

An outline or synopsis of the new medical doctrines contained in Knapp's Researches on primary pathology and the origin and laws of epidemics / drawn up by the author.

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Knapp, M. L. 1799-1879.
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Publication/Creation

[Richmond] : [publisher not identified], 1858.

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VIRGINIA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

DECEMBER 1858.

ART. I.—*An Outline or Synopsis of the New Medical Doctrines contained in "Knapp's Researches on Primary Pathology and the Origin and Laws of Epidemics."* Drawn up by the Author.

PROPOSITION I.—That the idiopathic constitutional dyscrasia, known to be produced by defect of nutrition, described though not named by Hippocrates, but in modern times denominated the scorbutic diathesis, and which was declared by very many of the old authors or observers to be a fruitful source of all diseases, and which to this day is regarded as a very common predisposing cause, and not unfrequently as underlying and gravely complicating many different diseases, does, in fact, underlie, and *is the source or origin, the beginning or initial pathology of all diseases*, so-called, epidemic, endemic and sporadic; that this is the primitive dyscrasia in all cases of spontaneous disease, as well as the resultant condition from injuries, and therefore, properly speaking, is PRIMARY PATHOLOGY; that the occurrence of this dyscrasia from defects of nutrition, is a physiological law, fixed and unerring, and therefore to be regarded as a truth-principle in pathology, of as universal application in practical medicine as gravitation is in the Newtonian physics; and that the unfolding of this law or central truth in pathology, is

the first step towards reducing practical medicine to a certain science.

Reference.—For the author's definition of this primitive dyscrasia, called the scorbutic diathesis, see p. 14 to 26, vol. 2; also p. 33 to 37, vol. 2, bearing on the same point, viz: the first link in the morbid chain or predisposition to disease. Also, see the testimony of the old and modern authors quoted, bearing on this point.

Remark.—The book shows the origin of the scorbutic diathesis in impaired nutrition, and its idiopathic character, very clearly, as the following quotations will prove:

“Putrid gums, a stinking breath, and loosening of the teeth, we find also in persons who, by long fasting, are deprived of a supply of fresh chyle.”—*Lind*.

“I have always observed men of the rigorous orders in the church of Rome, greatly scorbutic. They are remarkable for rotten gums, part of which are commonly eaten away, want of teeth, and a most offensive breath.”—*Ibid*.

“The same symptoms are observable in those who are starved to death.”—*Ibid*.

“I am fully confirmed in my opinion that whatever weakens the constitution, and especially the organs of digestion, may serve, without any other cause, to introduce this disease in a slighter or higher degree.”—*Ibid*.

“The children at the well known school at Tooting were mostly disposed to scurvy from bad diet before the cholera broke out among them.”—*Barnes*.

“I have known some symptoms of it to arise in old people, in consequence of long abstinence, owing to the want of appetite. Dr. Stark, who, by way of experiment, reduced his diet to the least quantity he could subsist upon, was thereupon affected with symptoms of scurvy.”—*Blane*.

“The author has witnessed a case of the disease in a young lady, who was confined, for a long time, for the cure of an obstinate diarrhœa, to a diet exclusively of barley.”—*Wood*.

PROPOSITION II.—That this primitive dyscrasia, long

known as the scorbutic diathesis, is the natural, hereditary, uniform, universal, certain and undeviating result or consequence of impaired nutrition, howsoever that impairment may be effected; and that it is the only primitive or idiopathic dyscrasia or diathesis known in pathology.

Reference.—See the pages above cited; also p. 287 and 288, vol. 1.

PROPOSITION III.—That defects of the natural vital stimuli, or of the natural supporters of life and health, viz: defects of food, air and heat, or in other words, defective alimentation, aëration and calorification, are the natural causes that impair nutrition and produce this primitive, natural dyscrasia, known as the scorbutic diathesis; bad hygiene, moral depression, &c., acting as co-operating causes; that these are the producing or inlaying causes of this primitive dyscrasia, which is prone to lie latent, or in its natural or inactive state in the system for months, years, or even during life, but nevertheless is the ever predisposing cause, in medical parlance, of the active phenomena (more properly epiphenomena), usually called diseases.

Reference.—The author's views of the causes of this primitive dyscrasia are given at p. 38, vol. 2. See also Dr. Budd's views, quoted at p. 23, vol. 1; Lind's views, at p. 200, vol. 2; and other authors quoted throughout the work.

