15. Has continued to improve since the last report; skin getting clear. Give infusion of gentian instead of the sarsaparilla.

Dec. 6. Omit all medicines. Improving. She continued to mend, and went out well in February, 1837.

In lecturing on this case Dr. ELLIOTSON observed, that his experience went to prove, that in true syphilis the hydriodate of potash did not effect a cure. In this case the symptoms had given way for a time under its use, but they returned again as virulent as ever. Regarding the epistaxis produced by this medicine, he had known that symptom result from rubbing in iodine ointment on the abdomen for a disease of the peritoneum. In the Translation of the Pharmacopœia Mr. Phillips had recommended the *liquor arsenicalis* to be given in doses of thirty drops, three times a day. He (Dr. E.) never saw any patient who was able to bear such doses. In this case even five-minim doses were found too large, and were, accordingly, diminished. He thought that the smaller doses not only were much better borne, but also were more beneficial than large ones. He had little opinion of the sarsaparilla in general. In this case, however, at the stage in which he employed it, he thought that it might be of benefit, and the patient certainly improved rapidly under its use, but he was inclined to think that any tonic would have had the same effect; he therefore substituted the compound infusion of gentian, and the patient continued to improve as rapidly under the administration of that medicine.

LITHOTOMY.

John F., aged 17, was admitted, Feb. 2nd, under the care of Mr. LISTON. He is a native of the South of Ireland. Eight years since he had frequent pains at the extremity of the penis, which invariably followed bodily exertion, and was most severe after emptying the bladder. Previously he had always been in good health. The symptoms of disease at first attracted but little attention, but they soon became more severe, with frequent desire to make water. They several times have disappeared for a period of six months, but were invariably brought on again by violent exercise. Four years since he felt no pain for twelve months, but it returned after using great exertion. He did not apply for medical advice until three years since. He then refused to have a sound passed. Eight months ago he came to London, since which time the pain has been much increased, particularly after any exercise. The pain was most severe after complete evacuation of the bladder; he therefore always retained a small quantity of urine, which lessened his sufferings. He had no discharge of mucus, or blood, from the urethra. The water frequently stopped suddenly in its passage. Of late

the pain has been so excessive that his rest has been broken, and his health begins to suffer. In December last he was sounded, and a stone was detected, which Mr. Costello thought too large and hard to be broken down. The man then applied to Mr. LISTON, who recommended its removal by the lateral operation; this was acceded to. The bowels were opened, and on the 3rd of February the operation was performed.

Operation.—The patient having been placed on the table, and the stone detected, he was secured; the sound having been withdrawn, a staff, with a deep groove along the side looking to the left of the patient, was introduced. The operator placed himself in front of the patient and passed his finger into the rectum to stimulate it to contract; the finger having been withdrawn, the staff was hooked under the arch of the pubis, and so held by an assistant, without any lateral inclination. Then with a knife, a little longer in the handle than a common dissecting scalpel, without a cutting edge, except about half an inch from the point, the bladder was reached by the third incision, and the stone removed with great facility. It was of about the size of a walnut. Very little blood was lost, and the operation was completed in about a minute. After the operation Mr. L. demonstrated the proceedings on the dead subject.

Feb. 20. The patient has been doing exceedingly well since the operation; the wound is now nearly healed, and he walks about the ward.

PHARMACOPOLICAL BARONET.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR:—You have pointed out blunders enough in the new Pharmacopœia, and in the authorized "Translation." I have found another in the former work, which the wag-gish Mr. Phillips has avoided in his translation, by omitting the whole list of articles in which it occurs. Mr. Phillips was severe enough formerly, when he showed up the president, the elects, the censors, and the Fellows at large, as a set of the veriest noodles that ever dabbled in drugs. But although he is now a loyal and orthodox subject of the College, he is again quizzing them. He has not translated the whole book, but has omitted, as *useless articles*, all the Fellows and Licentiates, who are in the original immortalized in a long Latin list. In the list of articles headed "Licentiates," you will see, p. xxiv, "*Gulielmus Rupell, Baronettus.*" No such name has a place in the "Baronetage," nor is there any person of that name in the College. If not a blunder, the College was bound to give the formula by which they made this baronet, as well as its authority for making such articles.—

Some will think that it cannot be an error, because after Drs. Hue and Paris, with Mr. Phillips, had constructed the *Pharmacopœia*, it was submitted, not, indeed, to the correction of the Fellows, who were not allowed to see the work before publication, but to the twelve *consilarii*, or lights of the College, or, as the wicked call them, the "Twelve Apostles." I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

COMUS.

