

Medical Miscellany.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN CHILDREN.—In certain parts of England a disease allied to the foot and mouth disease in cattle has appeared among children. It is asserted that the malady owes its origin to the milk supplied from a farm on which the stock has been affected by the disease in question.

FOREIGN AID FOR CHICAGO.—The *Dublin Medical Press* mentions the fact that a committee had been appointed in London to receive funds in aid of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, and adds the name of a responsible gentleman in Dublin who will also receive contributions of specimens for the museum, of chemicals, drugs, apparatus and books for the same purpose. The committee in London includes the President of the Pharmaceutical Society, the ex-Lord Mayor of the city, the President of the Pharmaceutical Conference, and other influential scientific men.

PROF. CROcq, OF BRUSSELS, ON CHOLERA CONTAGION.—The question of cholera is at present one of so much importance that all documents on the subject coming from recognized authorities, and bearing a practical character, must be noted with great care. Prof. Crocq, of Belgium, Vice-president of the Brussels Academy of Medicine, has just communicated to the Paris Academy of Medicine the results of a series of experiments which he has carried on upon animals with the object of testing whether the alvine evacuations constitute the true vehicle of the choleraic virus. In all of the animals he has succeeded in producing most of the symptoms of cholera, and he finds that the alvine evacuations indeed constitute the vehicle of the virus, not, however, as was suggested by Pettenkofer, through a kind of fermentation, but because of the immediate presence of the virus in the evacuations. M. Crocq draws the following inferences from the results of his researches:—

1. Cholera is contagious, and is transmitted by a virus, the vehicle of which is the alvine evacuations.
2. The virus may manifest its effects even less than twelve hours before any evacuation of matter.
3. The period of incubation may be only of two hours; it may continue over one or two days, and even more.
4. All the subjects do not show a like predisposition to undergo the effects of the choleraic poison, receptivity may even be altogether absent.—*Echange*.

PERIODICAL HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE UTERUS OF AN INFANT.—Dr. R. P. Ervin, of Prairie Bluff, Alabama, narrates a most remarkable case of a discharge of blood from the uterus of an infant, commencing when it was a month old, lasting from four to six days, recurring every twenty-eight days, and this strange phenomenon continuing until the infant was eighteen months of age; it then ceased, and has not reappeared. The child is now three years old, its parents are healthy, and it has always been perfectly well.—*American Practitioner*.

GASTRALGIA TREATED BY ELECTRICITY.—Dr. Mierques (*Lyon Medical*) applies in gastralgia a plate of zinc on the epigastrium, under which there is placed a piece of linen moistened with vinegar and water, and a similar disc of copper between the shoulders. These are united by a conducting wire, and kept on by a bandage. They are useful, he says, in neuralgia, and cramps of the lower extremities, &c.—*The Doctor*.

MR. DARWIN, the author of "The Origin of Species," is reported to be engaged upon a new work, in which the facial expression of animals will be one of the chief topics discussed.—*Med. and Surg. Reporter*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications accepted:—Clinate of Colorado.—Remarks on Cataract.—Case of Poisoning by the External Application of Tinct. Rad. Aconiti.

BOOKS RECEIVED.—Selected Obstetrical and Gynaecological Works of Sir James Y. Simpson, Bart., M.D., &c., containing the Substance of his Lectures on Midwifery. Edited by J. Watt Black, M.A., M.D., &c. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1871. Pp. 852. (From the Publishers.)—A Clinical Manual of the Diseases of the Ear. By Lawrence Turnbull, M.D., Physician to the Department of Diseases of the Eye and Ear of Howard Hospital of Philadelphia, &c. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1872. Pp. 852. (From James Campbell.)

PAMPHLETS.—Inaugural Address, including a Paper on Infant Asylums. By A. Jacobi, M.D., New York. Pp. 46.—Report of the Commissioner of Pensions to the Secretary of the Interior, for the year ending June 30, 1871. Washington. (From Dr. T. B. Hood.)

Deaths in sixteen Cities and Towns of Massachusetts for the week ending Jan. 13, 1872.

Cities and Towns.	No. of Deaths.	Prevalent Diseases.
Boston	117	Consumption 52
Charlestown	11	Pneumonia 36
Worcester	18	Scarlet fever 13
Lowell	12	Croup and Diphtheria 12
Milford	1	
Chelsea	5	
Cambridge	8	
Salem	13	
Lawrence	15	
Springfield	5	
Lynn	6	
Fitchburg	1	
Newburyport	2	
Somerville	5	
Fall River	17	
Haverhill	1	

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Boston reports one death from smallpox.

GEORGE DERRY, M.D.,
Secretary of State Board of Health.

DEATHS IN BOSTON for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 13th, 117. Males, 57; females, 60. Accident, 3—apoplexy, 3—asthma, 1—inflammation of the bowels, 1—bronchitis, 6—congestion of the brain, 2—disease of the brain, 5—cancer, 1—cyanosis, 1—consumption, 23—convulsions, 6—croup, 1—diarrhœa, 2—dropsy of brain, 2—diphtheria, 1—scarlet fever, 4—typhoid fever, 2—gangrene, 1—disease of heart, 3—insanity, 1—intemperance, 2—disease of the kidneys, 3—disease of the liver, 1—congestion of the lungs, 1—inflammation of the lungs, 18—marasmus, 3—measles, 1—old age, 5—paralysis, 3—premature birth, 1—peritonitis, 1—puerperal disease, 1—smallpox, 1—tumor, 1—septæmia, 1—unknown, 5.

Under 5 years of age, 42—between 5 and 20 years, 11—between 20 and 40 years, 26—between 40 and 60 years, 22—above 60 years, 16. Born in the United States, 82—Ireland, 25—other places, 10.