confess my studies are not yet sufficiently advanced. However, they go so far as to allow me to affirm the importance and the accuracy of the observations which the illustrious President of the Pathological Society, Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, has made on this subject.

NEW CASES OF FILARIOUS DISEASE.

BY J. BANCROFT, M.D.

I PREPARE this communication by a few additional remarks on the cases in my paper read before the Pathological Society on May 21st, 1878.

No. 2 was electrified by the magnetic machine, and made ill. Chyluria continues and excessive appetite. A mosquito which had bitten this patient contained a filaria.

No. 3. Chyluria and hematuria at times severe.

No. 7. Girl aged nineteen. Chyluria. Filare in blood. Chyluria ceased. Married, and in February, 1879, delivered after hard labour by midwife. I saw her after labour; a vaginal polyposis-like growth was observed, which patient had noticed for a long time. This I cut off. A blood clot the nurse had saved I examined for filarie, and found them abundant. The child died shortly after birth. I cut into the scalp tumour, removing about two ounces of blood. In this there were no filaria. The child did not travel from the mother's blood to that of the child.

No. 8. Tuberculosis; severe fever occasionally.

No. 10. Painful state of shoulder.

No. 14 died three months ago in distant town with great disorder of the chest. Surgeon who attended him had seen nothing like it before. No post-mortem was made.

No. 25. Boy, recovered from operation after severe pelvic abscess. Now the brachial, radial, and ulnar arteries have ceased to circulate blood. He had a severe fall a short time ago lasting four days. No filaria to be seen in the blood.

No. 27. Chyluria continues. Filaria in blood.

NEW SERIES OF CASES.

No. 1. Boy, aged eighteen, farm labourer, admitted into Brisbane Hospital in 1878 with elastic tumour of upper part of right thigh. A seton was put through with no particular result. Filarie were found in blood of the part. On readmission in December blood of the arm examined; contained no filaria. Tumour galvanised by Gaffie's chloride of silver apparatus strongly daily for a fortnight; also by the electro-magnetic machine. On tumour being punctured, filaria exuded. Several ounces of blood taken from the arm contained no filaria.—February: Soft tumour diminished, and leaves several hard glands about size of large peas. Patient otherwise well. Hard glands not punctured to determine existence of filaria in them. Possibly cured.

Nos. 2 and 3 have been omitted in Dr. Bancroft's manuscript.—ED.

No. 4. Boy, aged nineteen: labourer. Unsteadiness of hands, twelve months, worse for six months. Was ill five years ago with abscesses, chiefly on left side. Has been obliged to give up a situation in which the use of the pen was required. Can scarcely sign his name; requires very great care, and the writing looks like that of an old man of seventy. The abscesses he had had caused me to examine his blood, in which filaria were particularly abundant. I directed this patient to catch any mosquitoes that had bitten him in the night. In the first mosquito examined I counted forty-five filaria.

No. 6. Boy, aged eighteen; farm labourer. Feb. 13th: Chyluria, with bloody admixture at times. Had abscess of right groin six years ago, abscess of left two years ago. Two filariae seen in blood Examination in February; they became drawn up; he then sweats, afterwards shivers for about half an hour, then has hot skin and headache, which prevents him working for two days. His hands have a peculiar numbness, which he experiences at times, and a sensation as if rain were falling on them. I notice no anaesthesia. Blood from scrotal vein contains no filariae. Urine sets in a trembling jelly, and contains no filariae.

No. 11 in this new series is the case of leprosy with filariae. Brisbane.