

REMARKS ON THE ABOVE TABLE.

The above figures have been taken from the returns sent to the Medical Department.

Of the period anterior to the year 1863, the hospital bed-head tickets containing the histories of the patients cannot be found. It is said that these records were eaten by white ants. From the year 1863, however, the records of cases have been found, and the following is the result which they afford:—

- 1863.—Of 18 cases reported to the Medical Department, records of 10 cases only have been found, of which 8 cases are entered as cured, and 2 as fatal.
- 1864.—Of 13 cases reported to the Medical Department, records of 13 cases have been found, of which 11 cases are entered as cured, 1 as fatal, and 1 without any history.
- 1865.—Of 6 cases reported to the Medical Department, records of 6 cases have been found, of which 3 cases are entered as cured, and 3 as fatal.
- 1866.—Of 8 cases reported to the Medical Department, records of 8 cases have been found, of which 4 cases are entered as cured, 3 as fatal, and 1 as relieved.
- 1867.—Of 5 cases reported to the Medical Department, records of 2 cases have been found, of which 1 case is entered as cured, and 1 as fatal. Of 3 cases there are no records.
- 1868.—Of 11 cases reported to the Medical Department, records of 11 cases have been found, of which 7 cases are entered as cured, and 4 as fatal.
- 1869.—Of 11 cases reported to the Medical Department, the records of all are complete.

SELECTED CASES.

ACUTE MANIA SUCCESSFULLY TREATED WITH HYDRATE OF CHLORAL. *By Dr. George Crawford, of Port Glasgow.*—On December 2, 1869, I was requested to visit a Mrs. P., aged 56 years, the mother of a large family, who was said to be wrong in her mind, and after doing so, found it to be only too true.

Part of the history of this person appears to be as follows:—About fourteen years ago she became insane, and after remaining at home for several weeks became quite unmanageable, and had to be removed to a lunatic asylum, where she was an inmate for nine months, and having partially recovered, was taken home, and soon got better, and continued well for nine years. At this time another attack came on, equally as severe as the first, when she again had to be sent to the asylum, where she remained for about five months, and then got all right. Upon these two occasions sleep was almost an impossibility, everything in the shape of medicines having been tried to produce that effect, but without any apparent advantage.

On the present occasion, at the time I was called, she had been ill for five weeks, and during that time I was told by her daughter, who had been with her in her previous attacks, had not slept five minutes at any one time, and that her symptoms now are exactly the very same as they were in her former illnesses. Large doses of opium and morphia had been given her to induce sleep and quietness, but instead of these they only seemed to make her more talkative and restless, if worse could be. During the five weeks her appetite remained in a ravenous condition, eating at some time twice the quantity she could do in health. Owing to the constipating effects of the opium and morphia, she had to be frequently purged with other medicine, but all did not do her a particle of good.

After what been done in the case, I considered it a good one for chloral, and determined to give it a trial. I may state that before giving the chloral, her pulse was 130 per minute, and the temperature of the body very high. I gave her twenty-five grains in two ounces of water at bed-time for three consecutive nights, and its effects were quite marvellous. The first night she did not sleep much, but the talking was entirely stopped. The second night she slept for nearly nine hours, perfectly sound and tranquil, and even during the following day she had several hours of refreshing sleep. The third night was equally as quiet, with as much sleep, and on the following day said she was quite better, and did not require any more of that medicine which made her so sleepy. Immediately after the first dose, the pulse began to fall, until at the end of the third day it was down to 90, and during the same time the temperature gradually became natural. She did not complain

of nausea, head-ache, or any other unpleasant feeling during the time she was taking it.

Since that time till now she has remained perfectly well, sleeping at night, taking her food, and attending to all the duties of the household as formerly.—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—WOOD'S OPERATION FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA. (*Under the care of Mr. Berkeley Hill.*) Joseph H., 3 years old, had been an out-patient for several weeks, with a freely descending, but reducible, right inguinal hernia. The external ring admitted the tips of the fore and middle fingers readily, and several trusses with variously shaped pads failed in turn to retain the hernia within the abdomen. For this reason Mr. Hill admitted the child into the Children's Ward, and on September 20th, drew the margins of the abdominal ring together, and to the free border of Gimbernat's ligament with a stout whip cord ligature in the manner described by Mr. John Wood. At the operation some difficulty was experienced in invaginating into the canal as much of the subcutaneous structures as is directed by Mr. Wood, but the cord was easily avoided by the needle in carrying the stitches across the canal. On the fourth day after the operation fever set in, and matter formed along the course of the sutures, with considerable swelling of the parts around. The matter escaped along the course of the stitches, which were, nevertheless, retained until the tenth day after the operation, and were then withdrawn. The febrile re-action subsided on the seventh day, and matter continued to escape from the punctures for about three weeks. At the end of this time, the sinuses had closed, and the groin was occupied by a hard mass about as large as a man's little finger, beyond which the hernia never descended. A light truss was then applied, to be worn continuously until the beginning of December, when the child was brought to the hospital for inspection. The mother reported that the rupture had never descended since the operation, and the hard mass in the groin had subsided to a firm general induration of the skin and parts immediately beneath. The truss was then discontinued. On January 6th, 1870, the child, having been one month without his truss, was seen again. The rupture had not returned, the groin was quite clear, and the external abdominal ring hardly distinguishable from the cord.—*Ibid.*

Acknowledgments.

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Annual Report, 1868, Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.
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Sketch of the treatment of Cholera. By Mohendra Lal Sircar.
Canada Medical Journal, January.
Madras Medical Journal, January, February, and March.
Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay, No. IX.
Practitioner, January and February.
Monthly Microscopical Journal, January and February.
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Notices to Correspondents.

Communications have been received from:—

- Sub-Assistant Surgeon RAM CHUNDER MITTER, *Saugor*.
 Messrs. GANTZ BROTHERS, *Madras*.
 Surgeon A. TAYLOR, *Civil, Umritsir*.
 Surgeon T. MATHEW, *Civil, Darjeeling*.
 Surgeon A. GARDEN, *Civil, Saharanpore*.
 CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER, *Bahawalpore*.
 Surgeon R. BIRD, *Civil, Howrah*.
 Surgeon THEO. RINGER, *7th Cavalry, Nowgong*.
 Assistant Surgeon F. M. MACKENZIE, *32nd Pioneers*.
 Sub-Assistant Surgeon SOORJEE COOMAR MOOKERJEE, *Ootterpara*.
 Assistant Surgeon R. HARVEY, *Bhurlpore*.
 Sub-Assistant Surgeon CHETUN SHAI, *Peshawur*.