siderable difficulty in moving thumb. Still continues the use of liniment, and thinks he will need nothing more.

In this case, while the injury is apparently confined to origin of the outer cord of the brachial plexus of nerves, the median arising by slips from both cords, is most affected, while the musculo-cutaneous, the continuation of the outer cord, remains intact. Further down the digital branches given off to the thumb are seriously affected, while those given off from the same point to the fingers remain unaffected. There was doubtless inflammation of a chronic character affecting the spinal cord, and as a consequent effusion and thickening of its membranes rendering slight compression inevitable, yet why the whole plexus was not involved equally, and why at the distal extremity branches given off at the same part differ so materially—some seriously affected, others remaining perfectly intact—remains yet to be explained.

Sycosis cured by Sulphite of Soda. By J. Y. DALE, M. D., Agricultural College, Pa.

In August, 1865, I was consulted by T. W., aged 23, a returned soldier, who had *sycosis menti*, which extended over his chin and the left side of his face. Having read of the influence of sulphite of soda on diseases of cryptogamic origin, it occurred to me that this would be a very good case in which to try its effects. I therefore prescribed for him as a local application sodæ sulphis gr. xl, aquæ ʒij, glycerinæ ʒj, M., which was to be used frequently; and I directed him to keep his beard closely trimmed, but not to shave. In four days not a vestige of the eruption remained. The same remedy has proved equally effectual in three cases treated since then.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

Dermoid Tumour of the Conjunctiva.—Dr. F. P. SPRAGUE records (*Boston Med. and Surg. Journ.*, Dec. 11, 1865) a case of this in a girl, eight years of age. The tumour was congenital, was situated one-third on the cornea and two-thirds on the sclerótica, and had hairs growing from it. The tumour was excised.

Dr. S. states that he has been "induced to report this case from the impression that these little tumours are quite rare. On looking over several authors, I could find no mention of them till I took up *Wecker on Diseases of the Eye*, a work now issuing from the French press. Wecker seems to have carefully collected all the observations on the subject, which, however, are few in number. He mentions only one case as seen by himself."

Dr. Sprague's investigations seem not to have been very carefully made; at all events, he has overlooked examples which were near at hand.

A similar case of a young lady, in which a tumour existed on each eye, was described, and figures given of the tumours by Dr. Taliaferro, of Cincinnati, in the No. of this Journal for July, 1841.

Mr. Lawrence, in his learned treatise on the diseases of the eye (see edition published by Blanchard & Lea in 1854, p. 341 *et seq.*)—a work which our Boston brethren seem to be entirely unacquainted with—refers to similar cases described by Wardrop, Mackenzie, Himly, Graefe (the elder), and Ammon. A case is recorded by Mr. W. White Cooper in *London Med. Gaz.*, Nov. 1841.

Mr. Tyrell also has described and delineated (*Practical Work on the Diseases of the Eye*, vol. i. pl. 8, fig. 4) two small tumours of this kind, but without hairs.

All these cases will be found noticed in the edition of Mr. Lawrence's work referred to.