

circumstance, but that J. Baker, Esq. has taken all the merit to himself, not having deigned even to hint that I was in any degree a party to her recovery, either in the way before mentioned, or by providing her with spirits, lodging, food, &c. for the night, without receiving any remuneration whatever.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
J. CLAPPERTON.

Tiger Inn, New North Road.

P.S. J. Baker, Esq., called the next morning to bleed the woman again, but seeing she was so weak, he declined doing it, or he might again have had to use "the means recommended by the Humane Society, for an hour and a half," or longer!

PHENOMENA IN VACCINATION.

By JOHN LEESON, Esq., Surgeon.

SOME time back, I was called to attend upon a child labouring under variola, and to prevent the brother of this child from contracting the disease, I advised vaccination to be performed immediately. Cow-pock matter being obtained from Dr. Walker, it was employed, and produced the desired effect. On the eighth day after insertion, I abstracted some matter for the purpose of communicating it to another child, and on the ninth day it sickened for variola. The cow-pock, which was on the eighth day a fine specimen of its kind, continued stationary during the whole progress of the small-pox, until both disappeared together. The last child, it must be observed, had also a very fine cow-pock, and escaped small-pox. The first child labouring under variola, the second vaccinated as a protection from the first, the vaccination succeeding to all intents and purposes, and yet small-pox ensued with such severity, that recovery was for some days doubtful; the child, however, as well as in the first case, perfectly recovered. The last child that was vaccinated, had, as was stated, a fine pock, having escaped small-pox, although the system of the child from which the matter had been taken, must have been at the time impregnated with the virus of the variolous disease.

That cow-pock did not prevent small-pox, is exemplified in the first case that was vaccinated;—that in the same case cow-pock and small-pox went on together; thus showing, that two pustular diseases of a different nature may exist at the same time in the same system. That in the last case, it would appear, that one pustular disease only may be propagated from a system when two exist.

31, Chiswell Street, June 3d, 1829.

SEVERE CONSTIPATION TEMPORARILY RELIEVED BY QUICKSILVER.

By THOMAS LITCHFIELD, Esq., Surgeon, Twickenham.

A PATIENT, ætat. 36, a female, applied to me on the morning of the 16th of May, (Saturday,) complaining of pain at the umbilicus. Her pulse stood at 70; no particular foulness of the tongue was perceptible; she had passed a stool the previous day.

I prescribed five grains of calomel and two grains of opium, to be followed by a senna draught, expecting the bowels would be relieved and evacuated of their contents. I heard in the evening that the purgatives had failed, and an ounce of the castor oil was therefore administered; this also was unsuccessful. Finding the constipation next morning still unrelieved, the croton oil, (two drops,) with fifteen grains of ext. colocyth, were given in three pills; the bowels fomented, and gruel clysters with Epsom salts dissolved, employed. Constipation the same. Finding the methods pursued still unavailing, and the umbilicus painful, about fourteen ounces of blood were abstracted from the arm; it presented no particular inflammatory appearance. Towards evening a physician was consulted, and having heard what means had been resorted to, he determined on giving Read's syringe a fair trial. I had previously thrown up five or six quarts of water by means of a large apparatus, (I believe Weiss's invention,) but without success. If the injection of water in quantity could have afforded aid, it must have followed, as no efforts were wanting on the part of the physician or myself; but after several trials, only a few hardened feces were removed. I should have tried the effects of quicksilver had the physician not arrived; but, on mentioning it, he considered it would be of too little use. Leeches were applied to the umbilicus, and a large blister was afterwards placed over the orifices; the croton oil was again tried with opium, but rejected; afterwards two drops were put upon the tongue, and the same quantity introduced on a feather up the rectum, with an idea of stimulating the gut. Still unavailing; the vomiting was incessant, and the abdomen swelled; indeed, the case, which, from the onset, I looked upon as one of ileus, became hopeless, and the physician discontinued his attendance. The syringe was occasionally used, and every means which art could suggest were tried, but in vain. On the ninth day, all the symptoms continuing unabated, though but little inflammatory appearance could be noticed, Mr. C., a medical practitioner, residing at Twickenham, saw the case with me, and, from the appearance of the patient, he ex-