

and he soon became unconscious. His son, Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., and others were at once summoned. All remedial measures, however, proved unavailing. Dr. Flint's vital powers slowly ebbed, consciousness did not return, and at 2 P.M. of that day he died.

Dr. Flint was born at Petersham, Mass., on October 12, 1812, of a lineage honorable in medicine. His great grandfather, Dr. Edward Flint, practiced at Shrewsbury, Mass.; his grandfather, after whom he was named, was a private and afterward a surgeon in the Revolutionary Army, and his father, Dr. Joseph H. Flint, was a distinguished surgeon, residing at Northampton, Mass.

Dr. Austin Flint began his medical studies at Harvard, and received his degree from that school in 1833. After practising for three years at Boston and at Northampton he settled in Buffalo, and by his numerous and valuable contributions to medical literature he rapidly rose into professional prominence. In 1844 he was appointed to the Chair of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine in Rush Medical College, Chicago; but he held the position for only one year. In 1846 he founded the *Buffalo Medical Journal*, and during ten years he was editor. In 1847, in conjunction with Profs. James P. White and Frank H. Hamilton, then of Buffalo, he founded the Buffalo Medical College, and he filled the Chair of Medicine in its Faculty until 1852, when he accepted the Chair of Theory and Practice in the University of Louisville. In 1856 he returned to Buffalo and again became connected with the Buffalo School. The winters of 1858 to 1861 were passed in New Orleans, Dr. Flint having accepted the Chair of Clinical Medicine in the New Orleans school of Medicine.

In 1859 Dr. Flint removed his residence from Buffalo to New York City, and shortly afterward he was appointed to the chair of Pathology and Practical Medicine in the Long Island College Hospital, and this position he held until 1868. In 1861 he was appointed to the Chair of Medicine upon the organization of the Bellevue School, as well as Visiting Physician to Bellevue Hospital. In 1872 he was elected President of the New York Academy of Medicine, and in 1883-84 President of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Flint's contributions to medical literature were numerous and valuable.

The work, however, which added most to his reputation as a medical author was his "Treatise on the Principles and Practice of Medicine,"

which appeared in 1866, and which has passed through five editions. It at once took high position, and became a favorite text-book in all the medical schools of the United States and Canada. In addition, Dr. Flint has also written a work on "Clinical Medicine," a volume on "Phthisis," essays on Conservative Medicine and Kindred Topics," and a "Manual of Auscultation and Percussion." He contributed the articles on "Pulmonary Phthisis," and on "Neuroses of the Heart" to the "System of Practical Medicine by American Authors." In addition, he has been a voluminous contributor to periodical literature.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Philadelphia *Medical News* publishes a very interesting paper on a case of retro-peritoneal spindle-celled sarcoma, by Dr. Wm. Osler. The patient had polyuria, passing seven pints of urine, sp. gr. 1.004 with a trace of albumen, during the 24 hours for several weeks. This symptom was, Dr. Osler thinks, caused by pressure of the large tumor upon the renal or solar plexus. The irritation was only temporary, as the amount of secreted urine fell to normal some time before the patient died. No dissection of the nerves could be made--a matter of regret as we know very little about the causation of diabetes insipidus, and this case seemed to be one that might have thrown light upon an obscure subject had the condition of the sympathetic in the region of the tumor been discovered.

The same number of "*The News*" contains a short article by Dr. W. A. Edwards on Supernumerary Mammary Glands and Nipples. I remember that a case reported by Dr. Campbell at a meeting of our local Medico-Chirurgical Society brought on a discussion of this interesting subject. Dr. Edwards tells us that only some 105 cases of polymastia are reported in literature, but Leichenstern and Mitchell Bruce think they are comparatively common, the latter authority setting down their frequency (as shown by the examination of 3956 persons) as great as 1.54 per cent. All observers agree that they are most frequent on the thorax, usually on the left side, and in the great majority of these instances below the normal mamæ.

They have been described in other situations such as in the axillæ, below the costal cartilages, over the scapulæ, etc.