On Thursday she continued much in the same state. She was directed to continue the powders, which had been temporarily suspended on account of the vomiting; and a sinapism was applied to the abdomen.

Friday, 25th. She had taken one drachm of the gallic acid, and seemed decidedly better. The pulse was 120; the tongue covered with a brown fur, and the abdomen was still tympanitic. The spots continued as brilliant as before, and her arm showed a very marked discolouration at a part which had been purposely pinched the day before. She was directed to omit the powders and continue the stimulant mixture.

From this time she went on improving; the spots gradually lost their brilliancy, and disappeared of a light brown colour, being still perceptible ten days after her seizure, when she was up, and taking tonics and light nourishment. The bowels and skin acted very freely after the first week, and she is now, (May 4th,) quite well.

CASE OF DISLOCATION OF THE FEMUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PROVINCIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

SIR,

Should you consider the accompanying case worth recording, I should be obliged by your giving it a place in your valuable Journal, the chief motive for my recording it is, that it may act as a beacon to my surgical brethren, and induce them to make a strict examination into every case of accident, however trifling it may at first appear.

Yours very truly,

F. WELSH.

Ledbury Dispensary, May 6, 1845.

Thomas Mason, aged 28, was partially buried by a bank of earth falling on him whilst he was undermining it. I saw him a few hours after the accident; his only complaint was of slight pain in the back and knee, but as there appeared no distortion of the limb, as it lay flexed upon the other, and flexion and extension were not much impeded, I considered it a mere bruise, and treated it accordingly. At the end of a fortnight, I saw him again, his report of himself was that he was much better, had been up, and said that with a strengthening plaster he should be quite well. Anxious to see how he could walk, I made him get up, when at once the nature of the accident was too evident, namely, dislocation of the femur on the dorsum illi. With the kind and able assistance of Mr. Webb and Mr. Wood, the pulleys were applied; we gave him tartrate of antimony, three grains, tincture of opium forty drops; steady traction was kept up for twenty minutes, when the bone (with some manipulation) was happily reduced. I may observe the patient was rather under the middle stature, though muscular.

PROVINCIAL Medical & Surgical Journal.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1845.

On Thursday last Mr. Wakley brought under the consideration of the House of Commons the conduct of the Council of the College of Surgeons, in reference to their general management of the concerns of the College, and especially to the appointment of fellows under the provisions of the new charter. He concluded by moving two resolutions, inculcating the management of the Royal College, and calling for investigation into the circumstances which led to the grant of the charter of 1843, and into the effects produced by its operation on the profession at large. If those resolutions were negatived, he expressed his intention to propose another resolution, on which he would take the sense of the House, to this effect:—

"That in any charter which the Crown might be advised to grant for the incorporation of the general practitioners, those gentlemen were fully entitled to enjoy an equality of professional station with the newly-created fellows, and that a deep and lasting injury would be inflicted on many thousands of scientific men, if a College of General Practitioners were to be founded as an institution inferior to the College of Surgeons."

The House was immediately afterwards counted out!

We are far from considering it necessary that the honourable members to whom the duty of legislating for the general interests of this country is intrusted, should be compelled night after night to listen to all the verbiage with which so many of their number contrive to obscure intelligible propositions, or in more doubtful questions,—

"To make that dark which was dark enough without;" but we do protest against the disposal after this very summary fashion of a question of real importance to the great mass of the population, and in reference to which, the opinion of a numerous intelligent body of those more especially, or rather more immediately interested in it, has been so generally expressed.

If there be any one point on which the feeling of the profession is entitled to be considered all but unanimous, it is that which regards the treatment of the great body of the existing members of the College of Surgeons under the New Charter. To call this Charter the Charter of the College of Surgeons of England is a glaring misnomer; it is neither more nor less than the Charter of a small number of irresponsible individuals, in whom the government of the London College was vested at the time, and was obtained by them under the false pretence of the Council representing the College,