

justifiable? The nature of the disease and the general condition of the man were opposed to it; but the probability that this was more *immediately* due to *pain* than to any other cause, and the freedom of the lymphatics, rendered it very probable that there would be a great improvement, temporary at least, with freedom from suffering, if he could survive the removal of the diseased mass. The prognosis was more favorable if the disease was canceroid in its character. Dr. Greene thought the chances were in favor of his bearing the shock, and, in accordance with the patient's urgent solicitation, amputation was performed above the knee by the circular method. The operation was well borne. He slept well that night, and under the free use of stimulants, cod-liver oil, and other concentrated articles of food, he rallied with surprising rapidity, being on his crutches again in a few days, the stump healing kindly. Under the microscope, the morbid specimen exhibited the structure pertaining to epithelioma.

Conglomerate Glandular Tumor of the Neck.—A young man, 28 years old, presented himself with an immense tumor of the neck, upon the right side, which he first noticed about three years before. It was now of such size that the anterior portion reached the trachea and the posterior dipped under the trapezius muscle, while it protruded proportionately upon the surface. It had become painful of late, and by pressure interfered seriously with the functions of the trachea, œsophagus and the deep vessels and nerves.

Ether being administered, the integument and superficial fascia, platysma myoides and deep cervical fascia were divided by a straight incision extending from the jaw to the clavicle. The tumor was thus uncovered, and by careful dissection removed entire. The deeper portions rested upon the cervical vertebræ. The sheath of the common carotid and internal jugular was opened during the operation, but neither of the vessels nor their accompanying nerves were injured. The growth was found to be one which Dr. J. C. Warren describes as a "conglomerate glandular tumor." The shock was very severe, as was the ensuing inflammation, and for several days his condition was very critical, but he finally made a perfect recovery.

MANAGEMENT OF DIABETES.

[Communicated for the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.]

By J. O. WHITNEY, M.D.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—I would like, through the JOURNAL, to call the attention of medical men to the management of diabetes according to a little work by John M. Camplin, M.D. It is a book that all diabetics should possess for the purpose of guiding themselves in all things relating to their diet, clothing and the like matters. It likewise contains most valuable hints for the physician as to the medica-

tion of those suffering with this malady. I will relate but one case, which was under my direct observation, and no doubt there are hundreds who would receive the same amount of benefit by following the advice contained in the little work. The patient is about 33 years of age, a machinist by trade, and weighed, for five years previous to his ailment, two hundred and fifty pounds, five feet eleven inches in height, light complexion, always a great eater, and drank large quantities of water daily. He served as a volunteer in the U. S. Army a year or more; a few months subsequent to his discharge, he became diabetic. He first came under my notice in August last, then weighing only one hundred and forty-six pounds, and, according, to his own account, was using eight gallons of liquids daily, urinating the like quantity, and sweating none. The urine was highly charged with sugar, the specific gravity being one hundred and thirty-five. His medical treatment was simply advising what was obviously required, the chief medicine used being iron, in the form of tinct. ferri chloridi, and potassio-tartrate of iron. I gave him Dr. Camplin's work for his guide and governor. Immediate amendment took place, accompanied with a gain in flesh and bodily vigor, and at this time his weight is one hundred and ninety pounds. He is now feeling perfectly well, and is using about a gallon of liquids daily, the urination being in proportion, though the specific gravity was not, at the last testing, below one hundred and twenty-eight. Any variation from his diabetic diet at once increases the urine and reproduces the sweet taste to the fluids of his mouth.

In another instance, where the patient procured the work for himself, good results followed, the patient sending the most glowing account of his gain, and saying that it is the thing he has been in search of for years; that is, a guide to teach him how to live.

Dr. Camplin is himself a diabetic, and can therefore address his readers in the most emphatic manner, giving the result of years of personal experiment and observation in cases of his patients.

Pawtucket, R. I., February 26, 1867.

Reports of Medical Societies.

EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOSTON SOCIETY FOR MEDICAL IMPROVEMENT. BY CHARLES D. HOMANS, M.D., SECRETARY.

FEB. 11th.—*Croup; Death from Hemorrhage during the Operation of Tracheotomy.*—Dr. MINOT reported the case.

The patient was a girl, 12½ years old, living in a dark and damp tenement at the end of a yard in West Cedar Street. On Wednesday, Jan. 23d, she was brought to Dr. Minot, who found the uvula and tonsils much swollen. The right tonsil was covered with lymph, and there was also a patch of lymph on the centre of the uvula. The child could only speak in a coarse whisper, and had a husky

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