

9. *Tubulo-intestinal Fistula*.—M. G. E. MASLIEURAT LAGÉMARD in the dissection of a woman of about forty or forty-five years of age, in the dissecting rooms of the *Ecole-pratique*, met with the following very singular pathological condition. There was a perforation of the large intestine at its sigmoid flexure, at which point the intestine adhered to the fallopian tube, and in this last there was also a corresponding perforation, through which fecal matters passed into the cavity of the uterus, and were evacuated through the vagina. No account of the previous history of the patient could be obtained. The dissection is given in detail in the *Archives Générales* for December, 1836.

10. *Atrophy of the Parietes of the Uterus*.—M. RIPAULT reports a case in which he performed the cesarean section, in which the parietes of the uterus were not thicker than the blade of a knife.—*Archives Générales* for November, 1836.

MATERIA MEDICA AND GENERAL THERAPEUTICS.

11. *On the employment of Opium in the Exanthemata*. By GEORGE G. SIGMOND M. D.—(Extracted from a course of lectures on Materia Medica and Therapeutics, delivered at the Windmill street School of Medicine.) Opium, in the exanthemata, or those diseases which are attended with specific eruptions, which occur once only during life, is occasionally to be administered; for instance in the confluent small-pox, when salivation, the necessary evacuation, occurs, it is most advantageous, and in stages of debility; but, on the other hand, it should most scrupulously be avoided in the diarrhœa which succeeds measles, the proper cure of which is bleeding; and the same caution is to be evinced in the delirium that attends scarlet fever, and which sometimes precedes it. This delirium, unlike the delirium of fevers, is not to be considered an unfavourable symptom, nor should you allow it to weigh upon the minds of the friends of the patient; it must not be tampered with, and bleeding and blistering are, above all, prejudicial. In active hemorrhage, or fluxes of blood, whilst any fever is present, opium is not to be given; but in passive hemorrhages it is serviceable; in uterine hemorrhages it has the recommendation and authority of Burns, of Gooch, and of Hamilton, and very large quantities may be given at a dose. Mr. Stewart recommends and gives in his practice, in the *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*, not less than 80 drops at a dose; it certainly is of the greatest value when much restlessness and irritation are present, you must, however, be aware of the fact, that not unfrequently, as a secondary effect, it produces retention of urine; you must also remember, that according to the urgency of the symptoms must be the largeness of the dose, and that once having given a certain quantity you must not diminish it, and, above all, you must not suddenly omit it altogether; these are practical points of great importance, and are to be gathered from the works of the authors I have just named, and from daily experience.—*Lancet*.

12. *On the employment of Opium in Dysentery*. By G. G. SIGMOND, M. D.—In dysentery, as occurring in Great Britain, opium is most valuable, and here again I must refer you to Sydenham; and also in warmer climates it has met with its supporters—Lind, Wedelius, Bontius. At the same time there are not wanting men of ample experience who do not place any faith in its efficacy in this disease; amongst whom I may mention Pringle, Cleghorn, Blane, and Baker. A few gentle purges of castor oil, followed by laudanum, is the most general treatment pursued in this country; but care must be taken to give sufficient doses at proper intervals, and not, as Dr. Crumpe has observed, is too often the case, "to give an anodyne at night, which eases and composes the patient, and in the morning, when its efficacy is worn out, and the tortures of the complaint again return, in place of repeating what before proved effectual, to have recourse to some irritating purgative." Where the intestines have become ulcerated, opium may freely be given as a palliative. In the third volume of the *Medical and Physical Journal*, for 1800, appeared a letter addressed to John Pearson, from Mr. Hope, in which he speaks of opium combined with nitrous acid as a specific, for dysentery. He prescribes, with unvarying success, acid nit. ʒij; opii, gr. ij; aquæ puræ, ʒij;