companies more or less dropsical effusion in that organ.

POLYPOID TUMOR IN THE TRACHEA.

Mr. Stallard has recorded in the "Medical Gazette" a case in which a polypoid tumor had formed in the trachea. The patient was admitted into the Leicester workhouse, laboring under symptoms of bronchitis. For a long time past she had been subject to asthma, and her cough had been much aggravated by privations and exposure.

By the exhibition of ordinary remedies she somewhat improved; but on the fourth day after her admission she is described as having gone to bed as usual, about eleven o'clock, and had a violent paroxysm of coughing, which continued for upwards of an hour. She then got out of bed, and whilst sitting by the side of the bed died before any assistance could be obtained.

Sectio Cadaveris, Thirty-six Hours after Death.

The lungs were emphysematous. The smaller bronchi were healthy, but the right and left divisions were highly congested. In the trachea was found a loose body of a polypoid nature, about the size of an almond, and having a pedicle about three-quarters of an inch long. The trachea at its lower part was much congested, and about an inch and a half below the cricoid cartilage, on the left side, the mucous membrane was considerably thickened and inflamed. About half an inch below the cricoid cartilage, at the anterior part, were the remains of the pedicle of the polypus; and above this point the trachea presented the natural appearance. The stomach was small and contracted. The liver on the whole larger than usual; it consisted of twelve or fourteen lobes, varying in size from a nut to a large orange; the larger ones, three in number, corresponding with the right and left lobes and the lobulus quadratus; in structure it appeared healthy. The kidneys and spleen were very large. The uterus was carcinomatous.

APHONIA CURED BY GALVANISM.

Theodore Mandurik, a Dalmatian, twenty-four years of age, of sanguine temperament and a robust constitution, and who had usually enjoyed good health, killed one of his countrymen in a quarrel, for which offence he was incarcerated in the prison at Scardona. Three days afterwards he was attacked by a violent fit of epilepsy, followed by entire loss of voice, to restore which external local and general bleedings, and antiphlogistic measures of all kinds were employed without effect.

In a few months he was removed to the central prison of Zara, where he was examined by the medical staff. The tongue was somewhat enlarged, and preternaturally reddened, though dry, and the blood-vessels around its base were much distended. The sense of taste was uninjured, but the movements of the tongue and of the larynx were performed with difficulty. Leeches were now applied to the sides of the tongue; tartarised antimony, in both large and small doses, and drastic purgatives, were employed, and a tartar-emetic plaster was placed over the larynx; but all these means failed to restore a healthy action in the parts adjacent, and Mandurik was still compelled to keep his mouth partially open to maintain respiration, a function only performed by short and difficult

inspirations. At length, about sixteen months after the attack, the voltaic pile was thought of, and a battery of fifty pair of plates was employed. The positive pole was placed over the cervical vertebrae, and the negative upon the parts affected. On the first day two hundred shocks were given, and on the second three hundred, but no perceptible effect followed. Two days were suffered to elapse, and a battery of seventy pair of plates was then used, with which about three hundred shocks were given. The patient was found acutely sensitive to the action of electricity, and a lapse of five days was permitted to intervene before its fourth application, which consisted of four hundred shocks with the last-named battery. Whether these had been administered too precipitately, or whether his system had become more excitable by galvanism, the patient after this last application became much agitated, and subsequently fainted for a short time. Next day he suffered intense headach, his face was flushed, eyes lustrous, pulse full and strong, from which state he was relieved by copious bleeding. But he now, for the first time, gave utterance to hoarse sounds. After six more days the battery of fifty pairs was again employed, and three hundred shocks were given. The same treatment was repeated every two or three days, and then, at similar intervals, four hundred shocks were given with the seventy-pair battery. The voice, meanwhile, and the motive power of the tongue and larynx, gradually returned to their normal condition, and after the twelfth application the patient had completely recovered. The deduction drawn by the surgeon who has reported the case is, that no nervous affection whatever should be regarded as incurable till electricity in some form has been tried and found to fail.—*Giornale de Progressi della Patologia e della Terapeutica*, in *Lancet*.

CONSERVATION OF MISTURA FERRI COMPOSITA.

Mr. Strutton, in the "Chemical Gazette," gives the following formula for the mistura ferri composita, by which its decomposition may be prevented:—

Myrrh, two drachms;
Carbonate of potash, one drachm;
Rose water, fifteen and a half ounces;
Spirits of nutmeg, an ounce;
Sugar, two ounces. Mix according to the Pharmacopœia and dissolve.

Sulphate of iron, two and a half scruples, dissolved in two and a half ounces of rose water.

When required, add to seven drachms of the first mixture, one drachm of the latter, which saves the trouble of preparing it for every prescription, and is equal to the mixture being fresh made every time it is wanted.

EXAMINATION OF THE BODY OF THE LATE MR. TYRRELL.

(Fifty-six Hours after Death.)

Chest.—The pleura closely adherent throughout the whole of the right side of the chest by old adhesive bands. On the left by a few only.

The right lung hepatised, or consolidated, nearly throughout its whole extent; there being only a very small portion that was crepitant on pressure. The mucous membrane of the lower portion of the trachea

and right bronchus thickened, and of a dark brick-dust hue. Left lung engorged with blood, but crepitating tolerably on pressure.