PROPOSITION IV.—That cholera, cholera infantum, nursing sore mouth, yellow fever, scarlet fever, small-pox, plague, insanity, puerperal fever, apoplexy, typhous fever, rheumatism, the dropsies, the malarious fevers, the phlegmasiæ; in a word, all the groups of symptoms and phenomena making up the many diseases paraded by nosologists, arise from this origin, spring from this initial diathesis, are consequent upon this primary dyscrasia induced by impaired nutrition; that their remote causes are defective alimentation, aëration and calorification; and that heat, cold, changes of the seasons, changes of the weather, emotional distur-

bances of the mind—any shocks given the system—act as exciting or developing causes—develop the epiphenomena seen in acute and chronic diseases, so called.

Remark.—The author does not deny the spread of disease or pestilence by contagion and infection, as will be seen further on. The origin of disease *de novo* is the point here maintained, or cause of the first cases, as well as the predisposition.

PROPOSITION V.—That this explanation of the origin of epidemics, and of all spontaneous disease, is rational and philosophic; conforms to the simplicity of nature's laws; relieves practical medicine of the hypotheses of malaria, zymosis, occult qualities of the air, epidemic influence, the vengeance of God, the influence of the stars, &c. as causes of disease—all of which are but cloaks for ignorance; unfolds the laws and hitherto considered mysterious vagaries of epidemics; and is sustained by and harmonizes all the facts noticed concerning them.

PROPOSITION VI.—That diseases, so called, the apparent phenomenal differences or characteristics of which, viz: the varying aspects, symptoms, &c. upon which nosologists base their classifications, greatly blend and coalesce into one general type, and require the same general treatment under any and every severe instance of the impairment of the nutritive health of a people or a municipality under blights, scarcity and famine, thus plainly indicating an identity in the cause and essential nature of all forms and fashions of disease; that in order to maintain the hypothesis (for it is only a hypothesis) of the plurality of disease, the specific cause, independent and idiopathic origin, and *sui generis* essential nature or pathology of each and every condition assumed to be a disease, must be plainly and positively pointed out and shown to exist; and furthermore, must be shown to be different from the cause, origin and essential nature of the primitive, idiopathic or natural dyscrasia known as the scorbutic diathesis.

Reference.—On this point, see p. 35 to 40, 100 to 105, and 277, 278, vol. 2, and also the late writers on scurvy, quoted.

Remark.—This is surely not asking too much. The author of the work has shown the cause, idiopathic origin and essential nature of the scorbutic diathesis, and he only claims that the supporters of the plurality doctrine should do the same for each one in the catalogue they hold to, or give it up, that there is but one, and so teach students. The noon-tide of the nineteenth century ought to dissipate the fog and fallacies of physic.

PROPOSITION VII.—That this new doctrine of the origin of all disease in impaired nutrition, is in harmony with the generally accepted and received pathological doctrine of the present day, that all diseases arise from or are consequent upon a state or condition denominated, very ambiguously, “diseased or perverted nutrition” (Williams, Dunglison), or, “a primitive impairment of the blood, the general fluid of nutrition” (Rokitansky), it only explains, points out and illustrates clearly that the now recognized platform, the initial pathology of disease, called “diseased or perverted nutrition,” or “a primitive impairment of the blood, the general fluid of nutrition,” is synonymous or identical with the primitive dyscrasic known as the scorbutic diathesis, arising from impaired nutrition.

PROPOSITION VIII.—For surely, if all diseases, so called, arise from “diseased or perverted nutrition,” or “a primitive impairment of the blood, the general fluid of nutrition,” the present conceded, acceptable and no doubt truthful doctrine, scorbutus so arises, must so arise, of course. The cause and origin of scorbutus, then, or the cause and origin of any other disease, if positively shown, will give the key to the origin of all. Now, the facts are very numerous throughout the work, showing that faulty hygiene, errors in diet, and the gross error of the absence of fresh vegetables in particular, “insufficient nourishment” (Christison), moral

depression, &c.; in fine, whatever impairs nutrition (Lind), produces the scorbutic state as the result. See p. 36, 277, 278, vol. 2, and 287, vol. 1. This is the general sense of the profession. See the papers of Shapter, Stiff, Christison, Ritchie, Curran and others, quoted in vol. 2, written during the Irish famine. The ergo legitimately follows, then, that all diseases so arise. The identity of the "primitive impairment of the blood, the general fluid of nutrition," and the initial state of disease ambiguously styled "diseased or perverted nutrition," with the scorbutic diathesis, is, therefore, a legitimate conclusion.

