radius by Mr. Erichsen, quite well; Mr. Stanley's case of
week, by Mr. Birkett, also doing well.
been very much gratified, however, of late, with the result of
doing very well; a case of excision of the shoulder-joint this
surgical cases in hospitals, must ever be a subject of paramount
the medical wards of King's College Hospital. Dr. Todd pro-
free incisions and pressure over purulent sinuses. We have
some cases allied to pyaemia, under the care of Dr. Todd, in
winter, but both are curable, according to Dr. Todd, if only
Crimea, for instance, is not less fatal than scorbutus in the
put to check pyaemia by diminishing excess of inflammation
in wounds, and checking erysipelas, both of which, as leading
Nature itself will prevent, the cause of which, as we may say,
found more effectual than that formerly
prophylaxis or due prevention of purulent infection, in
in the microscopical question of whether
able to the dispersion or resolution of the fever, or poison in the
system, and death.

Dr. Todd, however, believes that erysipelas does not
in oedema of the glottis, and as in pysemia, both so fatal-the
may be, having been given at the station

One of Dr. Todd's cases, a type of a class of cases received
right arm was found to be literally smashed

JOSEPH C., a short, strongly-built man, aged thirty-
eight, was brought to the Infirmary between eleven and twelve
right side by the buffer of an engine, which knocked him down.
operation at the shoulder-joint; recovery.

Reported by Wm. Henry Foulke, M.R.C.S., L.A.C., House-Surgeon to

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE INFIRMARY.

A CASE OF SEVERELY CRUSHED ARM, WITH FRACTURE OF TWO
RIBS AND EMPHYSEMA; AMPUTATION AT THE SHOULDER-
JOINT; RECOVERY.

(Reported by Wm. Samuel Mayer Turner.)

Disarticulation was easily effected, and the limb was then re-

the acromion process directly downwards for about four

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restless till five o'clock, when he went to sleep, and awoke about eight, considerably refreshed, but still excessively weak, and complaining of much pain in the side. A bandage was carefully put round the chest, so as to restrain the motion of the ribs; an effervescing mixture, containing a little carbonated lime, was ordered to be taken occasionally, and a third of a grain of morphia in a pill immediately. At four p.m., as soon as the pain was somewhat assuaged, and the tongue clean; no pain in the shoulder, though the side is troublesome, and he complains of a pain in the upper part of the side—two of the ligatures came away this morning. To apply resin ointment to the slough, and cover the whole with a light poultice.

21st.—The upper part of the wound for three inches is united; a slough has formed on either flap, the internal one being the largest, and a little bagging of matter has taken place in the side at the bottom of the wound, which was let out with a lancet. Feels less pain, but still spits a great deal. To apply a mutton-chop, and to take a pill containing a grain of opium three times a day. To have a mutton-chop, and to take a pill containing a grain of quinine and a quarter of a grain of opium three times a day.

22nd.—Wound looks rather angry. Warm-water dressing.

23rd.—Sloughing a little at the lower part of the wound. To apply resin ointment to the slough, and cover the whole with a light poultice.

24th.—Two of the ligatures came away this morning. Complaints of pain in the side and shoulder; the slough has not spread; the tongue is furred, and he has been rambling and very restless. To take a grain of morphia at bed-time.

25th.—Better altogether; the slough is separating. He still complains of the pain in the side and shoulder; coughs and expectorates greatly. To continue the morphia pill at night.

26th.—The slough has separated, and the surface of the wound is granulating nicely; the discharge from the opening in the side is very profuse. To be dressed with lead ointment; to take in a pill containing a grain of morphia in a pill immediately. At four p.m., as soon as the reaction was commencing, the carbonate of ammonia was carefully put round the chest, so as to restrain the motion of the ribs; an effervescing mixture, containing a little carbonated lime, was ordered to be taken occasionally, and a third of a grain of morphia in a pill immediately. At four p.m., as soon as the pain was somewhat assuaged, and the tongue clean; no pain in the shoulder, though the side is troublesome, and he complains of a pain in the upper part of the side—two of the ligatures came away this morning. To apply resin ointment to the slough, and cover the whole with a light poultice.

27th.—Wound looking very well; not so much discharge; the last ligature came away this morning; pain about the side and shoulder the same; complains also of head- and ear-ache; appetite had. To be dressed with lead ointment; to take in a pill containing a grain of quinine three times a day, and half a grain of morphia at night, and discontinue everything else; to sit up a little.

28th.—Much better; appetite improved. Dressed with red wash.

9th.—Doing well; surface of the wound, which looks very clean, measures four inches and a half long and two and a half wide. To continue the red wash, and take a grain of quinine three times a day.

10th.—Dressed with caustic and dry lint, the granulations being rather prominent.

11th.—Wound looking well, only measures two inches and a half by one and a quarter. Repeat the dressing.

March 2nd.—Nearly healed.

8th.—Quite healed; health much better.

14th.—Discharged cured.

The man has remained very well ever since, having for some time been employed as a gate-keeper on the railway.

Bibliothèque and Notices of Books.


Great and many are the objections urged against the too great tendency of the medical community to split up the great science of medicine into specialities, thus tending to retard its progress by scattering and dimming the light of general principles. This light can never shine steadily or strongly except in the absence of all considerable or more or less light.

But whilst the undue devotion to specialities is undoubtedly attended by the danger of retarding the progress of scientific truths, and of enfeebling, by narrowing, the intellect of those who thus pursue it, it is not the less true that we owe the foundation of some of the chief specialities of medicine to the great zeal and commanding talents of men whose names will always remain an honour to our profession. It was the genius of these men that first threw so strong a light upon the knowledge of the skin as to make the subject of cutaneous pathology stand out as a speciality.

But, as often happens with those who follow a great master, the successors of Willan have too servilely trodden in his track; they have hardly dared to lose sight of the lamp he has fixed to guide them in their path, although the broad effulgence of general pathology invited them to a freer and more fertile range; they have seen no safety but in planting every timid step in the very footprints of their guide. The boldest of these was Victor Masson. His observations upon diagnosis are also most valuable. To regard the determination of the precise dermic anatomical characters and seat of each particular disease as of secondary importance, Devergie pursues with the bold sagacity of the true physician the pathological relations of skin-diseases with the conditions of the internal organs, and of the system in general. He establishes the law that "to each temperament there is linked a series of dermatoses of analogous elements," and shows how the principle of treatment of the skin-abnormalities of each temperamental type is derived from the general principles of therapeutics. It is accordingly in the rules of treatment that the excellence of his book is especially seen.

His observations upon diagnosis are also most valuable. To