unyielding perseverance the path which his own convictions of right had early pointed out, to a pinnacle of usefulness and distinction which but few reach.

As a husband, as a father, he was all that those hallowed names imply. Kind and endearing in his domestic deportment, and ardently devoted to his children, his strong sense of justice and deep solicitude for their welfare never permitted him to sacrifice their permanent happiness and prosperity, to present gratifications and indulgence in error.

Dr. Snell was an honest man, that "noblest work of God." He was, moreover, a Christian, a firm believer in revealed religion, a church member, a follower of Christ, and a devoted and constant attendant upon his ordinances.

TWO CASES OF UTERINE POLYPUS.

BY M. L. KNAPP, M.D., PROF. OF MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS IN THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

[Communicated for the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.]

I. Mrs. WEITZLE, æt. 33, a married woman, consulted me in September, 1844. Complains of constant dribbling of water from the vagina; has been three years out of health, and under the treatment of sundry physicians; is anæmic and emaciated. Examination revealed a large uterine polypus, occupying the basin of the pelvis, hanging by its pedicle through the os uteri; the pudendum exceedingly discolored from irritation.

Treatment.—The woman was ordered rest, low diet, saline aperients and cold-water applications for a week, when the polypus was seized hold of by the two index fingers, drawn without the os externum, and the pedicle cut with a small scalpel carried into the vagina guarded by the index finger. Cold styptic injections per vaginam, and the pil. plumbi opiatæ, soon arrested the hæmorrhage, and the patient rapidly regained her health, which she has enjoyed uninterruptedly to the present time.

II. Miss Ann ——— sent for me in March, 1848, to relieve her of suppression of urine. I found her of sallow, anæmic appearance, denoting constitutional ailment, and after using the catheter found the womb pressed down low in the pelvis, globular and distended. The pressure of the distended womb was evidently the cause of the suppression. She had been visited by a physician two days before, and relieved by the catheter, but he made no exploration to ascertain the cause of the difficulty. Neither had any former medical attendant; and for two years she had been compelled to call in aid occasionally.

Treatment.—Finding the tumor moveable, and judging it to be polypus not yet extruded from the cavity of the womb, I directed her to turn upon her knees with her head on the pillow, and with two fingers of a hand pushed the tumor above the brim of the pelvis, where it remained, being too large to descend, even after the patient resumed the erect position. For two months the patient was treated with the tinc-

ture of iodide, when she left this city for Buffalo, since which time I have had no intelligence of her.

Remarks.—I am not aware that any author has advised iodine, or other specific treatment, to arrest the growth and effect the absorption of pediculated tumors by the alterative process; but I see no reason why this class of tumors should be considered without the pale of constitutional remedies—only to be cured by mechanical extirpation. The idea, however, is not original with me. This patient was put upon the use of iodine at the suggestion of my friend Dr. Merryman, of Springfield, Ill., who informed me that he had successfully treated several cases of polypus of the womb with iodine *after extrusion from the uterine cavity*.

Polypus of the womb being a disease of not very frequent occurrence, yet one of much inconvenience, suffering, and oftentimes danger, and in general capable of being diagnosed before the tumor passes out of the womb and becomes accessible to the knife or ligature, the force of this suggestion as to treatment becomes obvious.

Chicago, March, 1850.

TREATMENT OF ERYSIPELAS.

[Communicated for the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.]

IN the large and splendid work on surgery by Velpeau, under the supervision of, and with notes and observations by, Valentine Mott, M.D., of New York, I find the following treatment for erysipelas. (The whole article will repay a careful perusal.) It is in the first volume, and the treatment commences on the 68th page.

“The *antiphlogistic* action of the sulphate of iron has hitherto failed in no case where M. Velpeau has used it.” His *formula* is the following. Thirty grammes (*nine drachms*) to forty ounces of water. It is to be applied by compresses, kept *in loco* with bandages, so that the skin shall be constantly moistened with it.

He also gives an ointment to be used in some cases, of the following proportions. R. Sulph. ferri, grammes viij.; axungia, grammes xxx. This is to be applied three times a-day.

The American editor adds:—“We are not aware that this new remedy, which we trust will attract the general attention of the profession here, has as yet been made trial of in our country.”

It seemed very desirable to me, that a remedy recommended by so high authority, and as eminently successful above all others, should be brought before the profession in some more accessible form than in the work here named, the three volumes of which comprise more than three thousand pages, large octavo. In your valuable Journal all the profession will see it, and those who choose can try it.

Boston, April, 1850.

Yours, &c.

W. M. CORNELL.