Feb. 23, 1837.

ERRATUM.—*To the Editor.*—SIR :—Permit me to correct an error in your announcement of Mr. Liston's work, in the last number of *THE LANCET*. It is not a *new edition* of Mr. Liston's "Elements of Surgery," but an original and distinct work, which I shall have the honour to publish under the title of "Practical and Operative Surgery," illustrated with numerous plates. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN CHURCHILL.

Princes-street, Feb. 27, 1837.

TIC DOULOUREUX.—*To the Editor.*—SIR :—In a severe case of tic douloureux, which the usual remedies had failed permanently to relieve, a cure was apparently effected by dressing a blistered surface, every evening, for five or six days, with aconitine ointment. One grain of the alkaloid to one drachm of lard. The decided improvement which followed a single application of atrophine ointment leads me to believe that it also, if persisted in, would have been productive of a similar result. I am, yours, &c., LECTOR.

A COMPARISON.—An "eminent" physician calling the other day upon an horologist of the old school, presented to him his watch, with a request that it might be immediately repaired. The watch-maker having carefully inspected its interior, assured the doctor that he could find no fault with the mechanism, whereupon the doctor, a choleric man, exclaimed, "You fool! said I not that the movements were entirely suspended?" "Alas! Sir," said the artisan, smiling at a physician who could be so ignorant of the technicalities of his *own* profession, "I admit that the mechanism of your watch is in every respect perfect, but unfortunately there exists in the machine a *functional* disturbance."—J. B. H., *Univ. Coll., London*. [*Printer's Devil* begs to say that his turnip-ticker has stopped, 'cause it got rusty by a fall into half a pint of "heavy." And sometimes it gets dusty, and then stops. Yet the main and the veels are all right in place and form. Then, he thinks, the vorks *may* stop functionally.] * * P. D. has raised a curious ground of dispute for the word-mongers.—*Overseer*.]

ANATOMICAL MODELS.

WE have much pleasure in calling attention to a collection of moulds, of a novel nature, representing various portions of the human structure, on a plan which is calculated to render them peculiarly serviceable to teachers and students of anatomy. They do not, indeed, possess all the beauty, or the precision of details, to be found in various preparations in wax, but they fully compensate for any deficiency in this respect by their lightness, elasticity, and hardness. These qualities permit of the constant use of the mould without any fear of injury, a circumstance which gives them a great superiority over all the works of this kind which have hitherto been submitted to our inspection. Dr. Rameaux is the inventor.

MAGAZINE OF NATURAL HISTORY.—A medical gentleman who in the course of his studies has paid considerable attention to several departments of Natural History, has undertaken the duties of conducting "*Loudon's Magazine*," with the intention of giving a higher character to that scientific monthly journal. Many of the contributors to its pages will be medical men, and we may anticipate that the contents of the periodical, under its new management, will prove very interesting to members of our profession, with whom the various and engaging facts of natural history may become fertile sources of information on the numerous occasions in which the conversational powers of medical practitioners are put in requisition.

CORRESPONDENTS.

G. is requested to enable us to address a note to him privately.

MR. T. HERBERT BARKER, of Redburn, Herts, was this week the successful competitor, in a public concours, for the office of House-surgeon to the North London Hospital.

If *A Student*, on stating his case to the proper authorities, fail in his appeal, or in obtaining an explanation of the anomaly, his case may be forwarded for publication authenticated.

IN DR. HACKETT'S CASE OF HYDROCELE p. 787, the author had made an error which he thus rectifies :—"I wrote, 'I was there fore prepared on this, my patient's *second* visit, to propose acupuncture.' It should be '*after* my patient's second visit, for, in fact, it was his third visit, making a period of three weeks, or more.' The sentence, as it now stands, would not agree with the context of nine weeks, with the mention of which I began the case, or the remark, 'Five weeks have now elapsed since the scrotum was punctured,' with which I finished it."