and the danger to the perfection of the new operation of injudiciously meddling with the cellular attachments of the eyeball, and of its muscles, after any of the latter have been divided without the effect anticipated being produced. And in doing so, I shall avail myself of the works already published on strabismus; of the able paper from Dr. Jacob, in the Dublin Medical Press, "On the Paralytic and other Nervous Diseases of the Eye;" and of the communications which have appeared in the several medical periodicals since I first introduced into this country Dieffenbach's treatment of strabismus, and so materially simplified the operation of that learned professor.

12, Argyle-street, Feb. 6, 1841.

WORCESTER INFIRMARY.

A REPORT OF CASES ATTENDED AT THIS HOSPITAL.

By CHARLES HASTINGS, M.D. F.G.S. &c.

From January 1st, 1840, to January 1st, 1841.

IN CASES.

	Quarter ending Mar. 31st.		Quarter ending Jun. 30th.		Quarter ending Sep. 30th.		Quarter ending Dec. 31st.		TOTAL.	
	Cases.	Died.	Cases.	Died.	Cases.	Died.	Cases.	Died.	Cases.	Died.
Amaurosis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Amenorrhœa	3	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	10	...
Anasarca	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	5	...
Aneurism	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
Ascites	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	...
Bronchitis	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
C. Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Cardiac disease	1	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	8	...
Carditis	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
Cephalalgia	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	5	...
Chlorosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Cough	2	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	8	...
Colica Pictonum	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Constipation	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Delirium Tremens	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Dyspnœa	5	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	12	...
Dyspepsia	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	4	...
Emaciation	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
Enlarged Glands	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1
Epilepsia	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Erythema	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Febris	...	...	8	4	...	...	2	...	10	4
Gastritis	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...
Hæmopoe	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Hepatic Diseases	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Hepatitis	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	6	...
Hypertrophia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hydrothorax	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hysteria	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Inflamed Legs	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Irregular Action of the Heart	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Larynx, diseased	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Lepa	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...
Liver, diseased	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
Limbago	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Lungs, diseased	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...
Menorrhagia	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	6	...
Oedema	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Palpitation	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...
Paralysis	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	...
Pericarditis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Phthisis	1	1	1	...	3	...	1	...	6	1
Pleuritis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Pneumonia	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	6	...
Prolapsus Uteri	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Psoriasis	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...
Rheumatism	4	...	5	...	3	...	3	...	15	...
Chronic Do.	2	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	8	...
Splenic Disease	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Synochus	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Valvular Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Vertigo	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Vomiting	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
TOTAL	47	1	43	4	52	1	47	1	189	7

The above table is intended to show the cases of each disease as they occurred in the different seasons, and the number of deaths. The subjoined tables present the number of cases, and of deaths, which occurred in each month,

distinguishing those under the age of twenty years, from those above that age, and also whether they were in males or females :—

	MALES.				FEMALES.			
	Under 20 yrs.		Above 20 yrs.		Under 20 yrs.		Above 20 yrs.	
	Cases.	Died.	Cases.	Died.	Cases.	Died.	Cases.	Died.
January	3	...	8	1	5	...	1	...
February	...	...	4	...	2	...	5	...
March	...	...	10	...	1	...	3	...
April	...	...	2	...	1	...	10	...
May	1	...	12	2	...	...	7	...
June	...	...	4	...	...	...	9	...
July	...	...	5	...	2	...	6	...
August	...	...	2	...	...	...	10	...
September	...	...	9	1	6	...	5	2
October	...	...	2	...	1	...	12	...
November	...	...	11	...	6	1	4	...
December	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Total	4	...	71	4	26	1	88	2

	TOTAL MALES.		TOTAL FEMALES.		OF BOTH SEXES.	
	Cases.	Died.	Cases.	Died.	Cases.	Died.
January	9	1	15	...	24	1
February	4	...	7	...	11	...
March	9	...	5	...	14	...
April	1	...	5	...	6	...
May	11	2	12	2	23	4
June	1	...	7	...	8	...
July	10	...	11	...	21	...
August	2	...	6	...	8	...
September	11	1	16	...	27	1
October	3	...	9	...	12	...
November	13	...	16	1	29	1
December	1	...	5	...	6	...
Total	75	4	114	3	189	7

MEN.

SERVANTS.

1. Rheumatism.
1. Amaurosis.
1. Fever.
1. Gastritis.
1. Hepatic.
1. Phthisis.
1. Ascites.

SHOEMAKERS.

