

became worse: there being distress and restlessness; no return of vomiting, but some looseness of bowels with pus in dejection.—Sank, and died on the 13th day. There was never any fever; was very pale, cool, with a look of prostration. Did not complain of debility till after the week of relief, *i. e.*, the eleventh day. Condition of urine not noted. No autopsy allowed. The quantity of poison taken was, according to the apothecary, sufficient for a pint of rum to be used as bed-bug poison.

3. A third case is reported by Dr. H. W. Williams, in which the poison was taken in solution. Dr. W. states, I was called about noon on Monday, 12th August, to see L. B. R., aged 42, mason; and was informed that he had purposely swallowed a solution of corrosive sublimate. On my way to the house, I learned that he had taken about an ounce of solution, containing thirty grains to the ounce, and that about half an hour had elapsed since it was swallowed. Was told that he vomited in ten minutes after the poison was taken, and that an emetic was soon after administered by the apothecary who sold the solution, as also one egg. Another egg had been given him by his wife before I saw him. He had vomited several times, in all about six ounces. The matters vomited appeared to consist of mucus and the egg swallowed, with some dark masses resembling sputa, except in having a dull lead tinge.

I administered the whites of three more eggs, and whilst others were being procured gave some flour and water. Three more egg, were brought and given, vomiting having taken place since the previous remedies had been swallowed. Within half an hour he vomited several times, and I repeatedly gave quantities of flour and water.

I learned from his wife that his habits were intemperate, that he had eaten little for two or three days, and nothing on that morning.

The symptoms under which the patient suffered resembled those of cholera, except that the vomited matters contained blood.—There was a quick pulse, with a burning sensation in the abdomen: there was great thirst, no salivation, great fetor of the breath, and the quantity of urine passed was small. The patient died in fifty-two hours; and on a post-mortem examination, twenty-four hours after death, the following appearances were found:—

Brain healthy in aspect and consistence.—The falx cerebri was wanting for the distance of about an inch at its anterior extremity, and the two hemispheres were united at this point. Considerable fluid was effused beneath the arachnoid, but there was no effusion into the ventricles. Heart and lungs healthy; the latter remarkably so. Liver pale, rather friable. Spleen shrunken, as in case of death from cholera. The stomach was contracted, for

the extent of about two inches, at its middle portion, having the form of a dumb-bell. The contracted portion was about two fingers in width. It contained a small quantity of bright yellow fluid, having the consistence of thin gruel. Its larger and smaller curvatures presented patches of dotted injection, of a bright crimson tint. The dots could be seen, on close inspection, to be made up of vessels.—No ulceration, and no ochymosis. Mucous membrane a little softened in the neighborhood of the most vivid red patches. Patches of beautiful arborescent vascularity were observed at intervals along the whole course of the small intestine, but its mucous membrane retained its normal consistence. Large intestine healthy. No ulceration in any portion of the intestinal canal. Lower portion of œsophagus not injected, nor its lining membrane softened. Bladder contracted, containing about a drachm of turbid urine, which Dr. Dalton found, on examination with the microscope, was rendered cloudy by the presence of a large quantity of epithelium scales, and similar to the urine found in the bladder after death from cholera.—*Am. Jour. Med. Science.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*The Insurance Companies, vs. The Medical Profession.*—Resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, held upon the 1st of September, 1851, in reference to the Payment of Fees to Medical Referees, by Life Assurance Companies:—

1. That this Faculty has long maintained the principle, that medical referees, the ordinary attendants of the parties desiring life assurance, ought to be suitably remunerated for their trouble in replying to the usual queries on behalf of the assuring companies; and that the parties granting the assurance ought to pay this fee, as it is obviously for their safety and guidance that such information is afforded.

2. That in conformity with these views, the faculty, so long ago as 1st June 1835, passed a law, requiring every member of their body to refuse replying to these queries unless a specified fee were transmitted along with the schedule, and this law has, from that time, been steadily adhered to and acted on.

3. That in carrying out the above views, the faculty regret being obliged to record, that till of late, with a few honorable exceptions, they have met with the most uncompromising opposition from the insu-