

we again saw patient, and had him removed to General Hospital, where he was given a hypodermic of a quarter of a grain of morphia. Upon careful examination we detected a slight tumour two inches from the spine of the vertebræ, between the eleventh and twelfth ribs. This, Dr. S. cut down upon, and to our pleasure found the ball resting against the lower edge of the eleventh rib, two inches from the surface. This we extracted. The liver dullness extended an inch and a half to the left of the wound in front, and it can be felt at the edge of the ribs. Hence the liver must have been wounded.

The temperature never rose above 101° F. He was kept on light diet for ten days, with, for the first five days, a little morphia at bed time. No stomach trouble showed itself after twenty-four hours; and only a slight jaundiced tint was at any time observed.

To-day he was in my office, not very strong, it is true, but well enough to be around. He still complains of a slight tenderness over the liver, and a feeling as if a cord were tied through him.

No injections were at any time used, and only water dressings at first, followed in a few days with carbolized oil.

This following, as it did, the famous Garfield case, is the only reason I have for trespassing on your space.

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Gruber discusses the significance of the habit of some deaf patients of keeping the mouth open. 1. He thinks it highly probable that certain deaf people who are annoyed by loud respiratory noises produced in the nose hear better by opening the mouth; but that it can not be asserted that these respiratory noises are the sole reason why deaf persons keep the mouth open in listening. 2. The perceptible improvement in hearing gained by keeping the mouth open is in many patients due to the changes in the external auditory canal and deeper structures of the sound-conducting apparatus produced by sinking of the lower jaw. 3. In many of these patients the hearing power is improved by the change in resonance produced by the condition of the mouth. 4. The facilitation of the respiratory act which is produced by the opening of the mouth would probably aid in improving the hearing power.—*N. Y. Medical Journal.*

## Selections: Medicine.

### ANTISEPTIC INHALATION IN PULMONARY AFFECTIONS.

Read Before the Southern Branch, B. M. A.

BY J. G. SINCLAIR COGHILL, M.D., F.R.C.P.ED.

Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption.

THAT the comparative accessibility, of the lungs, through the glottis, should have, even in the earliest times, suggested direct medication, is not surprising; but it is, indeed, strange that inhalation, or taking advantage of the respiratory act for this purpose, which dates from the days of the Father of Medicine himself, should only have received, until comparatively recent times, but occasional and rare employment. That its importance was from time to time recognised, there is abundant evidence in the works of the older physicians; and, that this importance was even occasionally exaggerated by them, is shown by the statement of the celebrated Italian physician, Mascagni, who says: "If ever a specific should be devised against consumption, it would be such as to be introduced into the organism through the windpipe." A succession of celebrated names in more modern times, too numerous to mention, is associated with the subject of pulmonary medication by inhaling; and a great variety of apparatus, more or less elaborate, has been introduced from time to time for the purpose. There are, however, great objections, apart from the almost impossibility of their penetrating deeply enough into the tissue of the lungs, to the inhalation of dry powders, however finely divided, on account of their mechanically irritating effect on the often already morbidly sensitive laryngeal and bronchial surfaces. Non-volatile fluids, again, can only be very partial in their distribution; and, if inhaled at high temperature, must further render the upper reaches of the respiratory tract sodden, and increasingly sensitive to changes of temperature. Careful observation of the action and effects of this steaming process in affections of the lungs has convinced me, that it is not only inefficient, but, in every respect, positively injurious. It relaxes the tissues with