

Secondary Affections—

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| Thickening &c., of the cel-
lular membrane and skin | } 1. Elephantiasis. |
| Venereal eruptions | |

(To be continued.)

Errata in the paper on Cutaneous Diseases, in No. 51,
Dec. 17th:—

Page 732, col. 1, line 36, for "basis" read "bases."
Col. 2, line 52, for "after" read "often."

Page 733, col 1, line 35, for "hot-pustule, read "hot-
push."

Line 36, for "flat" read "fat."

Line 39, for "bald-pustule" read "cold-push."

Line 41, for "viscid-pustule" read "viscid-push."

Line 43, insert "honey-comb-push" before "A
large pustule, &c."

Line 50, for "scald" read "scall."

Line 55, for "blanes" read "blane."

Col. 2, line 2, for "perfect" read "herpes and."

Line 45, for "Porriago" read "Prurigo."

PROVINCIAL

Medical & Surgical Journal.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1845.

A recent instance of the expression of public gratitude to a member of the medical profession, forms so agreeable a contrast to the manner in which the gratuitous and unrequited services, whether public or private, of medical practitioners are generally acknowledged, that we have great pleasure in recording it. It is no infrequent occurrence to read of the labours of the parochial clergy being duly acknowledged by some expression of the esteem of their parishioners, and it is ever with genuine satisfaction that we become acquainted with these testimonials to the efficient discharge by the ministers of religion of the duties of their all-important calling. The assiduous and successful attention to his own interests by a prosperous speculator, may even call forth a munificent testimonial from admiring followers to his exertions, and though we see not an equal necessity for adding on such grounds to an already superfluous store, we demur not. But when we find a Sidney Bernard voluntarily devoting his energies at a known personal risk in the sacred cause of humanity, entombing himself amid the sick and dying, with the sole purpose of administering those attentions to the alleviation of human suffering, and the treatment of disease, for which his profession qualifies him, and ultimately falling a sacrifice to the pestilential influence, the terrors of which he had sought to mitigate;—it is with deep regret that we behold the languid expression

of public gratitude most lamentably halting. So little indeed is the generous self-devotion of this lamented officer appreciated, that it is a question whether the tribute which is attempted to be raised in memorial of him will not ultimately be found to come mainly from the ranks of his professional brethren, and to be the expression of their sympathy with his family for their bereavement, rather than of that of the public in whose service his life has been sacrificed.

The instance, however, to which we would now direct attention, presents a gratifying contrast to such conduct, and the more so as it is the spontaneous expression of feeling from those who have been the actual recipients of benefits bestowed—the contribution of the mites of the poor, not for favours expected, but as an acknowledgment of services received.

It is to Mr. William Reeves, of Carlisle, late surgeon to the Carlisle Dispensary, on his retirement from the duties of the office, that this flattering testimonial of the gratitude of upwards of eight hundred of the patients of the institution, has been awarded. The subscription was got up amongst themselves, and the presentation of the testimonial, a handsome case of surgical instruments, took place at the Town Hall, at a public meeting called for the purpose, over which the Mayor of Carlisle presided.

The following address to Mr. Reeves, from the working classes, was read by Mr. William Spencer, one of their number, and subsequently moved by him for adoption by the meeting:—

"Sir,—The working classes of Carlisle, being fully conscious of your merits as a medical practitioner, your consummate skill in your profession, and your almost unbounded benevolence, cannot allow you to depart without expressing their heartfelt gratitude for the many acts of kindness you have rendered them.

"Tis true there are individuals who have shone more in public, but public actions, though frequently good in themselves, are not the only actions that the hard-wrought, but in many cases ill-paid, artizans require. They not unfrequently require actions done them gratuitously, of infinitely more importance, and you, Sir, were the man that was never solicited to sooth the pains of a fellow mortal but you did your best; fee, or no fee, being to you a matter of indifference. Actions like these ought not, in our opinion, to be slightly looked over. The man who will sacrifice his profession, or what is nearly the same, will, by his unequalled liberality to the destitute and forlorn, make it scarcely condacible to his own physical wants, ought not to be the sufferer. The sacrificer ought

not, in this instance, to become the sacrificed. In short, virtue should not be neglected while vice is pampered. Taking this view of the case, the working classes here determined on presenting you with this Testimonial in return for the many acts of kindness they have received at your hands.

"That you may long live to extend the sphere of your usefulness on whatever part of the habitable globe you may be cast by the irresistible tide of circumstances; that the people in the locality to which you are about to migrate may receive you with joy, proportioned to the regret we feel at your departure; and that you may long enjoy good health, is the fervent and sincere prayer of, Sir, your obedient friends and admirers.

