as the parties are alive, I may confidently speak as to their present condition; and I may say, that I know of no operation in surgery more successful, or capable of conferring greater benefit on society, than the operation of Stromeyer.

Case I. Talipes Equinio: Foot resting on the Toe. (Re-ported in Lancet and Medical Times, February 1844.) Mrs. Martin, of Newmarket, aged 46, about seven years since, after a severe attack of hysteria, such was left, with rigid contractions of the muscles at the back of the legs, which had existed ever since.

December 30th, 1843. The heel was drawn up, the tarsal and metatarsal bones forming a straight line with the legs, the patient resting on the end of the great toe. Mechanical apparatus had from time to time been applied, without effecting the slightest benefit; and she appeared to have abandoned all ideas of ever walking. However, she occurred in several cases of the kind, at once recommended it, to which she readily acceded. On the day above named, I divided both Achilles tendons, after the plan of Strongeyer, with but slight pain or loss of blood; they were found much enlarged and thickened; the feet were placed in pasteboard splints; and on the third day, gentle extension was applied, so that on the seventh day, the feet were brought to right angles with the legs, and the patient able to stand.

It is scarcely necessary to recapitulate the daily rapid progress of this case. It is sufficient to state, that in six weeks she walked some distance to church, and was quite cured. In November 1857, I received a letter from her husband, in which he stated that the operation had continued up to that time most successful; that her feet were in perfect form; and that she could walk any distance, as well as she could before her deformity came on. There was no soreness left; nor did she ever feel any pain in the parts operated upon.

Case II. Talipes Varus: Feet resting on Outer Ankle. Henry Webb, of Dullingham, aged 8, was born with this deformity; he had never walked on the soles of the feet. An operation was performed on February 26th, 1846. I divided both tendo Achillis, and treated the case in the usual way. He could walk well in six weeks.

January 1850. This lad (now a fine man, a farm labourer, living at Dullingham) has a perfect cure.

Case III. J. Hitchcock, aged 12, came under treatment on July 30th, 1840. This was a very severe case. He was a heavy boy; and, from having walked on the outer ankle for so many years, the distortion was very great. There was partial paralysis of the left side; the thigh, leg, and foot, were considerably smaller. The operation was performed.

1858. His condition was much improved; but he retained a tottering gait, which, no doubt, will always continue.

Case IV. Double Talipes Valgus. Mary Cusbourne, aged 6, of Dullingham, was under care in November 1843. The child was sent me by the Newmarket Board of Guardians, as she was a burden on the parish. The operation of dividing the tendo Achillis produced a perfect cure.

December 1859. She had not the slightest return of the disease; and walked perfectly.

It would be useless my reporting more cases; but I could enumerate many others that have been done at various intervals, from the years 1843 and 1845, and I do not know of a single instance where there has been the slightest return of the deformities; of course, I mean where the operation has been successfully managed in the first instance.

Many of the early cases were published in the medical periodicals of the day; and it is satisfactory to know of their result after some years have elapsed.

PATHOLOGICAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

By William Boyd Musker, M.B., Lond., late Resident Physician at St. Marylebone Infirmary.

VI.—Strangulation.

A male child, aged about 6 months, was found in the Canal, and brought to me, on March 17th, 1857. It was reported to have been twelve hours in the water. It was dressed in a frock petticoat, and the usual articles of clothing, and had a ligature of twisted diaper, of about the call of the little finger, tied once very tightly round the neck, the knot being rather to the left of the median line. The ligature caused the skin to be raised in folds beneath the chin, and in the middle line posteriorly. It was so tight it could not be untied, with the water of the canal of each hand, and yet it was not sufficient to have cast its effect.
motive could be suggested; nevertheless, medical testimony should be ever uninfuenced by any theory of probability.

The case was elucidated by the confession of the mother, who admitted that she applied the ligature to the child whilst alive, and at once threw it into the water.

C A S E O F T A P E W O R M. By W. Collyns, Esq., Exeter.

J. P., aged 31, under butter at Haldon House, showed me, about six weeks ago, nearly six yards of tapeworm, which he had just voided, after taking a drastic purge (extract of jalap and aloes) the night before. I advised him to try kousoo; and, having prepared him by low diet, without animal food, bore, or spirit, and a dose of castor oil twenty-four hours before, I administered to him half an ounce of the fresh powder of the herb, infused for fifteen minutes in boiling water. He drank this dose at 10 a.m. on February 4th, having swallowed a tablespoonful of lemon-juice half an hour before. At about 1 p.m. he voided many yards, and pieces of the dead worm; and at 7 p.m. he voided some more, together with the head of the worm. The next morning, he took another dose of oil, but no more worm has passed; and he expressed himself so much relieved as to feel better than he has during the preceding three years. He is able to eat with a good appetite, is quite well, and in good spirits—quite the reverse of what he used to be.