1. Larynx, diseased.
2. Cardiac diseases.
3. Dyspepsia.
1. Eruption.

MILLER.

1. Bronchitis.

WOOLCOMBER.

1. Hæmoptoe.

COLLIERS.

1. Carditis.
1. Diseased Lungs.

STONE-MASON.

1. Phthisis.

WHEELWRIGHTS.

1. Hæmoptoe.
1. Dyspnœa.
1. Fever.

PAINTERS.

1. Aneurism.
1. Colica.
1. Rheumatismus.
1. Paralysis.

GLOVING.

4. Cough, diseased lungs.
1. Anasarca.

LEATHER STAINING.

2. Dyspepsia.
1. Cardiac.

LEATHER PAIRING.

1. C. Rheumatism.

TANNING.

2. A. Rheumatism.

LABOURERS.

6. Rheumatismus.
1. Ascites.
2. Anasarca.
1. Pleuritis.
1. Diseased lungs.
1. Hydrothorax.
1. Pericarditis.
1. Epilepsia.
1. Erythema.
1. Lumbago.
1. Lepa.
1. Gastritis.

IRON-FOUNDER.

1. Cephalalgia.

BOATMEN AND NAVIGATORS.

1. Rheumatism.
1. Ascites.
1. Anasarca.
3. Fever.

OSTLERS.

1. Delirium Tremens.
1. Dyspnœa.

TRAVELLER.

1. Phthisis.

SOLDIER.

1. Ascites.

WOMEN.

SERVANTS.

7. Amenorrhœa.
1. Chlorosis.
2. Bronchitis.
3. Pneumonia.
1. Hæmoptœ.
3. Cough, dyspnœa.
1. Bronchocele.
1. Enteritis.
4. Palpitatio cordis.
1. Carditis.
2. Hepatic.
1. Gastritis.
3. Menorrhagia.
1. Cephalalgia.
1. Anasarca.

DOMESTIC.

1. Psoriasis.

DOMESTIC.

1. Gastritis.
 1. Enteritis.
 1. Anasarca.
- GLOVING.
2. Amenorrhœa.
 1. Hepatic disease.
 3. Dyspepsia.
 3. Diseased lungs.
 1. Rheumatismus.
 1. Cardiac.

WASHING.

1. Anasarca.
1. Rheumatism.
1. Chronic rheumatism.
1. Bronchitis.
1. Ascites.

The occupations of those not included in the preceding lists are not entered in the journals.

It will be perceived that rheumatism and dropsy are much more frequent in navigators, boatmen, and out-door labourers, than in any other class; dyspepsia, gastrodynia, and hepatic affections, in those occupations connected with the glove trade; fever and rheumatism have been the prevalent diseases, occurring in the spring and autumn of the year; typhus in the spring, and small-pox in the autumn. We next select one or two of the fatal cases, and note the result of the *post-mortem* examinations.

CASE I.—Robert Todds, navigator, admitted May 16th, 1840. Ill one month; caught severe cold about a month ago from walking in the wet; has had cephalalgia, with rigors; complains of great thirst and heat; abdomen very painful; tongue furred; bowels open; diarrhœa. To have spirit of nitrous æther, half a drachm; camphor mixture, saline antimonial mixture, of each half an ounce. To be taken every fourth hour.

20. Skin very hot and dry; complains of great thirst; urine scanty, and high coloured; tongue brown, and cracked; complains of lumbar pains; cough, and expectoration of thick mucus streaked with blood. Half an ounce of port wine every third hour. A blister to the abdomen.

21. Pulse 80; tremor; dozes, but is sensible when roused. The symptoms became gradually worse, and he died at 10 P.M.

Post-mortem appearances.

Head examined 48 hours after death: Scalp turgid with blood. Upon taking off the cranium, two drachms of coagulated blood came from the dura mater, and about two drachms of extravasated blood were found under the dura mater on the right side of the head. The blood vessels were very turgid; the left ventricles were filled with serum and blood. The abdomen and chest not examined.

CASE II.—Charles Parsons, admitted May 16, 1840, with fever. He has been ill one week; is delirious; skin very hot and dry; tongue and mouth parched; is very much purged; muttering; restlessness; much thirst. To have barley water to drink. Spirit of nitrous æther, half a drachm; camphor and saline antimonial mixtures, of each six drachms; every third hour. Carbonate of soda, mercury with chalk, of each ten grains; every fourth hour. Compound chalk powder, one ounce, while the diarrhœa continues.

