all of which means were used diligently for three-quarters of an hour without avail, she only making three attempts at inspiration during the commencement of our efforts at artificial respiration. The pulse acted as it commonly does, during the administration of chloroform, first being excited, then depressed, nothing indicating cardiac trouble of any kind. There was none of that lividity of countenance witnessed in asphyxia. The whole transaction, up to the fatal minute, was not over twenty-five minutes; and the amount of chloroform used, only one drachm.

This is the first fatal case I ever witnessed from the inhalation of chloroform, and I suppose I have administered it, and seen it administered, in this country and in Europe, nearly a thousand times.

Any suggestions thrown out by this Society, as to the particular action of the anæsthetic, and the cause of death in this case, will be thankfully received. My opinion is, it was paralysis of the heart, with congestion of lungs.

ARTICLE VII.

A CASE OF ELEPHANTIASIS—SUCCESSFUL RECOVERY.

BY R. DEXTER, M.D., Chicago.

Carrie G., *æt.* 20, an inmate of the Erring Women's Refuge, gives the following history of herself and the outgrowth:—

Is a native of Rochester, N.Y.; has resided in the southern part of Illinois several years. A little more than a year ago, she observed that the external labia were somewhat increased in size, and presented an unusually rough appearance. The rapid growth of the parts induced her to seek medical advice. The external application of iodine was prescribed, together with the exhibition of internal remedies, but without any beneficial results.

The advice of another physician was sought, but change of treatment brought no relief.

Our attention was called to the case about two months since. Found the external labia enormously hypertrophied, presenting every appearance and symptom of elephantiasis. Each lip was about five inches long, and one and a-half inches through. It seemed that but one alternative remained, *viz.:*—excision. The counsel of a medical gentleman was obtained, who fully concurred in the opinions above given.

Accordingly, on the 21st of December last, we removed the entire mass. Hemorrhage was controlled during the operation by tying the arteries as they were divided. There were four on each side, but were not enlarged. Recovery will be perfect, with but trifling deformity.

Proceedings of Societies.

CHICAGO MEDICAL SOCIETY.

At the meeting of this Society on the evening of the 21st of December, 1866, Dr. Ira Hatch related a fatal case of cerebro-spinal meningitis, or spotted fever, that had occurred in his practice recently. During the discussion that followed the relation of the case, Dr. Orrin Smith referred to the efficacy of sulphuric acid in the treatment of erysipelas and small-pox, claiming that when given in efficient doses, its effects were more promptly curative than the tincture of chloride of iron.

At the same meeting of the Society, Dr. Quales presented the uterus of a female recently dead from puerperal or child-bed fever, in the County Hospital. It showed the usual appearances of severe inflammation.

At the meeting on the evening of Dec. 28th, 1866, the question for discussion was as follows:—"In what class of cases, and when, are surgical operations justifiable, in the treatment of cancerous diseases?"

Dr. Bogue, in opening the discussion, remarked that, as a general rule, the results of operative procedures for the removal