

address delivered before the New York Academy of Medicine in November last by Dr. Jacobi; also remarks by Hon. Carl Schurz and several members of the German element of the profession in New York. Dr. Krackowizer was an Austrian by birth, and was brought up in the Allgemeines Krankenhaus, and according to Dr. Jacobi would have been the legitimate successor of Schuh, had his political relations with his country permitted him to remain in his native city. He has for twenty-five years been a resident of New York, and the memorial testifies to the good opinion in which he was held by his professional colleagues in that city.

— Dr. Hasse, of Nordhausen, according to *L'Union Médicale*, recommends in cases of lipoma injections of alcohol. He injects a quantity of the liquid into the tumor at various points at intervals of several days, and, as a result the growth soon softens and fluctuates. It only remains to incise the tumor and to evacuate with slight pressure the oily liquid which it contains. The reaction is ordinarily slight.

— A case of recovery from extensive loss of the bones of the head is reported by John R. Hayes, M. D., in the *British Medical Journal* of December 25, 1875. The patient was found May 24, 1874, with an extensive burn on the right side of the head and face, the result of falling into the fire while intoxicated. Extensive sloughing of the integument took place. There were several attacks of delirium during convalescence, and at one time there was paralysis of the left arm and leg. After a time the right parietal and half of the frontal bone became separated from those of the opposite side, and were removed on October 3d. Their inner surface was covered with a thick, curdy matter, and the depressions for arteries, etc., were obliterated. The surface of the dura mater was covered with florid granulations, and a quantity of fetid pus came away. The pulsation of the meningeal arteries could not be seen nor felt. On making slight pressure on each side of the head a quantity of pus welled from between the hemispheres. She had neither headache nor other cerebral symptoms. With the exception of a feverish attack in December, 1874, the patient has remained in good health up to the time of Dr. Hayes's report of the case, April 13, 1875. She goes about at her ordinary duties, not complaining of pain or of any ill effects from the terrible accident.

MAINE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

MEDICAL CLINIC.

BY E. E. HOLT, M. D.

Chronic Diarrhœa ; Treatment largely with Bisulphite of Soda. — I. L. H., aged thirty-five, was admitted to the hospital, July 8, 1875, with a history of chronic diarrhœa, which was contracted in the army during the Rebellion. It had been very troublesome, and seven months previously he had had a severe attack, which had continued unabated, although all former means had been employed to check it. Frequently he was obliged to go to stool twenty-five times during the night. The stools were light-colored, usually watery and

slimy, of a very offensive odor, staining the vessel reddish-brown, and containing pus mingled with very little blood. Pain and tenderness existed in the right lumbar, right hypochondriac, and epigastric regions. He was much emaciated, his appetite was poor, and he kept about only by a persistent exercise of his will. He had always been temperate in his habits.

Dr. Thayer ordered a milk diet, a solution of bisulphite of soda (twenty-six minims every six hours), and a powder of opium (half a grain) and subnitrate of bismuth (six grains), to be taken every four hours till the pain and the discharges diminished.

July 10th. Very little pain. Patient was not obliged to get up during the night.

July 14th. No pus or blood found in the discharges, which are lessening gradually. Pain still diminishing, and the patient rests very well at night; the powder is taken only twice daily.

July 16th. Patient feels somewhat stronger; the soreness and pain are nearly gone. The appetite is still poor; tincture of the chloride of iron (eight drops) in syrup of ginger was prescribed to be taken after each meal.

July 24th. Patient improving; has only six dejections daily, the color and consistency of which are more normal; ordered to take subnitrate of bismuth (seven and one half grains) before each meal, the powder of opium and bismuth at bedtime, and to indulge his appetite moderately. No change with bisulphite of soda.

August 28th. There is an eruption on the sides of the face, which constantly scabs over; it has always grown worse as the diarrhoea is diminished; nitrate of mercury ointment to be applied. As the appetite has improved, the patient has eaten sparingly of meats, vegetables, and ripe fruit; his strength is good, and his weight is more than at any time since the war. His abdominal symptoms have disappeared, and he now has two normal dejections daily. He has gradually left off the opium and bismuth, and is discharged, with orders to continue the bisulphite of soda before each meal, and the iron afterward.

Continued Fever (Typhoid); Large Doses of Quinine with little Effect on the Temperature.—Bridget F., aged twenty-one, single, came from Ireland about twelve months ago; she was admitted to the hospital, August 31st, in such a stupid state that but little could be learned of the history of the attack. There was fever, epistaxis, bronchitis, anorexia, and constipation. There were no marked abdominal symptoms, but a measly eruption was present, which extended over the trunk and extremities. This was thought to be due to the condition in which Dr. Gordon had found her the day before: buried in blankets and sweating profusely. Directions were given that her bowels be moved by laxatives, and that tincture of aconite (one drop) be taken in solution of the acetate of ammonia (one drachm); light diet of milk, beef-tea, etc.

September 7th. The temperature begins to rise early in the afternoon, and at seven it generally reaches 104°; in the morning it is about normal. The pulse varies correspondingly, ranging between 80 and 105. The eruption does not reappear as it gradually fades away; other symptoms continue. To take spirits of nitrous ether and solution of acetate of ammonia, of each, half a drachm, every four hours, alternating with quinine (two grains).

September 13th. The temperature reached about 105° and the pulse 110 in the evening, both becoming normal before morning. Some delirium; bowels kept open by laxatives and enemata. The eruption has disappeared. With a view to break up the evening exacerbations, Dr. Thayer ordered twenty grains of quinine in divided doses between 11.45 A. M. and 12.15 P. M.

September 14th. Temperature 105° last evening; pulse 100. To take thirty grains of quinine in divided doses between 11.15 and 11.45 A. M.

September 15th. Temperature 104° last evening; pulse 92; both normal this morning. To take thirty-two grains of quinine between 11.15 and 11.45 A. M.

September 16th. Temperature 104.7° last evening; pulse 92; both nearly normal this morning. It will be seen that the quinine made but a slight change in the temperature, which continued to rise and fall for thirty-three days, the average evening temperature being 103.2°; the morning 99.2°, making a difference of 4°. The treatment otherwise was expectant, and at the end of the time mentioned the patient was convalescent, and made a good recovery.

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY-RATES FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 8, 1876.

	Estimated Population.	Total Mortality for the Week.	Annual Death-Rate per 1000 during Week.
New York	1,060,000	547	27
Philadelphia	800,000	391	25
Brooklyn	500,000	254	26
Boston	342,000	154	23
Providence	100,700	22	11
Worcester	50,000	13	14
Lowell	50,000	24	25
Cambridge	48,000	23	25
Fall River	45,000	18	21
Lawrence	35,000	11	16
Lynn	33,000	12	19
Springfield	31,000	8	13
Salem	26,000	7	14

Normal Death-Rate, 17 per 1000.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED. — Note-Book for Cases of Ovarian Tumors and other Abdominal Enlargements. By Dr. H. Lenox Hodge. Philadelphia: Lindsay and Blakiston. 1875.

Medical Diagnosis with Special Reference to Practical Medicine. By J. M. Da Costa, M. D. Fourth Edition, revised. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1876. (For sale by A. Williams & Co.)

Wildungen: Its Baths and Mineral Springs. By Dr. A. Stoecker. London: Trübner & Co. 1875. (Received from E. Steiger, New York.)