

characterized cow-pox. This observation, though not taken as a proof by the author himself, is fully entitled to be added to the experiments of Thiele and Cely in favour of the question.

He further states, that Dr. Gassnar, in 1801, inoculated eleven cows, one of which only became affected with cow-pox, and with the lymph from this cow Dr. G. inoculated four children of a clergyman, in all of whom a pustule was produced, having the characters of genuine cow-pox. The same occurred in seventeen other children, when he lost the lymph with the right time for its further propagation.

14. *Vaccination in France in 1840.*—M. GAUTHIER de Claubry, in the annual report for 1840, states that the number of vaccinations amounted to 525,509 in 836,789 births, or to five-eighths of the whole number born. Of 45,060 vaccinations, the results of which were mentioned, 881 failed. In two cases, there was a general eruption of pustules over the body, the fluid from which produced regular vaccinia.

Epidemic variola attacked 14,470 persons, of whom 1,668 died; in 24 cases small-pox occurred a second time, and three of those thus attacked died. The great majority of persons, whether recently or for a long time vaccinated, escaped epidemic small-pox; some had modified small-pox, which was generally mild and of short duration. Of 406 persons attacked after vaccination, only 6 died. Revaccination was performed in 2,214 cases; 1,704 failures; 227 false vaccinia; 270 secondary cow-pox, apparently regular; 3 persons who had been successfully revaccinated were attacked with varioloid. The average cost of vaccinating each infant during the year 1840 was *threepence halfpenny*.

The following are the conclusions of the report:—

1. The regular vaccine is a preservative against small-pox; the protection, however, is not absolute; for a small number of those vaccinated are subject to an eruption commonly known under the name of varioloid.

2. The latter disease is generally mild, and free from danger; it destroys 1 patient in 100, while the mortality of small-pox was 1 in 8½.

3. A first vaccination destroys the tendency to a second attack of vaccinia as well as of small-pox; still, in some persons the aptitude to receive the disease returns after a longer or shorter period. Again, certain persons who have had small-pox may contract a regular vaccine, but this does not prove that they are apt to have small-pox again.

4. The most perfect revaccination does not guarantee the individual against having a varioloid at some future time.

5. In general, small-pox attacks persons only once; but some may have it a second time, and the second attack is just as severe as the first one.—*Prov. Med. and Surg. Journ.*, May 14, 1842.

15. *Sciatica cured by Extract of Belladonna.*—The following interesting case is related in the *Bulletin Thérapeutique*.

A lieutenant in the French navy had long laboured under a very severe form of sciatica; the pain extended from the sciatic notch to the terminal branches of the nerve in the foot, and was of the most violent kind. Several remedies had been tried without effect, when M. HIRIART resolved on employing the extract of belladonna. The bowels were first cleared out by an active purgative; and the whole limb was then rubbed, several times during the day, with an ointment composed of one part of the extract to two of lard. After the fourth friction the patient experienced a creeping sensation in the limb, and some slight symptoms of narcotism appeared; he enjoyed, however, some sleep during the night. On the following morning the pain had shifted to the opposite limb, whence it was driven by the same means. The state of the bowels and stomach was regulated by gentle purgatives and proper diet, and in a short time the patient was completely cured of a disease from which he had previously suffered the most cruel torments.—*Prov. Med. and Surg. Journ.*, March 26, 1842.