The pericardium considerably distended, and containing from an ounce and a half to two ounces of dark fluid blood. On the posterior aspect of the right auricle, the investing pericardium, for a considerable extent, had a rough, depressed, and, by the aid of a lens, an ulcerated appearance; while the opposite surface of the loose pericardium, to the same extent, had a granular or tuberculated appearance, very similar to the tuberculous accretions which we find occasionally on the peritoneum; there were two or three adhesive bands connecting these two surfaces.

The heart itself was twice the natural size; the muscular fibre pale, flaccid, flabby, and collapsing; the cavities of both ventricles much dilated, but without hypertrophy of their walls; the left ventricle more especially dilated; in the right ventricle were two or three delicate filaments of lymph of considerable strength, stretching between the *carneæ columnæ* and *chordæ tendineæ*, and across the cavity, the evident result of former endocarditis. All the valves of the heart and aorta were perfectly natural.

The liver was enlarged, very much indurated, especially at the superior portion of the right lobe, and granular throughout.

Signed, { H. S. ROOTS, M.D.
C. ASTON KEY.
GEORGE BEAMAN.
JAMES DIXON.
WILLIAM TREW.

NOTE.—The fluid blood in the pericardium was most probably exuded from the depressed and apparently ulcerated surface of the pericardium before stated.—*Medical Gazette*.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.

Mr. Guthrie on Tuesday last resigned the office of surgeon, but will still afford his services to the hospital as consulting surgeon, and will continue to deliver annually to the pupils his course of clinical lectures. Mr. Hale Thomson, who has for many years been assistant-surgeon, will of course succeed to the appointment of surgeon. The candidates for the assistant-surgeony are—Mr. C. Guthrie, Mr. Benjamin Phillips, Mr. Rutherford Alcock, and Mr. Bennett Lucas. We believe that Mr. C. Guthrie will be elected.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN LONDON.

Members admitted Friday, June 2, 1843.

E. B. Clayton, J. A. W. Thompson, W. Gompertz, T. B. Stone, C. H. F. Routh, P. Grubb, J. T. Pearce, J. Cross, J. W. Wainwright, R. Field, M. F. Bush, T. Berryman, F. H. Hewitt, J. C. Foulkes.

Monday, June 5, 1843.

G. Lister, J. H. Blount, J. Duigan, T. Dawson, W. Smith, W. W. Clarke, W. C. Northey, A. B. Temple.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.

Licentiates admitted Thursday, June 1, 1843.

Charles Withington, Pendleton; Alfred Markwick; Robert Banks Penny; Paget Chawner, Burton-on-Trent; Alfred Charles Ayres, Ramsgate; Edward Holland Ambler, Churchstoke; Theophilus Miller Gunn, Chard; Richard Cammack, Berrington; Spencer Thomas Frost, Norwich; Capel Whitmore Blashfield, Abergavenny; James Henry Coveney, Stilton; Charles Meeres, Herts.

Thursday, June 8, 1843.

Robert Webb Watkins, Towcester; William Fisher, Kendal; Lionel Roberts, Exeter; Robert Price Roberts, Denbigh; Frederick James Genet, London; Samuel Wilson, Gateshead; John William Tripe, London; James Pestell, Bedford; Benjamin Bird; John Eastwood, Meltham, Yorkshire.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Subscriber.—The Portfolio, to contain the numbers of the Provincial Medical Journal, has always been on sale at the publisher's, and can be obtained through any bookseller.

ERRATA.

In last Number, p. 183, col. 2, line 54, for "account," read *accounts*; in note at bottom of same page, for "du maladies," read *des maladies*; p. 184, col. 2, line 41, for "follow," read *follows*; p. 185, col. 2, line 2, for "gonorrhœa," read *gonorrhœas*; p. 191, col. 2, line 42, for "les," read *la*; line 44, for "etat," read *était*; line 48, for "ou," read *on*; line 55, for "prononcet, read *prononcur*; line 59, for "pen," read *peu*, and for "penchargees," read *peu chargées*; p. 192, col. 2, line 20, for "portions," read *positions*; p. 196, col. 1, line 19, for "were," read *was*; p. 107, col. 2, line 16, for "mæs," read *mes*.

FOR IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL,
a MEDICAL PRACTICE, situate in the county of Gloucester; Receipts, £450 per annum. The Premium required is £350, and the Surgery Fixtures to be taken at a valuation. Only a short but sufficient introduction could be given by the present Practitioner, personally. Also, two small Medical Practices; Receipts, £250 and £300 per annum, the former 60 miles south, the latter about 90 miles north, of town. Three months' introduction will be given. The Premiums required for each are moderate, and satisfactory reasons will be given for their being relinquished.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. LANE, Medical Agent, 13, John-street, Adelphi, from Twelve to Four, or by letter, post paid.

JOURNALS AND BOOKS FOR REVIEW TO BE FORWARDED (CARRIAGE PAID), TO THE PUBLISHER, 356, STRAND.
LETTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS, TO DR. HENNIS GREEN, 58, MARGARET STREET, CAVENTISH SQUARE, LONDON. LETTERS CONNECTED WITH THE PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION, TO DR. STREETEN, WORCESTER.