Dissolve the vaccine that is contained on a pair of plates or a capillary tube, which is about four or six drops of vaccine lymph, in four or six ounces of cold water, and give to the patient a tablespoonful every two or three hours.

The favourable result of this exhibition is that it mitigates the symptoms, modifies the species, and cures the smallpox.

I recognize that, as vaccine applied externally prevents the smallpox, so also being taken inwardly, in the manner above indicated, it cures quickly and efficaciously the smallpox in all its stages.

Under its use, the fever, the delirium, the hoarseness, diarrhoea, pneumonia, cerebral congestion, and finally the secondary fever, disappear.

Beginning the treatment on the second or third day of the eruption, the smallpox becomes as varicella or varioloid, although the epiderm is thickened and in a state of congestion, in five days dry without suppuration.

Applying the same treatment on the fourth or fifth day of the eruption, the smallpox become as if they were the *true vaccine*, fill and dry in the space of ten days, with suppuration.

Considering, then, that the vesicles and pustules ought to be opened for two or three times, always when they contain any liquid, and beginning the third day to prevent the secondary fever. I have had since 1842 more than thirty cases, and in fourteen paid particular attention; they were three severe confluent cases, and eleven less severe, although distinct.

Since I had recourse to this treatment I have not lost a single patient of the smallpox. At my request, some of my colleagues are using this system, and they, as well as I, have reaped the most flattering results. These effects are superior to my expectation, and even to my comprehension; in fact, the vaccine neutralizes the variolic virus, or one morbid action destroys the effects of another. By this treatment I have seen disappear the fever, delirium, hoarseness, diarrhoea, pneumonia, cerebral congestion, and the secondary fever.

It may be mentioned here that the use of emollient clysters or castor oil internally, to keep the bowels loose, and in children calomel, is very necessary; as also gargles of nitrate of silver and chloruret of lime. And after the fifth day, give baths of warm water, with a little chloruret of lime or chloruret of soda, or sponge the body.

Also have given vaccine inwardly as a therapeutic remedy in hooping-cough, and with benefit; in some cases the hoop or convulsion cough disappeared in ten hours, remaining only a simple cough, which extinguishes in four or twelve days.

For my part, I render thanks to God for giving me the knowledge of this method to cure by so admirable a mode a disease so Satanic as the smallpox. Would to God that this small contingent of my poor intellect serve to assuage the sufferings of those labouring under this cruel epidemic!

PORTE ALEGRE [BRAZIL], March 12, 1857.

Case of Fracture connecting with Frontal Sinus and Exposure of Frontal Nerve. The Nerve divided. By W. LEHMAN WELLS, M. D., Resident in Pennsylvania Hospital.

John Funk, aged 44, teamster, a resident of Holmesburg, was admitted Monday, January 12th, 1857, at 5 A. M., with compound fracture of the frontal bone, which had occurred twelve hours previously. He had been employed in a livery stable at Holmesburg, and while in a stooping posture

was kicked over the right eye by a horse, and thus rendered insensible for some time.

There was a wound about three inches long just below the eyebrow, which extended also a little on each side. This had been sewed up at first, the man said, by a surgeon, but afterwards opened, with the exception of a stitch near each corner, on account of hemorrhage. The neighbouring parts were swelled very much, and there was ecchymosis around both eyes, which on the right side extended under the conjunctiva, and was very great. The bleeding had not yet altogether stopped, and must have been considerable from the appearance of the bandage and his clothes. It, however, soon ceased spontaneously upon removing the bandage, turning out the clot, and sponging with cold water.

There had been also bleeding from the nose, which was accounted for by a depressed fracture of the orbital plate of the frontal bone. This fracture was just internal to the frontal nerve, which was exposed in one or two lines of its length. There was very great pain both in the eye and in the forehead.

Fearing that the danger of inflammation from the injury to the eye would be increased by reflex action from the exposure and laceration of the frontal nerve, I divided it as closely to the proximal extremity as possible, causing very great pain for a moment, and then immediate relief from all the pain he had previously had in the eye, and nearly all on the forehead. The edges of the wound were brought together by the interrupted suture and adhesive plaster, and lint wet with cold water applied. He took *sennæ fol.* ʒj, *magnesiæ sulph.* ʒij, which operated twice.

In the afternoon, his pulse being 90, skin warm, and tongue furred, he was ordered *liq. potassæ citratis* fʒss every three hours. This was stopped the next day, as all symptoms of fever had subsided.

The wound healed up rapidly, except in a small place, where a sinus remained with a piece of dead bone at the bottom. Before this became loose, however, he went away, at his own repeated request, on the 2d of February, having remained twenty-one days. His sight, after the first day or two, was perfect on both sides.

Extrusion of an Ovum at the Fifth Month of Utero Gestation with the Membranes entire. By J. F. GRANT, M. D., of Bradshaw, Tenn.—I was called to Mrs. P. with hemorrhage, together with other symptoms of abortion, consequent upon an injury which she had sustained. She was five months gone in pregnancy. Shortly after my arrival, a fœtus was extruded with the placenta and membranes entire. The circulation went on beautifully for thirty minutes, when I severed the cord, which was still pulsating regular and with good volume. I think it is probable that the circulation might have been kept up for several hours and perhaps days. This and other similar cases that have occurred certainly go very far to prove the independent existence of the fœtus in utero, bearing the same relation as the chick in ovo does to the parent bird. It was a case of twins, but the latter was expelled after the rupture of the membranes.

P. S. The child died immediately after the cord was cut.

Indian Corn in Intermittent Fever. By D. B. PHILLIPS, M. D., Passed Assistant Surgeon U. S. N.—I beg leave, through the medium of your journal, to call attention to the efficacy of Indian corn (maize) as a specific of some value in intermittent fever.