Remark.—This proposition is not offered as a strict induction, commencing as it does with an if, but rather to show up the incongruity of holding to the doctrine of the plurality of disease, the sui generis nature, and specific, independent cause of each, and that all differ essentially from each other and from scurvy, and still holding that all are the offspring of "diseased nutrition!"

The facts may be more logically presented as follows:

The scorbutic diathesis is produced by defect of nutrition. Thousands of physicians, multitudes of reliable observers, among them many old authors of the highest repute, testify to the scorbutic origin of *all* forms of disease. Half the faculty so held formerly—many do still. The professional sense now is, that all diseases spring from "perverted nutrition." No origin of disease other than in impaired nutrition, has ever been shown; no causes of disease other than such as impair it. The conclusion is warranted, then, from these premises, that all diseases arise from impaired nutrition, and are identical in their primary pathology with the scorbutic diathesis.

The common sense or philosophic view of the matter is, that there is but one pathology, primarily, and this a state or condition of impaired nutrition. Whether, after disease has become localized in an organ, as in tuberculosis of the lungs, or has become constitutionally grave without localization, as in yellow fever, the pathology is essentially changed,

the author has not expressed an opinion, positively, but inclines to the view that there is no radical change, only aggravation, because the appropriate nutrient and hygienic treatment often cures the gravest maladies, both constitutional and local.

PROPOSITION IX.—The doctrine of the essential unity and starved nature of primary pathology, then, as the book maintains, seems well founded, and not at all conflicting with the established views of the profession on this point, when opinions are compared, definitely understood, and an induction drawn from the facts; it conflicts with the nosology of the day, however: but when it must be apparent to all that a group of symptoms does not constitute a disease, but that the cause and essential nature are elements that must be taken into account in the showing of what does constitute a disease, the doctrine seems to triumph over nosology.

PROPOSITION X.—The facts and authorities are very numerous throughout the work, showing that all the so-called diseases of nosologists have been observed to arise from, or to be consequent upon the scorbutic degradation of the blood. They extend from Hippocrates to the present day. See p. 23, 55, 274, 285, 301 to 303, vol. 2, for the more modern authorities, while nearly all the old authors on scurvy quoted, admit it, more or less, even Sydenham and Lind, the most strenuous opposers of the doctrine. Lind greatly yielded to this conclusion in the latter period of his life. See p. 200, vol. 2. Nothing is more clearly established in medical science than the scorbutic origin or initial of disease already analyzed—impaired nutrition—and if all the authorities are taken, *all* the so-called diseases have been proved to partake of this initial element or law, the lemon-juice and other anti-scorbutic treatment proving it often, when not suspected. Now, if this initial element is identical with the “primitive anomaly of blastemata” or “primitive impairment of the blood, the general fluid of nu-

trition" of Rokitansky, and "diseased and perverted nutrition" of Williams and Dunglison, as the author holds, all testimony as to the causes and origin of disease is harmonized, and on a basis acceptable to common sense. No other source, origin or initial of disease is positively known or has been proved to exist. The ancient sources or causes of disease suggested, viz: "occult qualities of the air," "malaria," &c., are nought but hypotheses; there is no proof whatever of their existence or presence; but if such hurtful principles were proved to pervade the atmosphere, their direct effect would be to impair nutrition, and produce the one primitive dyscrasia, for this is the physiological law of defects in the air, or defects in the food, or defects of heat.

Reference.—See p. 11 to 13, vol. 2, as to how the question of the scorbutic origin of disease formerly stood. See p. 20, vol. 1, for defects of the vital stimuli, food, air and heat.

Remark.—The inherent constitutional differences of persons and their different external circumstances and surroundings, as well as the localization of disease in the different organs and structures under disorganization, cause the epiphenomena to differ.

Reference.—See the chapter on malaria, vol. 1, p. 249; especially p. 259, 264 to 266, and 305-6. See also Gallup's views, quoted at p. 103, vol. 2.

