

toms:—For eighteen months he had had frequent desire to go to stool; and for a year, at each time that he went, he had passed a red and bloody tumour, which in about five or ten minutes returned of itself. His parents, and several medical men who were consulted, believed that he laboured under prolapsus of the rectum. Professor Stolz at first was of the same opinion, and various injections were accordingly ordered. After several weeks, upon examining him minutely, he discovered, that it was not a prolapsus, but a tumour of the size of a small nut, and covered with a bloody mucus, which was protruded. It was attached not very high up the gut, by a pedicle of about the thickness of two millimetres to the mucous membrane of the rectum. A ligature of silk was accordingly put round it and tied. In three days it came away; no bad symptoms followed, and the child, who had been in bad health previously, from loss of blood, soon recovered his strength. Two other cases have occurred to the professor since, and he has heard from his colleagues of several more. In one of the cases which he had, he removed the tumour by means of scissors. No blood followed at the time; but in about two hours after there was copious hemorrhage, which put his patient's life in danger. The bleeding was arrested by compresses dipped in cold water, and by cold injections. The child made a good recovery, and soon regained his strength.

This last case is another example of the danger of making any incision in the rectum, or even in its neighbourhood, without carefully plugging the wound afterwards.—*Edinburgh Monthly Journal*, February, 1842.

#### GLUTEN BREAD.

In a recent number of the "Provincial Journal" we published some interesting observations by M. Bouchardat, of Paris, on the use of gluten bread in diabetes. We find from the "Pharmaceutical Journal" that this bread is prepared in London by Mr. Bullock, of Conduit-street.

"Some specimens of gluten bread were laid on the table by Mr. Bullock, who explained that this substance was intended as an article of diet for patients labouring under diabetes. In these cases, he said, it was important to confine the patient to azotized food as much as possible, and especially to avoid those substances most easily converted into sugar, such as starch. The use of animal food alone was subject to inconvenience, and therefore bread prepared in this way had been proposed, and had been used with success in Paris. It was not made of pure gluten, as that was proved to be indigestible, but about one-sixth of the original quantity of starch contained in the flour was retained. He showed two samples of the bread, one made with yeast, and the other with the substitution of carbonate of soda and muriatic acid. This bread was recommended to be used in the form of rusks."

#### NICOTINE.

M. Barral has succeeded in obtaining this alkali from tobacco. Its capability of saturation is very feeble, when compared to that of other alkalis, but it acts in the most rapid and powerful manner on the animal economy.

#### GOVERNMENT BILL ON MEDICAL REFORM.

We have heard, on the authority of a friend who is likely to be well informed upon these matters, that Sir James Graham has forwarded the heads of a medical bill to Sir Henry Hallford. According to the statement of our informant, the College of Physicians is to occupy a commanding position in the new arrangements; and the exclusive privileges of the Apothecaries' Company are to be abolished.

#### THE INSPECTOR OF ANATOMY AND THE ANATOMY ACT.

Various complaints have, from time to time, issued from the teachers of anatomy in the metropolis, relative to the manner in which subjects have been distributed to the different schools by Dr. Somerville. Great partiality, it is alleged, has been shown to the University College School; and the grievance became so pressing that a formal complaint was made by one of the suffering parties to the council of the College of Surgeons. The council inquired into the matter, and having, we presume, ascertained that some just cause for complaint existed, laid a statement of the case before Sir James Graham, who has appointed Mr. Joseph Henry Green and Mr. Roberts to investigate the whole affair. Here the subject rests for the present.

#### ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN LONDON.

*List of Gentlemen admitted Members on Friday, February 4, 1842.*

Robert Wood Spry, William Adams, Edward Tomlinson, George Howells, John Henry Strickland, Robert Taylor.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

On the Treatment of Stone in the Bladder, by Medical and Mechanical Means. By R. Willis, M.D. London: Bailliere, 1842. 8vo. pp. 183.

Traité Pratique sur les Maladies des Organes Génito-Urinaires. Par le docteur Civiale. Tome iii. Paris: Fortin, 1842. 8vo. pp. 516.

A Treatise on Dislocations and Fractures of the Joints. By Sir A. Cooper, Bart. New Edition. By B. B. Cooper. London: Churchill, 8vo. pp. 576.

An Inquiry into the Nature and Pathology of Granular Disease of the Kidney, and its Mode of Action in Producing Albuminous Urine. By George Robinson. London: Churchill, 1842. pp. 79.

Catalogue of the Preparations illustrative of Normal, Abnormal, and Morbid Structure, Human and Comparative; constituting the Anatomical Museum of George Langstaff. London: Churchill, 1842. 8vo. pp. 518.

#### CORRESPONDENTS.

It is unnecessary to publish the letter of *A Student*, *Douglas*. Mr. Carmichael has sufficiently explained his views.

*A. B.*—The abstracts of the Medico-Chirurgical Society are furnished by authority. We are not permitted to correct or extend them. The error alluded to, ridiculous as it is, occurred in the authorised version.

We have been compelled, from want of space, to omit the reports of the case at *Bath*, and of *Veitch v. Russell*.

*Missing Numbers.*—From the circumstance of so large a number of this Journal being posted every Friday evening, it occasionally happens that a number or two does not reach its destination. Communications upon this mischance should be addressed to Dr. Green, 58, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

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