facie* would almost denote to the phrenologist some extraordinary development of musical or arithmetical genius. On making a section of one of these tumours, a small congeries of hair is invariably found to enter into their composition. This may be accounted for by their peculiar locality. This opinion is supported by the fact of tumours occurring in other situations, assuming the character of the parts in their vicinity, as instanced, for example, in the lobulated appearance of those which take place in the neighbourhood of the parotid gland. The lecturer then illustrated the urgent necessity of excising every portion of the cyst, as the smallest portion being left behind would prove an unremitting source of annoyance to the patient, by the offensiveness of the discharge which would continually emanate from the ununitable wound.

ERYSIPELAS OF THE FACE.

James Hazell, *ætat.* 45, a currier, was admitted into Matthew's Ward on the 23rd of July. The following symptoms evidenced themselves on admission. His cheeks, eyelids, and nose, were exceedingly tumefied and red, and a considerable elevation of the cuticle, containing serum, was discernible under both eyes. The temperature of the cuticular surface was greatly increased; the tongue exhibited a whitish fur in the centre. Pulse full and hard, numbering 92; headach, with a sensation of pressure; pain of a throbbing kind, experienced in the face; thirst; anorexia; bowels open; urine high-coloured and voided scantily; cutaneous exudation much augmented. The history of the disease gleaned from the patient went to show that he had hitherto enjoyed perfect health, though he was disposed to indulge in Bacchanalian drams, which inclination he had on the previous Monday and Tuesday carried to the excess which ends in a man's being "dead drunk." Next morning his nose began to swell, with a numbing and aching pain, but no headach occurred until this morning. Ordered Calomel and James's Powder, of each 2 grains, and a Poppy fomentation.

24. Pulse 80, and quite soft; the surface of the body cooler; erysipelas faded; cephalic pain considerably reduced; the bowels have excreted once; night pass d

in a state of inquietude. Continue the medicine and fomentation.

25. Aspect greatly improved; the erysipelas has almost disappeared; surface still cool. Pulse 72 and soft; tongue pallid, moist, and nearly clean. Three watery alvine evacuations have been deposited, producing a scalding uneasiness. Passed rather a bad night; complains of slight pains in the head.

26. The face has now very nearly attained its natural colour, and the functions generally have become more normal.

27. During the night some small wheals made their appearance, which have to-day succeeded. Their identity with urticaria appears probable. His bowels being confined, he was ordered a dose of house medicine.

28. Numbered with the "Cured."

CATARRHAL OPHTHALMIA.

Mr. LAWRENCE in his clinical observations dilated at some length on the subject of catarrhal ophthalmia, as exemplified in two cases then under his care in the hospital. The following are details:—

Charles Walker, *ætat.* 34, was, with his son, a child four years of age, admitted into Rahere Ward, labouring under the above-named disease. The father stated that he had resided in Brackley-street, in the vicinity of Golden-lane, and that not only he and his son but his wife and infant child were both similarly affected. The two latter of these were patients at the *Moorfields Ophthalmic Infirmary*. The disease (according to the patient's account) first made its appearance in the eyes of his infant child; subsequently in those of the mother; and, last of all, the morbid action developed itself in himself and the boy. The man further intimated that "sore eyes" was a prevailing disorder in the district already alluded to, which fact, coupled with the preceding statement, would lead to the belief that the disease had spread by contagion. In noticing the symptoms exhibited in these cases, the lecturer called the attention of the class to the diagnostic evidences existing between them and those which characterize what is termed "Purulent Ophthalmia." He contended that the distinction between the two affections consisted solely in the *degree* of inflammation present. However, the distinction was of utility, inasmuch as it tended materially to direct the views of the practitioner in deciding on the treatment to be adopted. In Catarrhal Ophthalmia the secretion from the eyes had less of a puriform character than that which evidences itself in the *purulent* species. The purulent discharge in the

latter is likewise observed to run down the face in large quantities on the slightest separation of the palpebræ; whereas in the former disease, the amount of secretion is no more than sufficient to form a small concretion in the vicinity of the inner canthus. The conjunctiva in purulent ophthalmia exhibits the appearance which is denominated "chemosis." The plan of treatment pursued in the two patients whose cases have elicited the foregoing remarks, consisted in the application of leeches, the exhibition of purgatives, and the topical employment of a solution of nitrate of silver: in addition to which, a poppy fomentation was ordered for the boy. In speaking of the *modus operandi* of the solution of nitrate of silver, which has been eminently successful in these cases, it may be said that it possesses the power of contracting the enlarged caliber of the ophthalmic vessels, and thus restoring them to a normal state. Both patients have so far recovered as to admit of their departure from the hospital, after having been inmates thereof for about a week. On the man being interrogated as to what treatment had been adopted with his wife and infant, who are still patients of the Eye Infirmary, and not as yet recovered, he described it as similar to that employed in this hospital, excepting as regards the application of the nitrate-of-silver solution. Reasoning from this datum, Mr. LAWRENCE is inclined to ascribe to its employment here, the very favourable results which have been obtained.

