

The generally used restoratives are a wineglassful of pure lemon-juice, half a dozen cucumbers eaten raw, and a few puffs of the hookah; you may conceive the state of your unhappy stomach after the reception of these remedies. Even without them they generally suffer from severe indigestion, for, during the intoxication, the natural hunger which the hashish produces, excites you to eat a supper sufficient for two days with ordinary circumstances.

—N. Y. Med. Jour.

Severe Burn, successfully treated by Carbolic Acid and Linseed Oil.

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F. R., æt. 19, a moulder, last summer, while working, made a misstep, and with a whole case of hot sand slipped into one of the pits, four feet deep; the almost red-hot sand covered his legs from the knees down, and though he had on woolen socks and shoes, yet the sand insinuated itself in them and between the toes. He was removed almost immediately, and was found to be badly burned and carried to his home. I was called to see him four hours after the accident, the friends having exhausted their skill in trying to give him relief. Found the legs covered with a black tarry-like mass, recommended by a neighbour; removing which, a greater portion of the cuticle came with it. Having cleansed the parts, I dressed them with flannel cloths soaked in eight parts of linseed oil and one of the commercial carbolic acid. At first the pain was slightly augmented, but in a few moments relief was experienced. Continued this dressing for four days, but a slight trace of suppuration appearing along the edges. At the end of this time, removed the acid dressing, substituting simple cerate, a new skin having been formed. The case did well, the burned heal rapidly.—*Amer. Jour. Med. Science.*

Medical Items.

Perforation of the Bladder by a Calculus.

Dr. Mendel relates the case of a lady, 62 years of age, who came under his care, January, 1868, on account of a urinary calculus in the vagina, which was expelled thence during a violent cough. Its presence had given rise to a great febrile irritation, and had led to various erroneous diagnoses. The calculus measured 8 centimetres in its long diameter and 6½ transversely, its largest periphery measuring 23 centimetres. It weighed 173 grammes when dry, and was found to be phosphatic. It had caused much suffering during six years, perforating the posterior wall of the bladder and the interior wall of the vagina, the urine being involuntarily discharged through the vagina during three years and a half. At length it passed into the vagina, but instead of being immediately expelled, it accumulated around its new deposit, and was detained six months within that cavity. Cases of perforation of the vagina by urinary calculi are mentioned by P. Frank, Scanzoni, and Erichsen.—*Virchow's Archiv, and Medical Times Gazette and N. Y. Med. Jour.*

A True Tail.

William B. Owen, in the *British Medical Journal*, says:

I delivered the wife of a farmer in Essex, of a full grown, well developed, female child. To the extremity of the spinal column of the infant was attached an appendix, which was in every respect a tail. It resembled in form and appearance that of a pig about three or four months old. It was about the length and nearly of the thickness of a little finger, tapering at the end. It was well supplied with nerves and muscles; and, as it lay at rest, it was curled up over the back, and was moved actively upon being touched. Unlike the tail described by M. Gosselin, it was not soft; but resisted the pressure of the thumb and finger just as would that of a pig. It evidently consisted of a cartilage, but was rather less hard. The mother having expressed great anxiety for its removal, I applied a silk ligature about the fifth day; this completely effected its object in about four or five days. The child was restless during that period, but in other respects did not suffer at the time from the operation. She was, however, less fortunate in the after consequences; for although she lived to about twelve years of age, she could never walk without the aid of crutches, or without holding on to a chair. She subsequently died from hæmoptysis. The parents would not allow a post mortem examination. I presented the tail, with its history attached, to the late Mr. Bransby Cooper, who placed it in the museum of Guy's Hospital; where I have no doubt, it may still be seen in alcohol.

Strange Monstrosity.

We have received the following singular account from a gentleman in New York:—"A correspondent of the *Dantzig Gazette* writes as follows from Dirschau: 'Last Sunday, February 1, at Schliewen, near Dirschau, a young and blooming shepherd's wife was delivered of a girl otherwise sound, but having on the lower part of her back (*auf unterm Ruckentheile*) a tumor as big as two good sized fists. In this tumor, which is covered by the skin, is a very lively fœtus, whose well-developed mass may be felt through the walls of the tumor. Its limbs indicate a growth of from five to six months. The father called in the health commissioner, Dr. Preuss from Dirschau, and begged him to remove the tumor together with the fœtus. The Doctor, however, after he had long and carefully examined it, declared that there was a possibility in this extraordinary case, of the child in the tumor (whose existence and active motions were palpable to all present) coming to fruition. No physician could be justified in destroying this marvellous being. Rather it ought to be protected and cherished. The new-born girl is of unusual strength and beauty, and takes the breast very cheerfully.'"

An Antidote to Nicotine.

A bit of news which will be welcome to hygienists and smokers! M. Armand, a French *savant*, has stated to the Academy of Sciences that he has discovered a sure antidote to nicotine. Success has thus crowned the efforts which he has been making for the last few years. The antidote is nothing else than common watercress. It destroys the