"Committee Room, December 15, 1845."

SHEFFIELD MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 13, 1845.

The PRESIDENT in the Chair.

The President exhibited a drawing of psoriasis guttata, which he had taken from a patient of his.

He then exhibited the following calculi and preparations, which had been presented through him to the Museum of the Infirmary, by Robert Storrs, Esq., of Doncaster:—

1. A calculus of the weight of two ounces two scruples, removed from the bladder of a married woman, aged 30; by dilatation, without any laceration. The patient, who has had more than one child since, very soon recovered the power of retaining the urine. The case was detailed, and the stone exhibited, at the Meeting of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association, at York, in 1841, and the case was reported in the *Journal* soon after.

2. A calculus, weighing nine drachms, removed from the bladder of a man, aged 22, after death. He had shown symptoms of stone, but there was so much indistinctness as to the existence of it by sounding, that no operation was attempted. The stone was found in a large sac at the fundus of the bladder, which was divided by it into nearly two equal parts. The ureters were much enlarged and thickened, nearly to the size of the little finger.

3. The larynx of a female, aged 56, who from an early period had suffered from a difficulty of swallowing and sore-throat, from which she was seldom entirely free. About a year before her death she suffered from a cough, with expectoration of glassy mucus, hoarseness, great difficulty of swallowing, which increased so much, that for some days previous to dissolution she was unable to swallow even a tea-spoonful of water. The larynx felt extremely hard, and was very immovable; and the passing of a bougie beyond the fauces, which was a work of difficulty, was followed by the emission of blood. On examination the larynx was found to be ossified; the pharynx was pressed upon the spine, and was very dark and soft, almost gangrenous.

4. A portion of the femoral artery of a butcher, aged 65, of intemperate habits, who suffered from gangrene of the toes and feet, which gradually spread up the leg,

and destroyed a great part of the integuments. The portion of artery removed was quite inelastic, and was studded with small patches of ossific matter.

He also exhibited a bladder and urethra which had been sent to him for the Infirmary Museum, by Mr. Blythman, of Swinton. The disease had existed fourteen years, and the bladder had been punctured three times above the pubis. After the first operation, when five pints of urine were evacuated, the patient was quite well for three years, when recourse was necessary to the same means, and four pints were drawn off. He was relieved for two years, and worked regularly as a day-labourer. Stricture in the urethra caused great difficulty in passing the catheter, more so than was accounted for by its appearance after death. The bladder was enormously thickened; the left ureter was ruptured; and there was great infiltration of urine.

Mr. H. Jackson exhibited a calculus, of the weight of thirty-six grains, which he had removed from the bladder of a boy aged three and a half years.

He also exhibited the tongues and larynx of a double-headed calf, which had been sent to a preserver of animals in the town. The animal was born alive—it measured from the head, which appeared in a direct line with the spine to the termination of the sacrum, sixteen inches. The lumbar vertebra appeared to have been displaced, and rode over the dorsal. That part of the body of the lumbar vertebra which was detached, was rounded. The heads were apparently well formed, but in each the palate was cleft. Two fingers, one passed into each mouth, met in the pharynx. No other malconformation was found. No opportunity of examining the spine and brains could be had, as it was intended to make a skeleton.

STRYCHNINE IN PARALYSIS.

Dr. Favell afterwards read a communication on the efficacy of strychnine in paralysis. He commenced by relating the particulars of several cases which had occurred in his own practice, in which strychnine had proved extremely beneficial. In most of the cases the paralysis was of long standing, and in none was it of very recent occurrence. The dose in which the medicine was given at the commencement of the treatment, varied from the one-eighth to a quarter of a grain, and it was afterwards carefully increased. He had never given a larger dose, however, than three-quarters of a grain three times a day. Dr. Favell also related the case of a child, aged 22 months, suffering from paralysis of the lower extremities, in which he had administered strychnine successfully. In this case he began with the one-sixteenth of a grain three times a day. He afterwards proceeded to notice some of the formidable consequences which occasionally result from the administration of strychnine. Amongst others he related the following particulars of the case of a woman, aged 69, who had been taking strychnine for twelve days:—She began by taking one-sixth of a grain twice a day, and the dose was afterwards increased to a fourth. Three days after having commenced the larger dose, she was seized one morning, shortly after having taken her medicine, with the following symptoms—the surface of the body was bathed in perspiration; pulse 160, small and feeble; pupils imperfectly susceptible to light; articulation exceedingly indistinct; breathing laborious,