Inventions and Appliances in Medicine and Surgery.

A NEW CHLOROFORM INHALER.

We had an opportunity, the other day, at St. George's Hospital, of witnessing the employment of a new chloroform apparatus, the invention, we believe, of Mr. Weiss, which has also been used at other hospitals, and appears to be well thought of by those who have watched its employment. It is a modification of Dr. Snow's inhaler, being provided with valves to regulate the quantity of chloroform admitted into the inhaler, and the instrument being made altogether less cumbruous. It consists of a bottle holding the coil of bibulous paper, and surrounded by a water bath, as in Snow's inhaler, to the front of which is connected the mouthpiece, which is made of flexible metal, plated—an improvement, in respect of cleanliness, on the leather of which other mouthpieces are made. This is connected to the bottle by a sort of hinge, so that the angle can be altered. At the top of the bottle is a glass receptacle, graduated for holding chloroform, and provided with a screw by which a certain measured quantity can be admitted into the bottle. This receptacle turns round upon its axis; and, by an ingenious arrangement of valves, the position of the upper receptacle, marked by an arrow on the rim of the lower, regulates the amount of the mixture of diluted chloroform vapour which is admitted into the air passing through the mouthpiece. Thus, when the arrow stands at one extremity of the scale, marked A, the patient is breathing pure air; when at the other, marked C, he is breathing the highest dilution which the instrument admits of, and which, if we understand the invention correctly, cannot be higher than in Snow's inhaler; when at intermediate points, the dilution varies in a known proportion. Thus, the object of the instrument is exactly the same as that of Dr. Snow's; viz., to ensure the dilution of the vapour. But it is said to effect this in a more equable and certain manner, so that the narcotic effect can be produced in pretty nearly the same time, viz., about four minutes, in all patients. If this is so, it will be a great advantage, as the danger of narcotism would be almost abolished if the equable action of the anaesthetic could be ensured. Further trial is, of course, necessary before pronouncing a judgment on Mr. Weiss's apparatus. At present, we shall only say that, from seeing it applied to three or four patients, we were inclined to think favourably of it.

MEDICAL REGISTRATION.

PUBLICATION OF THE REGISTER.

We have been requested by Dr. Hawkins to give notice that all persons who desire their names to appear in the Register printed for 1859, should apply to be registered before the 1st day of May, 1859.

A BILL TO AMEND THE MEDICAL ACT (1858).

[Prepared and brought in by Mr. Secretary Walpole and Mr. Hardy.]

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, chapter ninety, "The Medical Act," provision is made for the registration of members of the medical profession, and certain disabilities are imposed, after the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, on members of that profession who are not then registered; and whereas, by reason of the time required for the collection and examination of the proper evidence on the first formation of the Medical Register, it is expedient to amend the said Act as herein-after mentioned: be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. The first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, shall be substituted, in Sections Thirty-two, Thirty-four, Thirty-six, and Thirty-seven respectively, of the said Act, for the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine; and the said several Sections, and all provisions of the said Act having reference thereto, shall be construed and take effect as if the word July had been originally inserted in each of the said Sections instead of the word January.

2. Section Thirty-three of the said Act shall be repealed, and no person shall be disqualified by reason of the said Act to be or to be deemed to have been disqualified to hold such office as mentioned in the said Section Thirty-three, or any appointment mentioned in the said Section Thirty-six, unless he shall have failed to be registered on or before the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Association Intelligence.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH. PLACE OF MEETING. DATE.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES: Hen and Chickens, Birmingham.

[General Meeting.] Thursday, April 14th, 6 p.m.

SOUTHEASTERN BRANCH:

Social and scientific meetings of the members resident in Rochester, Maidstone, Gravesend, Dartford, and their vicinities.

Social and scientific meetings of members of the South-Eastern Branch resident in Rochester, Maidstone, Gravesend, Dartford, and their vicinities, will be held on the following days:

Friday, March 25th, 1859, at 3.30, at the Town Hall, Gravesend.

Friday, April 29th, 1859, at 3.30, at the Town Hall, Dartford.

The members resident in this district will be gratified by the attendance and assistance of any of the members of the British Medical Association.

JAMES DULSEY, Honorary Secretary.

Brompton, Chatham.