NEURALGIA OF THE UTERUS. — Mr. George Bartleman has forwarded to us the following account of a "case of Neuralgia of the Uterus" successfully treated with Sulphate of Quinine:—Mrs. B., *ætat.* 30, labouring under a slight reversion of the uterus backwards, was seized on the 22nd of June (in consequence of using an injection for fluor albus) with violent pains of the uterus, extending down the thigh to the knee. Considering the case at first to be one of congestion of the uterus, it was treated on the antiphlogistic plan, and also with sedatives, until the 29th, without any mitigation of the pain. On the 1st of July the pain was still the same, and there was tenderness over the whole of the bowels, extending along the spine of the ilium, and down the thigh to the knee. She also experienced palpitation of the heart, spasms in the stomach, and frequent attacks of globus histericus. The complexion was sallow from derangement of the chylopoietic viscera; the pulse 80, and full; the tongue white; the appe-

tite tolerable; the bowels regular. She was ordered to take *Sulph. Quinine* grs. iij and *Eat. Hyoscyami* q. s. ft. pil. every three hours, and to have a mixture of *Inf. Sennæ*. She continued in the same state until the 11th, without any intermission of the pain, except a slight remission and exacerbation night and morning; the remission taking place at bedtime, and the exacerbation at eight o'clock in the morning. However, after having taken about ʒij of the *Sulph. Quinin.*, the patient entirely recovered, and has had no return of the affection.

PORTRAIT.—Mr. Highley has just published an excellent engraving from a portrait of Dr. JAMES JOHNSON, painted by Mr. Wood, which is recognised by his friends as a faithful likeness. The literary and professional labours of Dr. Johnson have obtained for him a tolerably large circle of acquaintance, but as, probably, only a small portion of those individuals to whom his name may be familiar, either as a critic or as one criticised, can possess a personal knowledge of that gentleman, the present production may be received as a fair means of gratifying that curiosity respecting an author which so commonly prevails amongst readers. The engraving is certainly executed in the very best style of the art of mezzotint.

In a perambulatory trot through the wards of the *Westminster Hospital*, the other day, Mr. Guthrie informed the pupils that he had lately examined several students at the College on their ability to write prescriptions in Latin, when, he was most sorry to say, he found them very deficient scholars. Some persons may smile at the classical pretensions of the examiner, and some probably did on the present occasion; Mr. G. therefore seized an opportunity at the next bed to afford a proof of his qualification to test them in others. The patient required a castor-oil draught. "Now, how, Mr. Dresser," said he, "should the prescription be written?" It was arranged to contain peppermint water, and when constructed on paper, presented the following line:—"Aquæ menthæ piperitidis,"—letter for letter, and thus received the cordial approval of Mr. Guthrie.

The following is the classical inscription printed on the card delivered with "mixtures" at one of the renowned hospitals of the Borough:—"Two teaspoonfuls of the mixture to be taken two times a day."

We understand that Mr. GREEN has moved the Court of Chancery to restrain Franks, the quack, from inserting in his advertisements the certificate in favour of the "Specific Solution," given by Mr. Green to Franks. The chief ground of Mr. Green's application rests on the allegation that the "Certificate" was given to Franks as a *private* testimonial of the "efficacy" of the solution, and that it was never intended by Mr. GREEN to be inserted in newspapers and placards. Mr. GREEN is a rich man, but Mr. BRANSBY COOPER and Mr. C. A. KEY having their fortunes yet to make, the latter surgeons cannot afford to forego the advantages of that publicity which the advertisements of such persons as Franks necessarily procure for their names.

An Exposition of the Nature, Treatment, and Prevention of Continued Fever. By HENRY M'CORMAC, M.D., Phys. to the Belfast Infirmary. London. Longman, 1835. 8vo. pp. 202.

A VERY useful and interesting article might be formed by a reviewer from this book, by simply taking from it, and assembling in a compact form, the personal observations and previously unrecorded facts which the author has scattered through his pages, as the result of his own experience. We commend the work to the profession as an excellent exposition of that species of bodily derangement which is known by the name of "Continued Fever." It is a long time since we have met with a writer whose experience, learning, and judgment, so well entitle him to discuss this hacknied subject, and whose literary abilities have so ably served him in his task.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Education Physique des Jeunes Filles, ou Hygiene de la Femme avant le Mariage. Par A. M. Bureaud-Riofrey, M.D., Paris, and London, Dulau. 1835. 8vo. pp. 352.

The Clinique Medicale of G. Andral, condensed and translated by D. Spillan, M.D. Part II. containing Diseases of the Chest. London. Renshaw. 1835. pp. 200.

The Veterinarian to Aug. 1835.

The Dublin Medical Journal to July.