every three hours; and brandy in gruel and arrow-root, and strong beef-tea, to be given. The treatment consisted of ammonia, camphor, and opium, administered at intervals of three hours.

June 7th. He had some refreshing sleep during the night. His countenance was this morning more cheerful. The breathing was not so difficult; the pulse was firmer. The wound was looking healthier. He was directed to continue the same treatment in every respect.

June 8th. He passed a comfortable night. The wound was discharging pus; and he had no pain in or about the surrounding parts. Pulse 80, full but soft. He was down stairs. The same treatment was continued.

June 9th. He was in every respect as yesterday. The wound was looking healthy. He was ordered to continue the same treatment.

June 10th. He was in every respect as yesterday.

June 11th. This morning he was not out of bed. He complained of being chilly. The breathing was rather short. The right shoulder, particularly at the back part, was very intolerant of pressure; in fact, the whole of the right side and epigastric region could not be pressed upon without considerable pain being given to the patient. No pain was experienced on percussion or other manipulation about the spinal column, chest, or cardiac region. The wound was discharging healthy pus. The pulse was stationary at 80. He was ordered to have mustard poultices applied to the side and epigastric region. Powders, with sesquicarbonate of ammonia, hydrargyrum cum creta, and Dover's powder, were given every three or four hours.

June 12th. He had had some refreshing sleep during the night. The breathing was not so difficult. He expressed himself as being much relieved. He did not wish to get up, stating, that when he attempted to get out of bed, the pain became most violent at the right shoulder-blade. The wound was discharging healthy pus; but there was no appearance of granulation.

June 13th. He was in every respect as yesterday.

June 14th. He passed a restless night. The breathing was very short; the head hot and painful; the eyes intolerant of strong light; the pulse 96, small and thready. The hair was ordered to be removed, and the head sponged with cold vinegar and water. Mustard sinapisms were applied to the feet, and a blister to the chest. The room was ordered to be darkened. Saline effervescing medicine with opium was prescribed.

In the evening I found him very much relieved. The head was cooler; and light was borne with less distress. Pulse 90.

June 15th. He had had a restless night, but no delirium. The head and skin were hot; the pulse 98; the breathing short; the bowels irritable; frequent evacuations of biliary matter occurred; he had much thirst; the urine was turbid. The saline effervescing medicine was discontinued, and a saline mixture with opium and tragacanth mucilage substituted; and compound chalk mixture was ordered to be given occasionally. In the evening I found him rather better. The bowels were not so much relaxed.

June 16th. He had had some sleep during the night. The head and skin were not so hot; the bowels not much relaxed; the wound was looking healthy; pulse 90.

June 17th. I was hastily summoned to see him. He had been delirious, and had sprung out of bed; but was now lying perfectly calm. Vision was apparently gone; the breathing was stertorous; the pulse 130. In this state he continued until the morning of the 20th June, when he died without a struggle.

Decomposition set in so rapidly (favoured no doubt by the then hot and humid state of the atmosphere), that I had no opportunity of obtaining a *post mortem* examination.

Two persons who had been in attendance on the deceased have since been taken ill.

The first was a young married woman, at whose house the deceased lodged, and who had constantly attended upon him and dressed his wound. She was seized, on the morning of his decease, with "synocha" in its most aggravated

form, and had one symptom connected with the case of the deceased, by which I was most forcibly struck, viz. the same intolerance to being touched upon the right shoulder blade, whilst other parts of the body might be handled freely. Copious venesection, mercurial purges, with calomel, antimony, and opium, and saline diaphoretic medicine, cut short the attack; and in five days she became convalescent.

The second, a neighbour's servant (who had assisted in removing the bed-clothes), was seized with faintness, headache and vomiting; but nothing further occurred.

Lodway Villa, St. George's, Somerset, Aug. 8rd, 1853.

CASE OF DOUBTFUL SEX.

By R. M. MANN, Esq.

Miss H., aged 28, was brought to me by her mother for examination, on July 18th, 1853. She had never been examined previously by a medical man, or by any other person. It was stated that her chief reason for applying to me was, that she had had an offer of marriage, and was anxious to know if she could enter the matrimonial state.

On examination, I found to all appearance a perfect penis, from an inch and a half to two inches in length, with distinct glans, corona glandis, and præputium, with the ordinary white secretion so commonly observed between this gland and the prepuce. The orifice of the urethra was on the under part of the glans, and was capable of admitting an ordinary sized goose quill. There was a distinct scrotum, but without testes; and this part, as well as the pubes, was covered with hair in the usual way. The mammae and nipples were those of a female. No growth of hair had taken place on the face or chin; but the voice was decidedly masculine. She had menstruated regularly since sixteen years of age, for about three days at a time, and had pain in her side at that period. The discharge came through the urinal aperture (as there was no other), which had doubtless a communication by a rudimentary vagina with an uterus. She stated that she had experienced sexual desire. When she was an infant, the nurse, though doubtful as to the real nature of the case, advised female costume, which has been adopted ever since.

The above case appears to resemble in some respects that which is reported by Dr. Schneider, and detailed in the twenty-first volume of the *Dict. des Sciences Médicales*, p. 97.

Manchester, August 13, 1853.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

THE SOPHISTRY OF EMPIRICISM. 8vo., pp. 84. London: 1853.

THIS able work gives an interesting and instructive account of some of the most famous forms of modern quackery, such as Mesmerism, homœopathy, hydropathy, and bone-setting. We have also some excellent remarks upon the claims of scientific medicine, and on the circumstances which favour the production of empiricism.

The *herbalists* are thus depicted:—

"Their outward appearance is intended to represent something of the practical gardener; but the impudent effrontery of the itinerant showman is stamped on the forehead. Their eloquence is fluent and exalted, and they can descant with abundant fervour on the wisdom of the Creator in providing such a multitude of herbs for the benefit of the human race, who, without their aid, would be hastening fast to an untimely grave. On the other hand, the graphic tongue of such a sage can describe in glowing colours the destructive nature of minerals, with their necessary tendency to precipitate patients into the very habitations from which they were dug; and contrast their direful influences with the vivifying power of vegetables, which cause man to flourish like the lily of the valley, and mount into the heavens like the cedars of Lebanon. These worthies also find