

After the fourth day, as there had been no paroxysm, directed the nauseous mixture to be left off.

June 11th.—Has had no return of paroxysm; no sign of bronchitis; bowels regular; skin greatly cleared up; pulse seventy, rather full and strong; general health improved in every respect, so much so that he drives out several miles every clear day, and sleeps without inconvenience in a recumbent posture. Continued the valerian, thirty drops three times per day.

July 1st.—No return of asthma; health very much improved; seems quite free from nervous excitability. Continued the valerianate of strychnia as before.

Sept. 20th.—Continued free from asthma up to the latter part of August; had not been taking the medicine regularly for some weeks. About this time, during a very damp day, drove several miles to see a neighbour; upon reaching there sat down in a draft until completely chilled, which brought on his asthma. Since that time has had one paroxysm. Saw him September 8th. Prescribed valerianate of strychnia as before. He is now enjoying his usual health.

I have given the above case at some length, in order to show more fully what I conceived to be the effect of the medicine. I doubt very much whether the case will ever be permanently cured; but by the use of the above preparation the disease has evidently been kept at bay, and the patient's general health very much improved; and by long continued use of the remedy, he may possibly break up all tendency to asthma.

I have used valerianate of strychnia with very great success in the treatment of females. One case of inflammation of the ovarian gland followed by suppuration, in leucorrhea; of course, in such cases, I also applied local means.—*Southern Medical and Surgical Journal.*

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

OPINION ON THE REMAINS OF A CHILD'S CORPSE FOUND IN A SEWER.

By PROF. JOS. MASCHKA, of Prague.

This interesting case is reported in the *Oesterr. Zeitschrift, für Prakt. Heilkunde* V., 44. Only the head, upper extremities, and thorax had been found; the spinal column from second lumbar vertebra downwards, pelvis, all abdominal organs and lower extremities were entirely wanting. Both pleura were filled with mire. The lungs floated in water, both before and after separation of the heart; the latter also floated alone. The lungs had occupied the posterior part of the thorax only, and were flabby and dirty-brownish red, eroded at the borders and covered with air vesicles at the surface and under the pleura. Even the smaller divisions of the bronchia contained traces of mire, which could be pressed out in the form of blackish drops, on making incisions into the substance of the lung. After opening of the superficial air-vesicles, and compression of the substance, the lungs sank to the bottom of the water. The heart was flabby, dirty-brown, bloodless; the foramen ovale, and ductus arteriosus open.

The determination of extra-uterine life and cause of death under so unfavorable circumstances, is so remarkable, that we gladly take the trouble to present to our readers the points of Dr. Maschka's testimony:

1. From the nature of the cartilages, hair and nails, as well as from the diameters of the head, and length of the extremities and parts of the body that remain, it may be concluded that the child was born at full term or near it.
2. With the progress made by decomposition, the hydrostatic test justifies no conclusion, but the existence in the