years ago by the falling of a chalk cliff at Dover; by which accident he received many other injuries, and dates all his ailments from that period. For the last fourteen days of his life he suffered much from bilious vomiting, and could retain nothing but a little wine and water, and that only for a short time.

Dissection.—Kidneys much enlarged; right kidney soft, an external ulcer of considerable depth on both sides, the tubuli hard, rounded off, and filling up the crescentic form of its internal border.

Left kidney very soft, of a veal whiteness, all traces of tubuli lost; its whole medullary portion studded with tubercles; its pelvis large, capable of holding a tablespoonful of fluid, and lined throughout with a strong glistening membrane; it was united to the spine and spleen by a scirrhus deposition of a light yellow colour. The liver was considerably enlarged; the spleen was small, shrivelled, and black spotted; the gall-bladder was small, and contained a whitish, thick, mucous fluid; the duodenum, at its first turn, was bound firmly down to the right side of the spine by a scirrhus mass which extended downwards into the iliac region; a blank in the left side of this scirrhus wall allowed the bowel to form a sac the size of a large walnut, which held varieties of indigestible matter that he had eaten some weeks previous. The whole duodenum internally was dark-coloured, and contained purulent fluid, formed probably by an ulcer, about the size of a shilling, situated in its mucous coat. The colon was much contracted in calibre, its ascending and descending portions were firmly bound down by old adhesions; a part of its transverse portion of a darkish hue, adhered intimately to the duodenal scirrhus mass: the right half of the pancreas was very soft; the bladder was much contracted, and contained about a tablespoonful of fluid.

Corstorphine, Edinburgh,

Nov. 23, 1841.

POISONING BY "BUTTER OF ANTIMONY."

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—The following case, from the infrequency of similar cases, may, perhaps, be worthy of a place in your columns. Your obedient servant,

JOHN H. HOUGHTON, M.R.C.S.

Dudley, Nov. 24, 1841.

Nov. 14, half-past ten o'clock, p.m., I was called to see Thomas Ennis, aged ten years, when the following symptoms presented themselves:—Countenance pale; features collapsed; eyes sunk; pupils dilated and inactive; skin pale and cold; tongue clean; mouth filled with a thick, tenacious, transparent mucus; nausea; vomiting; pulse about

80, small, but rather firm; breathing heavy; drowsiness, requiring to be roused before he answers questions, which he then does rationally; he has a severe burning pain in the throat (increased by deglutition), and in a less degree along the course of the oesophagus and in the stomach. His mother had bought some "antimony wine" to give him an emetic, apparently without any obvious cause; she poured as *much as she thought* would be a tablespoonful into a teacup, and gave it to him about two hours before I saw him.

Immediately on drinking it he seemed choked, his features were set, and he was unable to speak for some minutes. He vomited freely, and made frequent ineffectual attempts to do so afterwards; he had then some copious draughts of gruel, which were also returned. He then complained of the pain in his throat, which induced his father to taste the medicine, and finding that it was not "antimony wine" he came for me. I ordered him to drink freely of milk, coffee, white of egg, and gave him a mixture of chalk and water. I applied eight leeches to the epigastrium, and warmth externally; I also directed his mother not to allow him to sleep long together, for I suspected that he had taken a mixture of some narcotic with a strong acid. I afterwards discovered that it was the "butter of antimony."

15. Countenance flushed; tongue clean; mouth still fills with mucus; bowels confined; skin hot, rather dry; pulse quick and rather sharp; drowsiness gone off; pain now confined to the throat; no epigastric or abdominal tenderness. He found great relief from the leeches. The fauces are covered with patches of a bright red colour, whilst the intervening parts present a natural appearance. Castor-oil emulsion; fomentation to the throat; inhalation of the steam of hot water; a simple gargle.

16. Symptoms were all alleviated, but the bowels were still confined. They were then relieved by an enema, after which, by regulating them with castor-oil, he recovered without anything requiring further notice here.

TREATMENT OF UTERINE HÆMORRHAGE.

DR. GRATTAN, of Killeagh, observes,—
"Having directed my attention to the administering of powerful styptics, I commenced by giving tolerably large doses of sulphate of alumina and aromatic sulphuric acid with the most decided benefit: finding that under the use of this medicine the hæmorrhage would become lessened in a few days, I commenced giving a mixture of—

Sulphate of alum, 3iij;

Sulphate of magnesia, 3xij;

Aromatic sulphuric acid, 3ij;

Water, f3xij. M,