

in the lip or cheek, the mucous membrane of both sloughed, little or no fœtor attending it, incisions therefore would have been useful only in facilitating the sloughing process; the pain and swelling in the lip and cheek was subdued by evaporating lotion, though retaining their hardness; under such circumstances, to what purpose would incisions be made? The excretion from bowels was bad, owing to previous biliary derangement, or depended upon the condition of the brain at the time?—was the great prostration present sufficient to contra-indicate the application of leeches to the temples, or cupping at back of neck? I thought so; and had the hair cut off, and ice applied to the head, instead—this, however, was not sufficient to obviate, not even apparently, to retard the violent inflammatory action going on in the brain; finally, I would ask, what relation is there in the symptoms of the above case to those noticed in the epidemic erysipelas of Indiana, U. S., in 1813, and known by the popular name of “Black Tongue?”

[The author of this paper will observe that we have put a heading to it, which he had omitted to do, and which we think characterises the disease described. This case possesses great interest as much from the severity of the disease as from the circumstance of its prevailing about the date of this case, as an epidemic, very generally through the country. It is our intention in the next number to detail several cases which occurred in this City, and we shall be obliged for the notes of any others of a similar kind which may have occurred in the practice of our readers, between the months of May and September. ED. U. C. J.]

ART. XXXVI.—*On the Nature and Treatment of Spinal Affections.*

By GEORGE PATON, M. D., M.R.C.S.E., &c.

[The following remarks were published in the *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*, No. 183. They are now re-printed with some emendations, as introductory to the views of the author contained in the latter part of his communication, to appear in subsequent numbers of this Journal] :—

There is a class of complaints termed cases of spinal irritation, which have of late received considerable attention from the profession. They are characterised by pains in various parts of the body, as the chest or abdomen, weakness in the limbs, shortness of breath, and inability to undergo exertion. Sometimes there is pain of the head, with giddiness, nausea, and pain at the stomach, with vomiting of food after meals, palpitation of the heart, and other distressing symptoms, which seem to simulate almost every disease to which the human body is liable. Not unfrequently, after the disease has existed for some time, weakness may be