

REMARKABLE CURE OF CONSUMPTION.—The Transactions of the Connecticut State Medical Society contain a paper from Professor S. G. Hubbard, of New Haven, in relation to the cure of Rev. Jeremiah Day, former President of Yale College, of tubercular consumption. President Day, during early life, gave little promise of long life, and when, in 1789, in his seventeenth year, he entered Yale College, he was soon compelled to leave from pulmonary difficulty. He rallied, however, and was able to finish the course and graduate in 1795. He was very feeble, however, for many years. He became a clergyman, and in 1801 was elected Professor of Mathematics and Natural History in the college. But he could not undertake the duties. An alarming hæmorrhage of the lungs prostrated him, which was treated "learnedly" by bleedings copious enough to have charmed even Dr. Sangrado. He went to Bermuda, where he was plied with digitalis to such an extent as almost to take what little life was left. He came back to his native town, Washington, Connecticut, to die.

He suffered from continued hæmorrhage and repeated venesections, till he happened to meet Dr. Sheldon, of Litchfield, who had made the treatment with iron a hobby. He expressed a belief that Mr. Day could be helped. Though the case was regarded as hopeless, the patient was placed under the care of Dr. Sheldon, who treated him with iron and calisaya bark, feeding him carefully with wholesome food. Under this regimen he soon exhibited indications of improvement; and finally, in 1803, returned home as one restored from the dead, in sufficient vigor to be inaugurated in the professorship. He never afterwards exhibited symptoms of pulmonary disease, although he had been affected by it for more than twelve years. He lived till August, 1867, and was ninety-five years old at the time of his death.

The cavity of thorax was examined, to ascertain the traces of his former malady. Only about a pint of serum was found; the lungs were everywhere free from tubercle, and were apparently healthy. In the apex of each lung was found a dense, corrugated cicatrix an inch and a half, or more, in diameter. Also, a third circular cicatrix on the left side of the left lung, a few inches below the apex, each involving such a depth of tissue as to indicate that the vomice of which they were the remains, had been large and of long duration. Both lungs were slightly adherent at the apex.

Here, then, remarks Professor Hubbard, was all that remained to mark the beginning, progress, and cure of a case of tubercular consumption, occupying twelve years in its period of activity, and with its incipient stage dating more than three-quarters of a century. A legible record, surpassing in interest and importance to the human race those of the slabs of Nineveh, or the Runic inscriptions.—*Med. Record.*

It is proposed by the New York Medical College for women to educate a body of professional nurses to attend freely or for a moderate charge, persons living in boarding houses and like places, who are not able to secure regular attendance.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter.*

Turpentine as an Antidote to Phosphorus.—The *Archives Gén. de Médecine* calls attention to the custom of the workmen in a match factory at Stafford, who apply phosphorus to the matches, of carrying on their breast a tin cup containing essence of turpentine. This precaution is said to be sufficient to prevent any ill effects from the action of the phosphorus. It was previously known that the vapor of turpentine prevents the ignition, and even the phosphorescence of phosphorus; but the practical application of this knowledge is not so generally adopted as it should be.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter.*

Herpes Zoster.—Moers (*Deutsches Archiv für Klin. Med.*, iv. 249.) reports a case of herpes zoster bilateralis of the lower extremities, which occurred in a child fourteen months old. The vesicles did not dry up as usual, but ran into bullæ, as in pemphigus. The child fully recovered in five weeks.

Wound of Pancreas.—B. G. Kleberg reports (*Arch. für Klin. Chirurgie* ix. 523) a case of incised wound of the abdomen which exposed the pancreas. The protruding portion was amputated, and the patient recovered without any remarkable consequences.—*Med. and Surg. Reporter.*

ANTIDOTE FOR CARBOLIC ACID.—Next to the stomach-pump, in poisoning with this acid, the best antidote is large doses of olive or almond oil, with a little castor-oil. Oil is a solvent, and therefore a diluent of carbohc acid, and may be used to stop the corrosive effect of the acid, when its action on the skin is too violent.—*Journal of Cutaneous Medicine.*

A Clerical Surgeon.—Father Heylen, a Catholic priest of Boom, in Belgium, performed the Cæsarian operation on a young woman in order to baptize the infant before it died. The mother appears to have been living when the operation was commenced, but both mother and child succumbed. In his defence the priest said that he performed the operation in obedience to the direct instructions of the archbishop. These instructions are now to be cancelled, and the clerical surgeon tried for murder.—*Med. & Surg. Reporter.*

DR. ARTHUR E. PETTICOLAS, Superintendent of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum at Williamsburg, committed suicide there on the morning of Nov. 28th, by leaping from a window of the building, and dashing out his brains. He was a distinguished physician, and formerly a professor in the medical college at Richmond. His mind had been unsettled for some time past.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter.*

Exchanges.

Pacific Medical Journal.
New York Medical Journal.
Nashville Journal of Medicine.
Medical News and Library.
California Medical Gazette.

Books received.

Anatomy and Histology of the Eye.—METZ.