PROPOSITION XI.—This great fundamental truth, as it is claimed to be, the unity and scorbutic nature of primary pathology, is further sustained throughout the work, by showing that the objective signs of the scorbutic diathesis are generally present in the so-called different diseases; that the forming symptoms in all are alike and lead to the supposition that scurvy is about to be developed—see p. 245 and 246, and 292-3, vol. 2; that during the raging of an epidemic all diseases, so called, conform to the dominant type—see p. 100, vol. 2; and that diseases not supposed to partake of any scorbutic element, have finally yielded to

anti-scorbutic treatment. See p. 23, 55 and 301, vol. 1, and 287, vol. 2.

PROPOSITION XII.—The work not only thus claims to show, inductively and deductively, the origin or initial of all so-called diseases in the only known primeval dyscrasia, the scorbutic diathesis, the natural consequence of impairment of nutrition, but to support the doctrine it further appeals to history, cites to facts throughout the history of the world, showing the coincidence of blights in vegetation with epidemics; that the elemental disturbances in the physical world that blight and abridge the crops and fruits, and impair the quality of the food of man, always precede or accompany them; that the extraordinary or non-average years, the constitution of the seasons of which are so unfavorable to production, are frequently observed to cluster as a law of nature, and thus to constitute pestilential periods, the culmination being marked by raging epidemics; witness the late disastrous years of the Irish famine that culminated in scurvy, fever and cholera in from 1845 to 1849—those that produced the cholera of 1832—the yellow fever epidemics of from 1793 to 1798—the world-wide epidemics of from 1740 to 1744, the period in which Lord Anson circumnavigated the world and lost three-fourths of the number of his crews by scurvy. The work is replete with the author's observations, and numerous historic evidences on this point, too full, it would seem, to leave any doubt as to the origin of epidemics and of all disease in impaired nutrition, call the primary dyscrasia by what name you please. The work also shows that the climax of evil consequences sometimes falls on a temperate season, when the crops and fruits are good, as in 1665, the last great outbreak of the plague in London, and in 1832, the first great outbreak of the cholera in the cities of the United States, ordinary summer heat being sufficient to excite or develop an epidemic under general and cumulative manifestations of the primitive dyscrasia.

PROPOSITION XIII.—The work not only claims, thus philosophically and rationally, to show the cause and origin of epidemics and of all spontaneous disease, in the natural causes that impair nutrition, and thereby inlay or produce the primitive dyscrasia, but it further claims to indicate the essential nature of disease, what is “the precise character of the impairment suffered by the proximate ingredients of the blood,” which Rokitansky so emphatically calls upon the chemical pathologists to endeavor to ascertain and point out. See p. 51 to 54, vol. 2. The book maintains that the essential nature of disease is that poverty of the blood and debility of the solids that must necessarily result from impaired nutrition, however the impairment be brought about; chemically, a want of fresh and a surplus of effete elements; anatomically, a physiological disintegration of structures unrepaired—disease is necessarily always structural, never merely functional.

Reference.—See p. 18 to 26, 54 and 55, and 334 to 336, vol. 2.

Remark.—The book no where pretends that the phenomenal evidences of disease have unity of character, only that disease in the abstract, having its one origin in imperfect nutrition, is a unit in its essential nature. Dissimilarity of phenomena are compatible with unity of cause; the balloon ascends and water falls, phenomena produced by the same law. The negative of good or perfect nutrition is disease in the abstract. The phenomena do not cause or compose the disease.

PROPOSITION XIV.—In regard to the elements of nutrition, the book holds that they are the elements, one and all, of which the human body is composed, and by which alone it can be repaired, viz: not only carbon, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen, but also the organic salts, bases and acids, contained in the vegetable proximates, to wit, the compounds of lime, potash, soda, iron, silex, sulphur, phosphorus, chlorine, and so on to the end of the chapter; that all are equally

necessary, according to the required proportion, for growth and repair; that they must all be furnished in the ingesta, as the stomach is not a manufactory—they cannot be products of the process of digestion—also, that they must be derived from the organic kingdom, mineral elements, though isomeric, so far as chemistry has been able to detect, do not possess the requisite qualities; that the office of the vegetable kingdom is to elaborate these compounds of the mineral elements, and endow them with the qualities of highly organized proximate ingredients suitable for food; that animal food does not contain the organic acids, bases and their salts, in sufficient proportion to serve exclusively for the food of man, particularly in hot climates; but, that still man is omnivorous, and for the reason that a very great variety of highly organized food is requisite in order to supply the human body with all the elements in due proportion, sufficient quantity, and of the most progressed quality. See p. 58 to 72, vol. 2. Hence, under any one kind of food, the want of fresh elements occurs that produces, by defect of nutrition, the primitive fault, the negative of health, viz: disease in the abstract, the “primitive anomaly of blastemata,” “diseased or perverted nutrition,” “scorbutic diathesis,” the *Primary Pathology* of the author—call it by what name you please. The rose is just as sweet called by another name.