20. Diarrhœa; involuntary passage of urine and fæces; muttering delirium; twitchings; tongue brown and dry; pulse 120. Head shaved; cupped.

23. Delirium increased.

25. Is worse this morning; passes stools involuntarily; pulse feeble, 100.

27. Breathing laborious. He died on the 28th.

Post-mortem appearances 48 hours after Death.

No extravasation of blood under or upon the dura mater, but the blood vessels very turgid. Liver healthy. Adhesions of the right lung; left lung healthy. Stomach much inflamed. Small ulcers in the intestines, with extensive inflammation. Upon cutting into the substance of the lungs, the air cells were found filled with serous effusion, mixed with air.

CASE III.—Hannah Garmstone was admitted on the 1st of June, 1840, labouring under fever. She was seized about four days ago with vomiting headache, and rigors; complains of great heat of the body and thirst, with pains all over; flushings of the face; skin very dry; appetite bad; bowels costive. To have calomel, five grains, every fourth hour.

June 1. Great pain and tenderness in epigastric region; abdomen tumid. Blister to the stomach; calomel and opium.

2. She died about 1 o'clock this morning.

Post-mortem examination 24 hours after Death.

About a quart of fluid in the chest; pericardium greatly distended with fluid; heart pale and large; liver pale, easily torn; lungs healthy.

Abdomen: Bowels distended with air. The lower part of the ileum, at its junction with the cœcum, was contracted to about the size of a little finger, and in a high state of inflammation; several patches of inflammation found in other parts of the intestinal canal, especially in the duodenum. A quantity of green fluid in the bowels; pylorus inflamed.

CASE IV.—Thomas Child was admitted on Sept. 18th, 1840. He complains of severe pain in the region of the kidneys; has cough, and pain in the chest; tremor. Has been in the habit of drinking freely; appetite bad; very thirsty; dyspnœa; pulse weak, 85; bowels open; pectoriloquy distinct; tenderness in epigastrium. The treatment consisted in calomel and opium; nitre and camphor mixture; blisters; antimonial pills.

23. Has vomited this morning; delirium all night; cough severe. He was ordered one ounce of spirits every four hours, but sunk on the following day.

Post-mortem examination 18 hours after death.

Brain firm; about six ounces of serum under the dura mater; about one ounce of coagulated blood under the right lobe of the cerebellum; blood vessels very turgid. Adhesion of the right lung to the ribs, interrupted with miliary tubercles; the left not so much diseased, but gorged with blood; the lower part healthy. The liver easily torn, and of a nutmeg appearance; much enlarged. Heart healthy. Kidneys large, pale, and flabby.

CASE V.—Mary Lloyd, æt. 17, admitted November 24, 1840. Complains of epigastric pains, and sense of weight in the stomach; sharp shooting pains in the head; much tenderness, on pressure, evinced in the abdominal region; dyspnœa; respiration hurried and laboured, and accompanied by wheezing noise; tongue foul and dry; pulse quick and small; skin hot and dry; countenance flushed. Treatment, saline antimonial mixture and leeches.

24. Pain in the head; bowels freely opened; extreme tenderness over the abdomen; tongue furred. Blister over the abdomen. Chalk and opium. A teaspoonful of port wine every two hours. Nitre and camphor mixture. The patient died during the night.

On opening the cavity of the thorax, there appeared effusion of serous fluid on both sides; the pleura were highly inflamed, lungs otherwise healthy. Heart flabby in appearance, but healthy. On tracing the course of the intestinal canal, the jejunum appeared highly inflamed, and ulcerated in parts. The structure of the internal coat of the gut destroyed for about three or four inches, at its

junction with the colon. The mucous membrane of the ileum studded with ulcers, varying in size from half-a-crown to sixpence, and increasing at and about the termination of that gut. The mesenteric glands were involved. The brain highly congested, and presenting adhesions of the arachnoid.

OUT CASES.

