

not himself exhibit the deep mark of his father's malady, in a thousand minute details which we will not stop to reckon here.

Indeed, so far from peace and health and strength as the heritage of the imperial purple, the dazzling seat of power has always held some uneasy, toppling wretch, whose sceptre was half unreal in his nerveless grasp. Philip of Macedon was once insane; King Saul is clearly pictured so; Mahomet was an epileptic, given to magnificent visions; Cæsar was another epileptic, and, as Cassius says, like a sick girl when the fit was upon him. Napoleon believed in his star as ruling his destiny; he is reported also to have suffered from epilepsy, twin sister of madness; he is known to have lost a great battle when in much bodily suffering and confusion of ideas from a fit of indigestion; he was not unoften surprised in profound solitude watching some airy figure of his brain, and holding his hand to the retreating shade.

On the other hand his antagonist, Castlereagh, the architect of the Union of Ireland with England in one legislative body, whom parliament thanked for his labours in the settlement of Europe, after the fall of Napoleon, became shattered in mind from the great labours of the session of 1822; and although known to be in a fit of insanity, his physicians allowed him to go to his seat in Kent, where he soon took his own life.

(To be continued.)

CASES OF ANIMAL POISONING IN GLASGOW.

The last meeting of the Glasgow Pathological and Clinical Society was completely taken up with the consideration of three cases of animal poisoning. Of the three fatal cases of hydrophobia lately in the hospitals, two were examined after death, and these two were brought up for consideration at this Society.

In the first case, Dr. Forrest gave some interesting information as to the retriever bitch which had inflicted the bite on her master's hand. She had just had six whelps, and before

inflicting the bite she had become peculiarly ill-natured, had refused to let her pups suck, and had snapped at various persons; she had also bitten her pups, one of which, at least, had died under some suspicion of hydrophobia. Dr. Dunlop gave a full account of the man's condition after admission to the Royal Infirmary, and described minutely the excitement and the spasms from which he suffered. The other case (the last one occurring in Glasgow) was that of a police sergeant who had been bitten on the hand by an unknown retriever, which met the officer while he was walking along the street. Symptoms of hydrophobia became developed in a month; he had been under observation all this time by Dr. McGill, the police surgeon, who at once removed him to the Western Infirmary on the appearance of the symptoms. Dr. Alex. Patterson detailed the course of the illness while the patient was in his wards. The man died on the fourth day; on the night before his death the spasms had almost completely disappeared, and his general appearance of improvement was such as to mislead the nurses into supposing that he was much better. The wound in the first case had been cauterised immediately with nitrate of silver; in the second case it was cleaned with a strong solution of carbolic acid immediately after the injury. The post-mortem appearances were negative, except as regards the microscopic examination. Dr. Joseph Coates showed to the Society numerous sections under the microscope, exhibiting in the pons Varolii, in the medulla oblongata, and in the cord, a very marked infiltration of the sheaths of the vessels with inflammatory cells, and in one instance the section made revealed a small hæmorrhage. He also found some such accumulation of cells around the vessels in the neighbourhood of the bite, this being apparently out of proportion to the other appearances of inflammation present. These lesions were found in both cases.—*Lond. Lancet.*

Aphthæ, vesicular eruptions, diarrhœa, hæmorrhage from the bowels, giddiness and sore throat, have, in some cases, followed the use of salicylic acid.