Reference.—See p. 62 to 67, and 69 to 72, vol. 2.

PROPOSITION XV.—Under proposition III it was stated that defective alimentation, aëration and calorification are the natural causes of impairing nutrition. The first, or defective alimentation, is sufficiently elucidated. In regard to the mode of impairing nutrition from defects in the meteoric vital stimulants, the book maintains that nutritive health may be embarrassed and impaired by foul or defective air, for the reason that the atmospheric standard of this vital stimulant is only exactly suitable for eliminating by the lungs and skin the effete elements excreted by those

organs. The effect of foul air, then, will be the inlaying of the primitive dyscrasia by the retention of effete elements, thus impeding structural repair.

PROPOSITION XVI.—On the matter of the defective impressions of heat, the book holds that extremes of temperature above and below the standard of human comfort, embarrass in an eminent degree the nutritive function, by overheating and under-heating the vital laboratory—inordinate expansion and contraction of the tissues—inlaying the primitive dyscrasia by direct and powerful obstruction of the nutritive processes.

PROPOSITION XVII.—That the meteoric vital stimulants by these defects, become inlaying or remote causes of diseases, so called, like defective alimentation, gradually producing the primitive dyscrasia, by obstructing the elimination of effete elements, and thereby preventing the deposition of new. They are thus both remote and exciting or developing causes of the so-called diseases. That these defects of the natural vital stimuli are the natural causes of defects of health, as their greater perfection is the cause of more vigorous health, health and disease being relative conditions—health a positive state of good nutrition, and disease the negative or want of it. Philosophically, a nosological classification of health or healths, is just as proper as a nosological classification of disease or diseases.

Reference.—See p. 67, 68 and 78, vol. 2, and 20, vol 1.

PROPOSITION XVIII.—In regard to contagion, the book holds that contagious and infectious forms of disease arise *de novo*, and become epidemic from defects of nutrition, during every pestilential period, but that the effluvia and exudates from bodies so affected being received, absorbed, or inoculated into the systems of surrounding individuals, impair the nutritive functions in them *similarly*, not by the hypothetical law of zymosis, or catalysis, but by the same

law in physiology that the inhalation of chloroform, nitrous oxide gas, alcoholic vapor, carbonic acid gas, &c. produce uniform results respectively—each impairing nutrition after its own peculiar manner. The effluvia and exudates from diseased and dead bodies, are materies morbi. In this way, or by this explanation, the hurtful action of improper medicines and poisons becomes intelligible.

PROPOSITION XIX.—That medicines are mainly serviceable, either as nutrients or eliminants. As nutrients they afford fresh elements; and as eliminants they facilitate the excretion of the effete or dead elements of the tissues in the road of excretion. In both cases they are aids or helps to the nutritive function, although as eliminants they may be poisons in large or over-doses.

Reference.—See p. 75 to 84, vol. 2.

REMARKS.

The above is a hastily drawn up synopsis of the new doctrines contained in my *Pathological Researches*, and is respectfully submitted. If the new doctrine of a natural primitive pathology, essentially the same in its nature, asserted to be the initial or the beginning of all disease, be false, doubtless any pathologist accustomed to writing can show where the fallacy lies. Such an argument the interests of science demand, certainly, if the new doctrine be false. But if the new doctrine be true, then Practical Medicine is reducible to a certain science, for this great central law or truth-principle will become to practical medicine what the compass is to navigation, gravitation is to astronomy, affinity is to chemistry. For two thousand years and more the old doctrine of the plurality of disease has been believed and taught, not for the facts sustaining the hypothesis, for there are none, but for the same reason the ancients believed and taught that the sun, moon and stars revolved round the earth, because of the appearances. But the phenomenal

appearances in ancient astronomy were finally shown to be fallacious, and may they not also be in this ancient medical dogma of the plurality of disease that has descended to us almost unquestioned? The subject is surely worthy of examination. Modern physicians and philosophers ought certainly to investigate the matter for truth's sake. The nineteenth century, so full of great achievements, ought to be able to redeem practical medicine from the charge of "humbuggery," heard on all sides both in and out of the profession, ought to bring it out of the domain of empiricism where it seems doomed forever to halt. The object of this synopsis is to invite examination. The importance of the matter is too obvious to require an apology for publishing it. Quarantines, cordons sanitaire, municipal sanitary provisions, personal hygiene, and the prevention of the spread of pestilence, are all more or less involved in this question, as well as the treatment and cure of disease. These considerations will doubtless commend the examination of the new doctrines to physicians and philanthropists, critics and cultivators of the divine art.

