

℞. Liq. Ammonizæ Acet. ʒiii.
 Vini Ipecacuanhæ, mj. xii.
 Mist. Camphoræ, ʒjss.
 Quartis horis.

Evening.—Pulse 123; very weak; heat of the skin somewhat diminished; pain in the limb not so great. The opiate to be repeated.

Her breasts were drawn to day, which was rendered necessary by her not suckling her infant, six months old, as before to the accident.

Dec. 10th. Passed a more quiet night; pain in the limb not so great generally, though at intervals excessive; skin moist; tongue cleaner; pulse 119, and firmer; limb swollen and inflamed: 12 leeches to be applied, and continue the lotions and medicines.

Evening—Pulse 132; feels more comfortable to night; swelling and inflammation of the limb reduced; tongue clean, and skin more healthy; bowels rather relaxed: the opiate repeated, and continue the saline mixture.

Dec. 11. Has passed a tolerably good night; pulse 119; tongue clean; skin moist; pain and inflammation of the limb reduced.

Dec. 11th. There have been no other cases of importance admitted this week. All the cases mentioned in our last are doing well, and no particular alteration in their treatment worth noticing.

CONDUCT OF THE SURGICAL CLASS AT THE BOROUGH PREVIOUS TO SIR ASTLEY COOPER'S ENTRANCE.

To the Editor of The Lancet.

Dulce est desipere.

SIR,—Your facetious Correspondent, who recommended push-pin, and a variety of other games, to the adult members of the profession, in the last week's LANCET, would, perhaps, deem his advice unnecessary, if he were to witness the scenes which take place in the theatre of St. Thomas's Hospital, during the half hour previous to the entrance of Sir Astley Cooper. Students, already so accomplished in the branches of science pointed out by your Correspondent, can need no additional instruction. What an interesting spectacle, Mr. Editor, to see a body of young men assembled for the purpose of acquiring professional knowledge, actively engaged in discharging masticated paper and apple into each other's faces; or employed in the no less intellectual occupation of twirling round the Lecturer's table, or sprinkling dirt on the heads of those who happen to sit under them! I have been educated at Edinburgh; and have attended the medical schools of our continental neighbours, and I can assure you that the students of St. Thomas's are not only far greater proficient in these accomplishments than their graver brethren of the North, but that if a student from the *Ecole de Médecine* were introduced into the theatre in the Borough, he would be compelled to acknowledge the inferior vivacity of a class of French students. Such an ad-

mission would no doubt be very humiliating, but the students in the Borough are entitled to it; *palman qui meruerunt ferant.*

Yours truly,

EDINENSIS.

Remarks on the Extirpation of the Scirrhus Parotid, by Dr.

WEINHOLD, Professor to the University of Halle.

MR. ALLAN BURNS, professor of Anatomy and Surgery at Glasgow, gave it as his opinion that the extirpation of the parotid could not for a moment be thought of; that the operation is rendered impracticable by the anatomical relations of the gland, which is firmly inclosed between the inferior maxillary bone and the mastoid process, that it had not even succeeded with him on the dead body; and that he could prove, by anatomy, that in no situation, nor under any circumstance whatever, could any one dare attempt it.

But I have already extirpated this gland three times myself in the scirrhus state: the first time on a man called Uhlemon, manufacturer of trusses; the second on the daughter of Mr. Flachman, a clergyman; and the third time on a female, Charlotte Horn, of Piesdorf, near Asleben. In these three cases, without the operation, a painful death would have been the inevitable result; for scirrhus of the parotid, according to the eternal laws of nature, runs through its different stages with as great regularity as a planet performs its various movements; and it is a great error to believe that it will stop: the disease passes in succession through the states of

induration, true scirrhus, and ulcerated cancer. During the first it is perfectly possible to extirpate the gland with the knife; in the second the ligature and caustic applications must be resorted to; in the third state it is incurable, as cancer of any other part. Science will never make any progress, if people submit themselves to be led into error by every thing that is said and written in the world. The operation has been performed; the extirpated gland is preserved in spirits of wine; every man in the profession may see and examine it at my house. I was assisted by several in the operation. Doctor Dolhoff, formerly one of my most industrious pupils, and now established at Magdeburgh, states in his German translation of Mr. Burns's work, that he was present at the two first clinical operations I performed.

What, then, was the English professor afraid of? In truth the operation, as it was last performed, endangers that great artery, the cutting of which proved so suddenly fatal, that the late Marquis of Londonderry died in the arms of his physician.

But, if we take the precaution of tying the carotid before the operation, we shall not always have to fear a paralysis of the corresponding side of the face; because an operator, otherwise skilful, produced a permanent paralysis by touching too roughly the par vagum. It appears, then, that this operation is in truth extremely dangerous, but not impracticable. When I shall have arrived at a certain age, I shall probably abstain from practising it; for, to succeed in it, the eye and