of the practical errors which arise from this source, M. Cavarra cites the custom of applying the acetate of lead lotion on a warm linseed-meal poultice; the latter is emollient, and relaxes the tissues; the former, being astringent, has an opposite effect, and the combination is as unscientific as any admixture of chemically incompatible substances. To remedy the inconveniences which result from the present mode of instruction, the author hints that a professorship of experimental materia medica and experimental physiology should be instituted; the hint, perhaps, may not be thrown away.

A General Outline of the Animal Kingdom, and Manual of Comparative Anatomy. By THOMAS RYMER JONES, F.Z.S., &c. Van Voorst, London, 1841. 8vo. pp. 732.

THE nature of this work prevents us from bestowing upon it any other notice than a very general one; to lay before the naturalist a complete view of the organization and physiological relations of every class of living beings, and to furnish the anatomical student with a succinct account of the structure and development of the vital organs, through all the modifications that they present in the long series of the animal creation, are the objects of the author; to follow him through so vast a range were beyond our power. We cannot, however, refuse to bestow a warm commendation on the manner in which Mr. Jones has executed his arduous task; the present manual affords the best general outline of the animal kingdom that we are acquainted with; it is neither too prolix, nor too concise; the ascertained facts connected with the anatomical structure of animals, are collected from every available source, and arranged in lucid order, and the letter-press is illustrated with more than three hundred wood-cuts, which will bear comparison, for beauty and accuracy, with the best specimens of the art, even in its present perfect state.

ROYAL BERKSHIRE HOSPITAL.

(Practice of Mr. F. A. BULLEY.)

DISLOCATION OF THE ELBOW, WITH A SINGULAR DISPLACEMENT OF THE RADIUS.

SAMUEL FARLEY, æt. 28, a healthy, muscular man, guard to a night train on the Great Western railroad, was admitted into the hospital, on account of a dislocation of the ulna and radius, caused by his having fallen from a truck, and pitching with great force on his hand, the train being at the time in rapid motion. The limb was considerable shortened. He was suffering excessive

pain in the injured joint; and pain, and some numbness, were felt extending downwards, in the course of the ulnar nerve, as far as its digital extremities, where he described his sensations as most agonizing. This may, probably, have resulted from the coronoid process pressing on and irritating the nerve, after the displacement had taken place; and it is very likely to have been so, as he found the excruciating pain almost instantaneously diminish as soon as the reduction was accomplished.

The joint was greatly distorted, and the limb was held by the persons who brought him, in a gently flexed position, which he said was the easiest to him. The slightest attempt at further flexure or extension caused him excessive pain.

The ulna had been thrown backwards, and projected on the posterior surface of the humerus, the coronoid process lying on the cavity destined to receive the olecranon. The tendon of the triceps was in a state of great tension, and appeared as if in a state of tonic spasm. On the fore-part of the joint the biceps and brachialis internus muscles were greatly stretched. The head of the radius was curiously displaced, being thrown, as it were, across the ulna, and lying a little above and to the outer side of the usual situation of the coronoid process on the fore-part of the joint. In this position it was distinctly perceptible to the feel, the superincumbent soft parts being as yet very slightly swelled.

As it was impossible (owing to this peculiar displacement of the radius) to produce the slightest flexure of the joint, extension was made in a nearly straight direction, the arm being fixed by an assistant, and after steadily continuing traction in this way for about two minutes, reduction of the ulna was effected; the head of the radius, although drawn down, still remaining on the inner side of the arm, lying on the fore-part of the ulna.

Flexure was difficult and painful, from the head of the radius being pressed upwards against the inner condyle: in the attempt to perform this motion, after some time, I succeeded, by gradual compression with my fingers, in moving the head of this bone outwards into its natural position. He could now bend the joint with comparative ease, as far at least as the probably injured state of the ligaments would allow; and as I was satisfied that reduction had been fully accomplished, and that the radius had no tendency to become again displaced, I ordered the patient to be taken into the accident ward, and placed in bed, ten leeches to be applied round the joint; to be followed by fomentations. A raised position. House medicine.

19. Has been comparatively free from pain in the joint, but complains of pain, alternating with numbness, along the course of the ulnar nerve. A cataplasm of vinegar, and water, and bran, to envelope the arm and outer part of the hand; some swelling has ensued, with ecchymosis round the joint.

23. Much general improvement and diminution of the swelling; neuralgic pain continues.

R. Ext. belladonna, $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$, lin. sapon., $\mathfrak{z}\text{x}$. ft. lin. bis. die. utend. A cold lotion to the joint.

25. The neuralgic pain has ceased. A week having elapsed since the receipt of the injury, passive motion was commenced and continued for a