ART. II.—*Bellevue Hospital Reports*. By THOS. POLLARD, M. D.

THE following cases are reported principally from notes kept of them by Dr. Nixon, "resident physician" of "Bellevue hospital." No apology is deemed necessary for the character of cases selected for report. The most common instances of disease often convey useful lessons, if fairly and honestly registered. It is only by the recorded observation of medical observers that a large mass of facts can be collected, which will be useful to individual members of our profession. No one man's life is long enough, or his experience extensive enough, to see and study with his own eyes all the different diseases which afflict humanity, or all the

different phases which disease assumes. It is, we believe, too much the practice among medical men to keep to themselves the result of their observations and experience. Our whole duty is not done when we have seen our cases and prescribed for them. "Medicine is enriched by facts," and in these and subsequent reports, I shall endeavor to state facts, not attempt to promulgate theories.

Caries of the Sacrum.

Henry, slave, aged 30, was admitted May 4. According to his own account, he had had rheumatism in the right hip for six years. Two years ago he was hurt about the "small of the back," to which he attributes his disease. Marks of frequent applications of the cups are found about the hip and back. Was not forced to stop work until about two weeks ago. He was "screwman in a tobacco factory." At the time he entered the hospital there was nothing in his appearance which indicated serious organic or deep-seated disease. He walked about, though complained of considerable pain in the right hip and loins, with stiffness in the joint. On examination there was found decided enlargement of the posterior part of the right thigh, extending nearly the whole length; skin hot and dry; pulse 100; headache; furred tongue; with restlessness at night.

May 5.—Fluctuation being perceptible in the lower portion of the thigh, near the popliteal region, a lancet was introduced, and about three pints of healthy pus evacuated. Poullice applied. ℞ Infus. cinchonæ comp. ʒij, tinct. cin. comp. ʒj, three times a day. Ol. morrhuæ, ʒss after meals. Good diet. Sulph. morph. ½ gr. at night, if restless.

May 10.—Condition not improved; considerable irritative fever. Continued treatment, with porter.

May 25.—Discharge large; condition not much amended. Determined to lay the sinus open, which extended up the thigh to a point which the probe would not reach. After laying it open 12 inches, found the probe still passing up

beyond its length. It was not deemed advisable to continue the incision further, as the conclusion arrived at was that we had before us a case of psoas abscess, or some disease of the bony system. We had hoped before, that the affection might only be a femoral abscess.

For four months and a half the patient survived his disease, his condition in the mean time fluctuating, though with a general tendency to prostration. Under the use of the most supporting treatment, with cod-liver oil and stimulants, at one time he seemed to rally. The wound healed almost entirely up to the point to which the sinus had been laid open, and the constitutional irritation was much diminished. The local treatment consisted in the injection of sulph. zinc, tinct. iodine, and the use of stimulating washes and ointments, and of adhesive straps.

Sept. 21.—After gradual wasting for some time, died.

Sept. 22.—*Autopsy*.—Patient much emaciated. The *left* leg very much swollen. This swelling had commenced about 1st September. On laying open the sinus to its origin, it was found that it reached the sacrum, the posterior part of which was in a carious condition for the space of one inch square. The psoas muscles and pelvic viscera were sound. No pus in the left leg.

Fracture of the Cranium—Effusion of Blood on the Brain.

Delaware Kersey, aged 21, admitted Sept. 9. Had received injury of the brain by a blow from a large piece of wood in the hands of a strong man, on the evening of the 8th September, about 7 o'clock P. M. Was knocked down, but soon arose, walked about 100 yards, to the office of his employers (Taylor & Bro.), washed his head, which was bleeding, and laid down, having previously given Mr. Taylor an account of the affray. About 12 o'clock at night Kersey was found insensible, by some one who slept in the room with him. At 10½ o'clock on the morning of the 9th, was removed to "Bellevue hospital." At the time of admission