

Case of successful Operation for Salivary Fistula. By Professor BECLARD. At the same sitting, M. Beclard communicated, verbally, to the *Académie*, a case of salivary fistula, cured by forming an internal fistula. This latter was made by passing into the internal part of the substance of the cheek, a leaden style, so as to reach the excretory duct at the part where it was interrupted. The external wound, rendered raw by excision, was united by the twisted suture. In this case, as well as in a former, which M. Beclard communicated to the *Académie* two years before, the cure took place without any other deformity than a small vertical, linear, cicatrix.—*Ibid.*

Fatal effects of Fear.—A man of colour, of middle age, rather above the common stature, and apparently in good health, was received into the London Hospital, affected with aneurism of the femoral artery of a moderate size: he readily assented to an operation, but on entering the theatre, fainted away. Some wine was given to him, which he directly swallowed, and the operation was proceeded in: the artery was cut down upon, and the ligature applied but not tightened: during the operation it was observed that there was no pulsation in the tumour, but this was accounted for from the fainting; before tying it, it was suggested by the operator to wait until pulsation was resumed: some increased attention was then paid to arouse the dormant energies, and it was remarked, that the syncope had continued an unusual time; on a more attentive observation, and after many attempts to rouse him, he was found dead; all the usual means were tried without effect.

On dissection, no appearance presented itself to account for death, except that both sides of the heart were found empty, and the lungs turgid with blood.—*Med. Intel.*

On the therapeutical properties of Strychnine. By M. ANDRAL, fils.—The strychnine which was administered to the subjects of the following Cases, was as pure as could be obtained, and was entirely deprived of brucine,* to which it remained united in the

* Brucine is an organic salifiable base, discovered by M. M. Pelletier and Caventou, in the bark known under the name of the spurious angustura, it is formed by preparing an alcoholic extract of this bark; dissolving this extract in a quantity of very cold water, and filtering it, in order to separate the fatty matter. The colouring matter is precipitated by the acetate of lead—the excess of lead, by sulphuretted hydrogen—and finally, the brucine, by an alkaline base. For this purpose, magnesia may be advantageously employed. The magnesian precipitate slightly washed and dried, is treated by alcohol, which dissolves the brucine; this substance is then obtained by evaporation. As the brucine is but little soluble, the magnesian precipitate should not be too much washed. M. Andral considers that six grains of brucine are required to produce the effects of one grain of impure strychnine, or of a quarter of a grain of pure.—*Ed. Med. Intel.*