ding, and merely to lay some blankets across a board, and without any pillow, so that the head might be as nearly ho-
izontal with the body as possible. Some difficulty was at first encountered in getting the child to lie upon the couch so prepared, but it was shortly submitted to with more attention. When its bowels were become regular, the tinctura ferri muri-
ate was given, and a column of cold water was poured upon the back every morning, from a tea-kettle held as high as possible.

In a few weeks, I had the pleasure to find the child's health improving: it evidently gained flesh, became ruddy in the face, enjoyed its food, and rested soundly at night. Subse-
quently the child appeared to be less crooked, and certainly stronger; so that the parents were encouraged to persevere, which they did unremittingly. The child herself also became indifferent to rising, and amused herself with sewing, &c.

In this posture she continued some months, never getting up for more than a few minutes at a time once in twenty-four hours; and, in somewhat less than a year, I found her running about quite strong, straight, and healthy; her parents having found that latterly she seemed to suffer a little from confinement, and, since she had regained her upright position, they relinquished any farther perseverance, taking the precaution to let her lie on the bed occasionally during the day; which I advised the adop-
tion of for some time whilst the girl was growing.

Great Marlborough-street; July 1822.

Art. VI. On the Treatment of Carbuncle with Escharotics.

By ROBERT SWALLOW, Staff Surgeon.

The first case was Lord Clermont. He had before suffered from the disease, and been confined nearly two months to his room. The present attack had continued three days before Mr Swallow was consulted.

On my being consulted says Mr R. I found it to be a true characterized carbuncle; and, as he had just recovered from a long confinement from a similar disease, I advised his lordship to submit to its being destroyed by an escharotic, to which he readily consented. I made, therefore, a crucial incision, the full depth, length, and breadth of the disease, and filled up the incised places with dossils of lint well moistened with equal parts of liq. arsen. and water: the latter was renewed every hour or two. After twenty-four hours' application, a slight es-
char began to form, the surrounding inflammation and pain evi-
dently diminishing. Continuing it twelve hours more, a suffi-
cient eschar was formed, and the pain and inflammation ceased. A common poultice was then applied very frequently, until the
eschar separated, which, leaving a clean wound, was healed with the common simple dressings.

' The other case of the disease occurred to a poor woman in this town; was situated in the dorsal vertebrae, and had existed ten days before she applied for advice: it was, therefore, of considerable size, and in a state of ulceration. Similar incisions were made as in his lordship's case, and the same remedy applied with the like beneficial effects; the pain and peculiar inflammation attending the disease subsiding as soon as the eschar began to form.'

Art. IX. On the common syringe with a flexible tube as applicable to the removal of opium and other poisons from the stomach. By F. Bush, Surgeon.

' The common occurrence of death' says Mr Bush, 'from opium, either when taken by accident or design, shows that we have hitherto not been acquainted with any certain means of ejecting it from the stomach, or of counteracting its effects.' The method proposed by Mr Bush in this paper, is precisely similar to that first suggested by Boerhaave, and improved by Messrs Dupuytren and Renault, in cases in which poisonous substances have been swallowed, and in which the patient is unable to swallow. M. Renault says that he has injected to the extent of eight ounces of water into the stomach of several little dogs, and have always been able to pump up the whole. Black's Orfila on Poisons, p. 20. In our own country, Dr Physic of Philadelphia has been for many years in the habit of recommending the flexible tube and syringe, in cases in which opium had been taken in dangerous quantities, and in which vomiting could not be excited.

Art. X. Remarks on Mr Gilder's case of Vaccine Disease and measles existing at the same time in the same individual. By H.

Mr Gilder's case is contained in the last volume of the Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, a review of which will be found in another part of our Journal. The object of H's paper is to show that Mr G.'s case cannot be considered conclusive against Mr Hunter's doctrine that no two actions can take place in the constitution, or in the same part, at the same time, until the experiment of inoculation be performed in the individual, whose case is given by Mr G.