with it in any but animals of light colour; and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, they were becoming white from age.

According to Gohier, "this malady introduces itself in the form of small lumps, resembling warts, of a blackish colour. Their situation is in the skin, or in the subcutaneous cellular tissue surrounding the anus, sheath, vulva, and mammae—sometimes in the inner canthus of the eye. In this case, the caruncula lachrymalis becomes of a black colour, and acquires sometimes the size of a walnut, and has much the appearance of the affection known in man by the name of encanthus—a disease rare in animals."^{*}

However common melanotic tumours may be about the exterior of the globe in the horse, they are very uncommon in man. A case of the kind, in which the tumour had more than a suspicious character, fell under my observation three years ago.

MELANOTIC TUMOUR FROM THE OUTER SURFACE OF THE EYEBALL.

CASE 3.—This case is related by Mr. W. Cooper, in the *Medical Gazette*, vol. xxxi. A dark-coloured tumour sprang from a small red spot, which had existed twelve years upon the outer surface of the globe, between the margin of the cornea and the inner canthus of the right eye. The tumour, which was first seen August 26th, 1842, was about the size of a split pea. In three months it had attained the size of a small bean, and the patient was recommended, by a gentleman who examined it, to submit to the operation of extirpation of the globe. Declining so severe a measure, she consulted Mr. Cooper, who determined upon shaving off the mass at its base.

The operation (which was accidentally delayed a few days) was performed by Mr. Cooper, Nov. 18th, in the presence of Mr. Fergusson and myself. The lids being separated by wire retractors, the tumour was seized with delicate toothed-forceps, and dissected off the globe with a small knife. Some bleeding followed, which was readily arrested by the application of cold.

The tumour was examined by Professor Owen and Dr. Martin Barry. It was composed of numerous nucleated cells, of a discoid, elliptical, but flattened form, of various sizes, and different degrees of transparency; many were filled with a dark-brown colouring matter, resembling sepia; some had but one nucleus, others had many. The diameter of the largest cells was about $\frac{1}{250}$ of an inch. There were some traces of fibrous structure in the tumour.

The patient recovered without a bad symptom. Mr. Cooper informs me that he saw her the 4th of this month, January, 1846, (above three years after the operation.) There is no return of disease; vision is perfect, and the eyeball has a natural appearance.

MELANOTIC TUMOUR FROM THE OUTER SURFACE OF THE SCLEROTICA, COMBINED WITH INTERNAL MELANOTIC DISEASE; EXTIRPATION OF THE GLOBE. BY DR. REUP, OF PRAGUE.

CASE 4.—A woman, aged forty-eight, of unhealthy aspect, and subject to neuralgic pains of the head, noticed, about eight years ago, a small black tumour, the size of a millet seed, between the circumference of the cornea and the inner canthus of the left eye. During the last two years the tumour has increased in size, and six months ago it burst and discharged a quantity of bloody fluid.

Dr. Reup found a tumour as large as a hen's egg, of reddish-blue colour, but not sensitive, projecting between the palpebrae; the surface, marked by two cicatrices, was smooth, moist, and covered by conjunctiva; the cornea was transparent; the lens opaque. The globe was extirpated and examined. The conjunctiva, red and congested, was thin and transparent above, but three lines thick at the inferior part. The melanotic tumour was contained in a delicate cyst, divided into many cellules. The substance was of the consistence of "bouillie;" here and there were delicate fibres, between which, the black matter was deposited. The tumour was seated in the sclerotica, which also contained whiter tubercles, the consistence of soft cheese. The volume of the globe was not augmented; when divided through its centre, a second melanotic tumour was found, which, springing from the anterior part of the choroid, pushed the retina and vitreous humour backwards, and the lens, which was opaque, forwards, against the posterior surface of the cornea.

