

*Death of Count Cavour.*—The death of Count Cavour has filled all Europe with grief and consternation, and "mingled with these feelings," says the *Medical Times and Gazette*, "there is one universal sentiment of execration at his medical advisers." The *Lancet* finds it difficult to "read the accounts transmitted to us of his disease and treatment with patience." From those accounts, we gather that the Count's illness was a violent fever, accompanied with distinct remissions, and by cerebral congestion. He was bled three times on the first day of his illness; twice on the second, and a sixth time on the third; and when, finally, he was at the last point of weakness, and beyond the possibility of venesection, his bloodless and enfeebled frame was placed in a hot bath, and swathed in mustard plasters. The fever, repeated loss of blood, heat of weather, hot bath, and mustard poultices, proved too much for a frame already overtasked by diplomatic intricacies, and he sank under it June 6th, at seven A. M. Thus, says the *Lancet*, "was that great minister tortured and brought surely within the clutches of death." Regarding the Count's case as one of remittent fever, the *Times and Gazette* remarks that "it is like gambling with human life, or like borrowing money to be repaid with enormous interest, to get temporary relief by an expedient so rapidly exhausting," as the blood-letting proved to be in this case. To us, so far away, and only judging of the case as it is presented in the journals before us, it seems quite astonishing that physicians of such note, as were in attendance upon the distinguished man, should have so persistently followed a practice, which is almost unanimously condemned as injudicious, in such cases, by the best medical men of the age. Can it be possible, as suggested by the *Lancet*, that a life so valuable and "which could ill be spared, has been sacrificed to the antiquated prejudices of Italian physicians?"—*Med. and Surg. Reporter*.

A soldier in a Zouave regiment quartered at Algiers, aged thirty, was found on the 2nd of January, 1860, dead drunk on an embankment near the railroad. When examined, it was found that the penis and testicles had been cut off in a very regular manner. A dog had been seen prowling about the man; the animal was shot, and in its stomach the glans penis was discovered. It would thus appear that the mutilation had been the result of the voracity of the dog, but various circumstances point to a villainous crime. The medical men instructed to report on the case state that the wound was perfectly clean and regular, and that the least trace of teeth and tearing was undiscoverable. One surgeon stated that both scrotum and penis must have been seized by the hand and severed with a sharp knife. The opening of the trousers in front was buttoned; and in the stomach of the dog was found, besides some herbs and raw meat, a certain quantity of sand. It is thus supposed that the organs had been thrown on the sand and eaten up by the dog. The miserable wretch made a good recovery, and immediately took advantage of his mutilation to excite pity and collect money for drunken purposes. The inquiry set on foot has not led to any result, and the case could not therefore be brought before a court of justice.—*Lancet*.

*The latest Humberg.*—In the kingdom of Hanover, at the foot of Mount Iberg, is a small town, Grund am Hartz, situated near large pine forests, which is becoming celebrated throughout Germany on account of the *pine-leaf cure*, instituted there in 1855. It is alleged that cases of gout, rheumatism, scrofula, neuralgia, asthma, hysteria, phthisis, and inflammation of the mucous membranes, have either been cured or greatly relieved by this mode of treatment. The extent to which it is carried may be seen from the following extract from the *Medical Times and Gazette*: "In cases of muscular rheumatism, pine-leaf vapor-baths are given, and pine-wood cataplasms applied to the suffering parts, which are also rubbed with the essential oil of the pine; besides which, two to four ounces of pine-juice are prescribed once or twice a day; for which, when the bowels are constipated, pine saline water is substituted." In fact, the leaves of the pine, either as a bath, inhalation, or solution, combined with other remedial agents, are used in every case which may present itself at the "kuranstalt." "*Vive la bagatelle.*"—*N. A. Medico-Chir. Review*.