

AN HISTORICAL CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—The Duke of Richmond, August 23rd, 1819, dined with a detachment of officers at Perth, in Canada. On the 25th, the first symptoms of that cruel disorder presented themselves, which three days afterwards terminated in death. Early on that morning, his valet found his Grace alarmed at the appearance of some trees near a window where he slept, which he insisted were people looking in; shortly afterwards, a basin of water was presented to him; he exhibited evident abhorrence at sight of it, and on several other occasions that day, and the 26th, the same symptoms were obvious whenever any liquid was presented, which his Grace partook of with extreme reluctance. At dinner he requested Col. Cockburn to take wine with him; his Grace had no sooner lifted the liquid to his lips, than he replaced the glass on the table, observing—"Now is not this excessively ridiculous?—well, I'll take it when I don't think of it." The same evening, an assistant surgeon was sent for, who bled him. His Excellency apparently found so much relief from the operation, that he arose early next morning and proposed walking through Richmond wood. He had, in his progress through the wood, started off at hearing a dog bark, and was with difficulty overtaken; on the party's arrival at the skirts of the wood, at sight of some stagnant water, his Grace hastily leaped over a fence, and rushed into an adjoining barn. The paroxysm of his disorder was now at its height. It was almost a miracle he did not die in the barn. He was with difficulty removed to a miserable hovel in the neighbourhood, and early in the morning of the 28th, expired.

His Grace's sufferings were extreme. He directed Col. Cockburn not to attend to his orders any longer,—“For you see,” said this great man, “the state I am reduced to.” During a paroxysm of pain, he exclaimed, “For shame, Richmond—shame, Charles Lennox, bear your sufferings like a man.”

Official despatch from C. Cambridge, Esq. to Lord Bathurst:

A GOOD HINT LOST.—In the *Boston Medical Intelligencer* of the 13th April, 1824, is recorded the following case:—

“EFFECTS OF ETHER BY INHALATION.

“On the 18th ultimo I was called to visit U. A. H., a servant girl, residing in my neighbourhood, whom I found in a state of almost profound stupor from inhalation of ether. The heart and lungs were greatly oppressed; to appearance the energies of the mind and body were nearly extinct. After I had succeeded in partially overcoming this state (which was not until the evening of the 21st), she complained of great pain in the head, which was relieved by free cupping. On the 23rd she began to show signs of returning animation, and is now quite well. “E. P. ATLEE.”

TEA AND COFFEE FROM GUANO.—The *Quinologist* of March contains a learned article on this subject, of much scientific interest. Horace Greeley once replied to an agricultural correspondent inquiring about fertilizers, who asked, “How does guano do with potatoes?” “It is purely a matter of taste, but I prefer butter with mine.” We shall continue to draw our caffeine and theine from the foreign flora, and leave the products of the fauna to more experienced and enthusiastic scientists.—*Louisville Medical News*.

TO DISGUISE THE ODOUR OF IODOFORM.—Mr. Chas Arthur, chief dispenser to the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, gives the following formula:—*R* Iodoform,  $\bar{3}$  ij; *O* Eucalypti,  $\bar{M}$   $\bar{xv}$ ; *O*l. Verben, *O*l. Mirban, *O*l. Lavand, *O*l. Limon,  $\bar{aa}$   $\bar{M}$   $\bar{v}$ ,  $\bar{M}$ . This does not interfere in any way with the use of Iodoform as a powder.—*Braithwaite's Retrospect*.

THE indications for the use of digitalis in heart troubles are empty arteries, full veins (Fothergill). The bulk of urine is the index of arterial fullness, and tells whether digitalis is acting (Traube). Digitalis fills the arteries and empties the veins (Rosenstein).—*N. Y. Med. Record*.