

frequently large iliac swellings due to typhlitis disappear, he suggested that some cases at least might be saved by early incision. Such cases are recorded, and success has followed the treatment.

The following living specimens were shown:—Mr. John Hopkins: Two cases of Myxoedema. Mr. Willett: A case of Congenital Enchondromata.

LEEDS AND WEST-RIDING MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

At the ordinary meeting held on April 10th, Dr. S. C. Smith, Vice-president, in the chair,

Dr. JACOB showed Microscopical and other Preparations from the Intestine and Liver of a case of Tuberculosis occurring in a child aged two years, which had caused death with symptoms of acute intestinal obstruction. The glands were enlarged into great masses completely surrounding and obstructing both the cæcum and one part of the ileum for about two inches. The liver showed microscopically great fatty infiltration and increase of connective tissue. The viscera from this case, freshly removed, were shown to the Society by Mr. Hartley at a previous meeting.

Dr. JACOB also read a paper on "Second Attacks of Scarlet Fever."

Mr. J. J. PICKLES related the case of one mother in three successive pregnancies giving birth to children the subject of Harelip, there being no hereditary tendency or other apparent cause of the deformity.

Professor JESSOP showed a young man with perfect movement of the elbow, on whom he had operated for Ununited Fracture of the Olecranon, by wiring together the fragments. The operation had been done some months previously, up to which time the patient had a useless and weak limb.

Professor JESSOP also showed a man on whom he had operated for Fæcal Fistula, the opening being high up in the jejunum, as shown by the motions being liquid and full of bile. The patient had been stabbed in the abdomen several years before, and had ever since had the fistula, for which he had been several times unsuccessfully operated on. The operation consisted in opening the abdomen, detaching the bowel from the abdominal wall, refreshing the edges of the opening in the gut, which was the size of a shilling and opposite the mesenteric attachment; carefully suturing the edges of the intestine by eleven carbolised silk sutures passed from within and one from without, through all the coats of the bowel; returning the closed viscus and stitching up the abdominal opening as in ovariectomy. Flatus passed after a few hours, and after the second day the temperature continued normal, the man recovering without a bad symptom.—Mr. WHEELHOUSE said that he looked on the case with great satisfaction, since on this very man he had several years ago done every operation he could think of without any benefit. He had not, however, seen the case until some time after the accident, when the fistula was fully established.

Dr. OLIVER read a paper, with demonstrations, entitled "A Contribution to the Clinical Study of the Liver, viewed through the Urine," which, together with a second paper read on May 1st, is in course of publication in our columns.

At the ordinary meeting held on May 1st, Dr. Bell, President, in the chair,

Mr. E. ATKINSON showed a patient, aged twenty-one, who had suffered Compound Dislocation of the Astragalus forwards and outwards in November, 1884. As there was a wound of four inches, the diagnosis was easily made and the astragalus was felt to be firmly fixed to the os calcis. Reduction was effected under ether without division of the tendo Achillis. When the patient was shown to the Society the ankle was somewhat swollen and stiff, but the wound was healed and the man could walk with only a slight limp.

Mr. NEVITT read a paper on Coca and its Alkaloid. After giving an account of the botanical relations of the plant and its use by the native Indians as a stimulant and narcotic, he referred to its use as a local anæsthetic and gave a list of the surgical operations in which it had been used, including cases of hæmorrhoids, fistula, opening mammary abscess, applying arsenical paste to epithelioma, circumcision, irritable conditions of the bladder, lithotripsy, vaginismus, toothache, pruritus ani, lichen, eczema, and in numerous operations on the throat and nose. He had used it himself in four cases. 1. The removal of a vascular

growth from the female urethra; a 20 per cent. solution being applied on cotton-wool. 2. A case of vaginismus in a newly married woman; the same solution was applied on a pledget of wool, and in five minutes the patient could bear the introduction of a Ferguson's speculum and the application of carbolic acid to two fissures. A vaginal dilator was used frequently, and the patient was enabled in a very short time to return to her husband. 3. He had used it in applying carbolic acid to a fissure of the rectum. 4. In applying nitric acid to a chancroid sore.

Reviews and Notices of Books.

Lectures on Diseases of the Nervous System. By WEIR MITCHELL, M.D. Second Edition. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers and Co. 1885.—We reviewed these Lectures on Diseases of the Nervous System when they first appeared, about four years ago. The second edition has been somewhat enlarged and revised. The difficulties of diagnosis in hysterical disease of joints receive special consideration in the new edition. The chapter on this affection opens with a description of a typical case of hysterical disease of the knee-joint, in which there could be no difficulty in assigning the true origin of the complaint, for the present and past associations of the affection were only too manifest. Difficulty in diagnosis arises, as Dr. Weir Mitchell truly states, when there has been a real injury or true joint disease, and with it hysteria, or this later condition primarily, and inflammatory joint lesions supervening. Then problems of "exasperating perplexity" beset the physician. A case is narrated in which the affected knee was the seat of notable alterations of temperature, as ascertained by a surface thermometer. The sound knee was also investigated, and showed no abnormality. The temperature of the affected joint began to rise about 9 P.M., and was attended with redness, swelling, and tension. The same set of symptoms could be brought about at any time by handling the knee. Ultimately, under the advice of Professor Billroth, the joint was laid open and explored, with a view to obtain ankylosis. But inflammatory exudation in the connective tissues was not discovered, and the ends of the bones and cartilage were found to be normal. "For those who believe that hysteria never gives rise to organic change, this case will certainly be full of instruction." This lecture is by no means an exhaustive one; but, like most of the lectures, the interest lies in the keen insight into the nature of the subject and in the suggestiveness which the author manages to throw into his somewhat sketchy accounts. Other new chapters have been introduced on the relations of hysteria to organic disease of the spine and on the hysterical disorders of the rectum. The lectures must command the thoughtful attention and careful study of all who desire to read what is best in medical science.

The Microtomist's Vade Mecum. By ARTHUR BOLLES LEE. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1885.—This work, as the preface states, is to put into the hands of the instructed anatomist a concise but complete account of all the methods of preparation that have been recommended as useful for the purposes of microscopic anatomy, and so to furnish him with a ready source of information on points of detail as to which his memory or his knowledge may be at fault. It is a work that has been much needed. George E. Davis's treatise on Practical Microscopy, one of the latest books on this subject, deals chiefly with the instrumental part of microscopical work, and, though otherwise good, is deficient in that which relates to hardening and staining tissues for section. Moreover, within the last few years an extraordinary number and variety of processes have been published, some of which are available for almost any tissue, while others are adapted for special organs and