I believe, that in these cases the melanotic matter first deposited between the choroid and sclerotica, makes its way externally through the latter, and projects from the globe, covered by conjunctiva. Upon more than one occasion, in examining sections of melanotic eyes, I have noticed isolated

black tumours between the layers of the sclerotica; and it may, I think, be fairly surmised, that had they been allowed to pursue their course, they would have eventually appeared externally, and presented characters similar to those described in the two preceding instances. (Further observations on these cases will appear in a future number.)

Argyle-street, London, June, 1846.

INSTANCE OF PLACENTA PRÆVIA WITH TWINS.

By THOMAS LLOYD, Esq., Surgeon, London.

MRS. R—, residing in Little Trinity-lane, Thames-street, in the eighth month of her sixth pregnancy, requested my attendance, on the morning of the 15th inst. I called upon her between twelve and one o'clock, and found that she had had slight pains and a sanguineous discharge for the last few days, but a sudden and somewhat copious discharge of blood about five o'clock that morning, had induced her to send for assistance. Upon examination, I found the os uteri very slightly dilated, and the placenta immediately over it. While speaking to an attendant in another part of the room, my patient had risen from her bed for an instant, when a slight pain came on, followed by large gushes of blood, and she fell upon the side of the bed in a state of syncope; I then had her lifted on to the bed, placed in the usual position, introduced my hand into the vagina, and proceeded (the hæmorrhage being copious) to dilate the os uteri in the usual manner. In the course of a few minutes, I succeeded, with little difficulty, in detaching the placenta; passing my hand between it and the uterus, I reached the membranes, and upon feeling a foot, I ruptured them, and turned the child. Hæmorrhage had now ceased; slight pains came on, and the child (a female) being small, was born in the course of a few minutes, but apparently asphyxiated. Ten minutes' artificial respiration, and plunging it into a warm bath, restored animation. Upon examining my patient, I found the foot of a second child presenting, and reaching this other foot I drew down with the pains, and a second female child was born in much the same state as the former, but which the use of similar means, for a somewhat longer period, restored. The patient being exceedingly faint was allowed a little iced brandy-and-water. A broad firm band was placed round the abdomen; in a few minutes the uterus (being firmly grasped by the nurse) contracted, and the placenta was expelled. Mother and children are all doing well.

This is the first case of placenta prævia with twins I ever had, and I believe it is very rare; indeed, I consider placenta presentations with a single child rare, having, in a somewhat extensive practice (private and parochial) of nearly twenty years, only met with four cases, two of which were partially and two completely over the os uteri.

New Basinghall-street, July, 1846.

DISAPPOINTMENTS IN MEDICINE FROM A DISREGARD OF CHEMISTRY.

WITH REMARKS ON THE USE OF NAPHTHA IN PHTHISIS.

By PHILIP H. HARPER, Esq., M.R.C.S., Gravesend.

ONE of the principal reasons why many remedies which have been vaunted by their discoverers as nearly infallible means of cure for certain diseases, but which have, upon trial by unbiassed men, been found wanting, has been the great confusion of names applied to many chemical preparations, so that, in reality, the same remedy has in many instances never been tried by any but the discoverers.

The ignorance of many eminent men of the present day of anything beyond the mere rudiments of chemistry, however lamentable, few will dispute. Although men, generally, are becoming aware of this, and are rousing themselves to remove the stigma, we have many examples of men whose days of studentship, in the common acceptation of the term, have long passed away, again donning the laboratory apron, labouring hard, in self-defence, to keep the lead of their juniors, and allowing wonder-working Chemistry to assist and re-model their antiquated ideas.

One class of men who ought specially to strive to avoid the quicksands upon which so many valuable remedies have foundered, consists of those who propose remedies for hitherto supposed incurable diseases. Unfortunately, these oftentimes are the very men who exert themselves the least, thinking, perhaps, that their "reputation" will carry them through. The disappointed practitioner, however, trying their remedy

* Transactions of the Veterinary Medical Association; article Melanosis.