suppurative action, and subsequently made its way both into the bronchi and intestinal canal, while adhesive inflammation, forming union with the adjoining viscera, had been going on in the tissues surrounding the sac.

The above case beautifully illustrates the wonderfully adaptive power of nature in promoting a safe return to healthy function.

The history of the 4th case (Mary Stopher) was extremely obscure, and presented many points of great interest. The disease, as is usually the case with hydatid growths, was essentially chronic in its progress, giving rise at first to but slight uneasiness, which, persisting more or less for three years, was followed by intumescence of the right hypochondriac region. There we find suppurative inflammation, as in the former case, set up in the outer sac of the acephalocyst, which also becomes glued to the kidney by adhesive inflammation of the intervening tissue, and thus a communication is established through which channel the contents of the cyst, viz., pus, hydatids, and bile, find an outlet. The site of the hydatid tumour, and its communication with the kidney were established by the circumstance of the escape of bile with the urine, and the interesting phenomenon presented by the alternate decrease and increase of the size of the tumour, varying as it did with the amount of pus and hydatids discharged.

Had not the presence of bile in the urine indicated the hepatic origin of the tumour, it would have been more reasonable to have referred its probable site either to the kidney itself, or to its supra-renal capsule. It may also be interesting to observe that some of the hydatids discharged were entire, and contained a perfectly limpid fluid, notwithstanding the urine in which they floated was thickly purulent.

In reference to the medicinal management of hydatid formations, with a view to arrest their growth, but little satisfactory information can be advanced. In the treatment of the two last cases, which have been detailed, a very unmistakable improvement in each followed the establishment of a discharge from an issue inserted over the tumour, together with the internal exhibition of cod-liver oil.

Although we are not justified in forming deductions from two cases, still I would strongly recommend, when the evacuation of an hydatid cyst by operation is not deemed advisable, that, instead of wasting time and possibly debilitating the patient by giving mercury and iodine, we at once effect a free discharge by issue over the tumour, administer cod-liver oil internally, and support the strength at the same time with as generous a diet as the condition of the system will bear.

CASES OF CHOREA,

TREATED SUCCESSFULLY WITH CARBONATE OF IRON.

By T. BROWN, Esq., CASTLE DONNINGTON.

CASE I.—John Potter, aged 20, living at this place, by trade a painter, was placed under my care March 20th, 1847, a victim of chorea. The symptoms were unusually severe, and required the employment of

energetic measures. Copious depletion, from both the temporal artery and the median cephalic vein, was resorted to, and on account of threatened violence, a strait jacket was at once applied. So much were the voluntary muscles agitated, that when he attempted locomotion, his body was propelled in all directions, producing the most antic motions. When questioned he can only answer by monosyllables. After the copious depletion referred to, and the administration of some strong drastic cathartics, the violent symptoms greatly abated. During the three following days the violence of the symptoms continued abated, and the convulsive motions were chiefly confined to the upper and lower extremities. At this period, March 27th, I met Dr. Heygate, of Derby, in consultation on the case, and we agreed to administer the following:—*R. Hydr. Chlor., gr. v.; Conf. Rosæ Can. q. s., ut fiat pilula alternis noctibus sumenda.*—*R. Dec. Aloet Co., oz. iss.; Pot. Tart., dr. j. M. Fiat haust cras mane sumend.* *Ferri Carb., scr. ij., ter in die sumend.*

I may here mention, that I had for several days previous to Dr. Heygate's visit passed electric shocks through our patient without any relief, in fact I really thought the symptoms aggravated by the treatment. From the period that iron was administered, (the dose of which was gradually increased,) there was evident improvement in every respect, and on or about the 20th of April our patient was quite well.

CASE II.—Mary Mugliston, aged 9 years, was seized with chorea on or about the 10th of November, 1850, and the symptoms gradually increasing, on the 20th my assistance was required. I found my patient incapable of walking, speech was prevented, and the want of power over the voluntary muscles evidenced a true case of St. Vitus's dance. Judging from the apparent irritation of the pituitary membrane, in conjunction with anorexia, that the bowels gave lodgement to some vermes, I commenced the treatment of the case by giving half-drachm doses of *Ol. Terebinth.* on sugar, three times a-day, the result of which was the expulsion of a large worm, of the *lumbicus* species. Afterwards drachm doses of carbonate of iron, combined with small quantities of *Pulv. Curcumæ*, was given three times a-day, and the effects were most satisfactory, and to me very pleasing, the child's power over all the voluntary muscles gradually returned; and a singular feature in the case was, that *the tongue* never failed to indicate the progress of this most satisfactory return to perfect health, which occurred on the 29th of December, 1850.

MANSLAUGHTER FROM A BLOW ON THE HEAD WITH THE FIST, CAUSING FRACTURE OF THE INNER TABLE OF THE SKULL.

By J. DE ÁNE, Esq., CHATTERIS.

ON the afternoon of Saturday, the 28th of September, 1850, a labourer named John Ladds, was killed by William Germain, labourer, both of Chatteris. There was no previous malice; they had always before been on good terms as companions and fellow-workmen. A few angry words having occurred between them, Ladds