	Quarter ending Mar. 31st.		Quarter ending June 30th.		Quarter ending Sep. 30th.		Quarter ending Dec. 31st.		TOTAL.	
	Cases.	Died.	Cases.	Died.	Cases.	Died.	Cases.	Died.	Cases.	Died.
Amenorrhœa	6	...	2	...	6	...	3	...	17	...
Anasarca	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
Apoplexy	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Ascites	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Asthma	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Bronchitis	6	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	10	...
C. Bronchitis	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Bronchocele	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Cachexia	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Cardiac affection ..	2	...	3	...	6	...	1	...	12	...
Cephalalgia	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	5	...
Chlorosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Chorea	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Colica Pictorum ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Cough	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	5	...
Croup	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Debility	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Diabetes	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Diarrhœa	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	5	...
Dysmenorrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Dyspnoea	4	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	10	...
Dyspepsia	5	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	13	...
Dysuria	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Emaciation	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Enlarged Glands ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Epilepsia	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
Epistaxis	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Fever	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...
Gastritis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chronic G.	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
Hemiplegia	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Hæmoptysis	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Hepatic cong.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Hepatitis	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	7	...
C. Hepatitis	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Hypertrophia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hysteria	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	...
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Leprosy	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Leucorrhœa	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...
Lambago	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Lungs, diseased ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Mæsasmus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Menorrhœa	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Menorrhagia	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	6	...
Neuralgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Nephritis	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	6	...
Paraplegia	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Pericarditis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...
Piles	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Pleuritis	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
Pneumonia	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...
C. Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...
Porrigo	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Pseudosyphilis ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Psoriasis	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	5	...
Rheumatismus ..	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	4	...
C. Rheumatismus ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Sciatica	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Stomach, diseased ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Spasm	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Struma	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
Tracheitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chronic Tracheitis ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Uterine disease ..	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
Vertigo	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	4	...
Total	69	...	30	...	72	...	42	...	213	...

DEATH OF SIR ASTLEY COOPER.

WITH feelings of deep regret we announce that this distinguished surgeon died on Friday, the 12th instant, at half-past one o'clock. We shall give, in our next number, a biographical sketch of Sir A. Cooper, for the particulars of which we are indebted to a gentleman who was well acquainted with him.

PROVINCIAL
MEDICAL & SURGICAL JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1841.

THERE is something connected with trading transactions, the traffic in pounds, shillings and pence, which, notwithstanding many honourable exceptions, has a tendency to narrow the mind, and counteract the natural workings of a liberal and gentlemanly feeling. In no other way is it to be accounted for, that individuals educated to an intellectual profession, should pertinaciously cling to measures manifestly inequitable, and of mischievous tendency, and from which little or no positive good can be shown to result. We can comprehend why the colleges of physicians and surgeons may wish to retain in their own hands the control over the departments of the profession to which they respectively belong, and to extend and define the powers which they already possess. The love of power is inherent in the human mind, and those who are possessed of it are apt to think, sometimes we would fain hope conscientiously, that it is for the general good that they are desirous of retaining it. But for what purpose a body of educated men should seek to perpetuate the badge of servitude to themselves and their successors, and to fetter all those not immediately appertaining to their own community by a forced control, at the expense of manifest public disadvantage, and extensive private wrong, can be explained only on the close mercantile and monopolizing principle of private gain to the few at the expense of the many. In our nineteenth number we published the Apothecaries' Report, a document which professes to emanate from the Society of Apothecaries, and to have originated in consequence of a conference held by the representatives of the medical corporations, at the College of Physicians, in November last. This measure, therefore, expressive of the intentions of the Apothecaries' Company, is one of those which, as a part of the reform movement, according to the oblique, or rather retrograde, reasoning of the Medical Gazette, we owe to the general impression made by the article in the Quarterly Review of the following January. It consists of four sections: first, a preamble explanatory of the virtuous intentions of the company; second, amendments and alterations (which are not amendments?) proposed in the act of 1815; third, additions required to be made to the act; fourth, an enumeration of certain grounds upon which a more general and extensive measure might be founded. The preamble we shall pass over, and proceed at once to consider the propositions of the company. First,—“The society desire to give up the power of searching shops.” As they have allowed this power to lapse into desuetude, and to become altogether obsolete, and as they are by their act expressly excluded from using it where supervision is most needed,—in the establishments of chemists and druggists,—we do not see that this proposal tends much to alter or amend the existing state of things.

Secondly,—“They wish to modify the clause compelling an apprenticeship of five years to an apothecary; they would propose either to shorten the period of apprenticeship, or receive as an equivalent a certain period of instruction (two years) in practical pharmacy, at the option of the parent or guardian of the pupil.” This attempt at con-