of cream; duodenum not much distended, contained a fluid like that in the stomach; the jejunum and first part of the ileum enormously enlarged, and containing a great quantity of a similar fluid to that in the stomach. These parts of the intestines were very much congested, and their colour, in the first portion red, became darker, and at length black, where the immensely-distended intestine came to an abrupt termination, about half-way down the ileum; below this point the intestinal canal appeared as if its development had been arrested; the remaining portion of the ileum ran as a white cord, about the size of the stem of a tobacco-pipe, or No. 8 catheter, into the cæcum; from thence the colon proceeded about the same size to nearly its termination in the rectum; the whole of this contracted portion of intestine was pervious. The rectum possessed its normal calibre, and the anus was perfectly formed. The kidneys and supra-renal capsules were healthy.

The insertion of the above in an early number of the Journal will oblige,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. B. ROSE.

SINGULAR CASE OF CALCULUS VESICÆ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PROVINCIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

SIR,

A brief record of the following rather singular case may be not uninteresting to the profession, and you will oblige me by inserting it in the Journal.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

W. F. MORGAN, F.R.C.S.

Surgeon to the Bristol Infirmary.

Park Street, Bristol, November 19, 1846.

On October 23rd, I performed the operation of lithotomy at the Infirmary, on William Prichard, aged 14. The calculus was seized immediately on the introduction of the forceps, but it proved so soft and friable, that on withdrawing them it was crushed into numerous pieces. These were removed, and the bladder was well washed out by the repeated injection of warm water. The nucleus was found to be a portion of thick fustian cloth, a square inch in size. Key's straight staff and knife were used. No untoward symptoms followed the operation; the whole of the urine flowed through the natural channel at the end of a fortnight, and the boy is now nearly well. The urine, before the operation was alkaline and turbid, and such it remained for some days afterwards, but under the administration of diluted nitric acid in the infusion of pareira, it has become of a healthy acidity and almost clear. The calculus was the size of a large walnut, and consisted chiefly of the earthy phosphates, which I believe is generally the case when it is formed on a foreign body. To this circumstance, and to the nature of the nucleus, may be attributed the giving way of the calculus when in the grasp of the forceps, which were held lightly.

The boy was employed at the British Iron Works, near Pontypool, and fourteen months before had fallen

on the end of an iron rod, which penetrated the anus to some extent, inflicting only a slight external wound, and was followed by no immediate symptoms of any moment. He says he neither passed urine by the rectum nor blood by the penis; and under the care of Mr. Tucker, surgeon to the works, he soon apparently recovered. Not long afterwards, however, he began to complain of pain and difficulty in passing water, followed by the usual symptoms of stone in the bladder, in which state he was admitted at the Infirmary. The fustian nucleus was part of his trowsers, which he recognized immediately, with no little surprise. Of course it had been torn off and pushed into the bladder by the end of the iron rod, but he had not the slightest previous suspicion of such an occurrence.

Mr. Tucker, in reply to a letter of enquiry from my friend Mr. Grieg, the House-Surgeon, corroborates the lad's statement in all particulars. I may add, that there was no trace of the injury within reach of my finger.

CLINICAL REPORTS OF SURGICAL CASES UNDER THE TREATMENT OF WILLIAM SANDS COX, ESQ., AT THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL, BIRMINGHAM.

By PETER HINCHES BIRD, one of the Resident Medical Officers.

CASE IX.

BRONCHOCELE.

Mary Shelton, aged 19, screwmaker, admitted as out-patient of the Queen's Hospital, February 2nd, 1846. She states that about five or six years ago she first perceived a swelling on the neck, commencing before the first appearance of the catamenia: it has gradually increased in size ever since; the catamenia are stated to have always been regular, of full quantity, and natural colour. She is a native of Kidderminster, where she says many females have the same complaint; her sister, she thinks, is inclined to have one. The water at Kidderminster is stated to be *hard*.

Present state.—There is a large tumour situated over the thyroid cartilage; smooth, soft, and elastic; it is not painful, tender, nor discoloured. The tumour consists of two portions of unequal size, the right side being larger than the left; it measures in circumference fifteen inches and three quarters; occasions no uneasiness except by its weight, and by its causing her to talk thick. General health reported good.

Hab. Ung. Potass. Iodid. oz. j., nocti maneque adhibend. R. Tinct. Iodin., dr. j.; Liq. Potass, dr. j.; Aquæ, oz. viij. M. Capiat, oz. j., ter die.

7th. Much the same; the medicine does not cause any sickness. Continue medicine.

March 2nd. Tumour has decreased in size since she has taken medicine; it now measures fifteen inches.

April 21st. Measures now fourteen inches; she feels herself that it is smaller; general health good. Continue medicine.

June 26th. Tumour has gradually got smaller since last report; it now measures about thirteen inches. Continue medicine.

July 12th. She has not appeared at the hospital lately, so that we may presume the gland is almost reduced to its normal size.

Dr. Copland states that he has seldom met with an