

~~TRATED" should desire to prescribe a similar dose for me out of revenge. I make my bow, and shall spare them like afflictions for some time to come. Should the learned editor consider, however, that medical matters in this country are of any interest, I shall send a recital of the position of the medical man in Central America at some future date.~~

AUGUST 20, 1881.

~~our sketch received his early education at the Shrewsbury school and finished it at the University of Edinburgh.~~

~~Having a strong love for natural history, inherited from his grandfather, it only required cultivation to make him what he now is admitted to be the foremost philosophical naturalist of the age.~~

~~In 1831 Captain Fitzroy, commander of~~



DARWIN.

Charles Robert Darwin.

By A. WILFORD HALL, N. Y.,

Author of "The Problem of Human Life."

No reader can fail to be interested in a correct likeness of this world-renowned author, whether he may agree with or disapprove his advanced theories concerning the origin of the human race. Men who possess the individuality, industry, and courage in scientific research, to make their influence felt through the civilized world, and their names as familiar as household words wherever newspapers are read, have certainly earned and justly deserve the respect of mankind, even if some things they have written as science may not bear the stamp of absolute truth. In a marked degree is this meed of praise due to the eminent name forming the subject of this notice.

Charles Robert Darwin was born in Shrewsbury, England, in 1809, and is consequently, at the present time, 73 years old. His father was Dr. Robert W. Darwin, and his grandfather Dr. Erasmus Darwin, both celebrated physicians and authors of works relating to their professions. The subject of

H. M. S. "Beagle," offered to any naturalist who would accept it, a part of his cabin for a voyage of survey and observation around the world. This offer was gladly accepted by young Darwin, and from this circumstance dates the commencement of that wonderful career which has made its author one of the most noted characters in the history of science. The "Beagle" was four years and ten months in circumnavigating the globe, during which Mr. Darwin made the observations and took the memoranda which have since resulted in that remarkable book, "The Origin of Species," which has made his name so famous.

On his return to England he set himself about preparing the results of his voyage for publication, which appeared in different volumes; one, the "Zoology of the Voyage of the 'Beagle;'" another on "The Structure and Distribution of the Coral Reefs;" another, "Geological Observations on Volcanic Islands;" and the last, in 1846, "Geological Observations on South America." To aid him in these works the government granted the sum of \$5,000 out of the treasury.

Like most men who have become famous for scientific achievements, Mr. Darwin had to struggle with poverty, and from the start fought his way up through many adversities and discouragements, till the value of his scientific works became known and finally remunerated their persevering author.

In 1859, after twenty years' persistent labor, Mr. Darwin published his "Origin of Species," in which he took the bold stand, no doubt from honest conviction, that every form of animal life, including man, originally sprang from the lowest existing forms of mollusca, through numerous successive modifications, by a law which he calls Natural Selection, or Survival of the Fittest. This book at once made his name famous in every civilized land; and whatever philosophers and the clergy generally may think as to the erroneous character of this theory, one thing is certain—that a vast majority of the scientific thinkers throughout the world have accepted his views as based on the immutable laws of Nature.

Since this work was published he has been constantly busy in developing his main hypothesis by the publication of other works on collateral subjects, among which are the "Descent of Man" and "The Variations of Animals and Plants Under Domestication," which have been extensively read in both Europe and America. Indeed, no educated man considers his library complete till it contains the works of this author, whatever he may think of their scientific correctness.

~~Labia Cunni—Two Cases of Abscess.~~

By E. E. RIOPEL, A. M., M. D., DETROIT, MICH.

~~The history of cases of abscess of the labia is very meagre, except those conditions of abscesses formed by irritation of the tissues, either from specific poisons or excessive coitus. The two cases given below have no relation whatever to the causes above given—the one being a virgin, whose proof of virginity she still carries, and the other a married lady, who had been confined to her bed for nearly two months, just preceding the formation of the abscess, from a perimetritic affection.~~

~~CASE I—HISTORY.—J. M., aged 24; healthy and well developed, and of dark complexion. At the age of 12, while playing, she fell head~~

~~first from the top of a high fence, striking upon her back. There was no dislocation, but excessive pain on motion all along the spine. She was cupped, leached and blistered, and in about six months considered cured. At the age of 16 she commenced to menstruate, and in her first year of menstruation she noticed a lump in the left labium, which would persist for about one week after menstruation ceased. Sometimes the lump would disappear in a few hours by wearing a tight bandage over it, while at others it would not; but it never gave her any pain till last June.~~

~~I was called to see her late in the evening, when I found the labia enlarged to about the size of a goose egg and very sensitive to touch. A warm poultice was at once applied, which, instead of giving relief, only gave excruciating pain; but, fearing the lance, she bore the pain till five in the morning, when the abscess opened and discharged about one pint of bloody matter, having a very offensive odor. Entire relief followed, and with no return of the tumor since.~~

~~Case II, as before stated, is married, aged 23, had one child, of a nervous temperament and very fretful. Her husband had been absent from home for eleven months previous to this perimetritic trouble, which was caused from taking a severe cold while menstruating. The abscess in this case formed in the right labium. Poultices of linseed were recommended, but on account of her fretful condition the application was very imperfect. Seeing that it was next to impossible to have her retain the poultices, I concluded to use the lance, when a sero-purulent fluid escaped, and so continued to flow easily for about ten hours. In a few hours after lancing, relief was obtained and continued; no appearance of any tumor since.~~

~~In both these cases the seat of disease seems to be in the gland of Bartholine. There is, however, a peculiarity in the first case that can hardly be explained by an active inflammatory condition, since the tumor appeared and disappeared without giving the least pain. In either case there was no after treatment required.~~

PERSONAL.

~~Any Physician or Druggist receiving this number, who is not already a subscriber, will understand it is but a SPECIMEN number, and that if he wishes the succeeding numbers sent, he must send on 50 cents.~~

~~United States Copyright Law on the subject. From this it will be seen that the seller of these books is equally liable with the author. As parties have purchased some two thousand of these Austin books, it renders them liable, under these laws, to a large amount, viz., \$1.00 for each sheet. A word to the wise we hope will be sufficient.~~

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~~SEC. 4967. Every person who shall print or publish any manuscript whatever, without the consent of the author or proprietor first obtained (if such author or proprietor is a citizen of the United States or resident therein), shall be liable to the author or proprietor for all damages occasioned by such injury.~~

~~SEC. 4970. The circuit courts, and district courts having the jurisdiction of circuit courts, shall have power upon bill in equity, filed by any party aggrieved, to grant injunctions to prevent the violation of any right secured by the laws respecting copyrights, according to the course and principles of courts of equity, on such terms as the court may deem reasonable.~~

Obituary Notices.

~~DR. JAMES A. BROWN, of this city, died May 21st, 1892, after an illness of over two years. The doctor was born at Charlton, Saratoga county, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1817. He commenced the practice of medicine at Chagrin Falls, Ohio. In 1857 he moved to Detroit where he enjoyed a lucrative practice till his health failed. He also held several important public positions of trust, honor and profit. The Detroit Medical and Library Association of which he was an ex-president, passed resolutions of respect to his memory. The autopsy held in accordance with the doctor's earnest request, revealed that caries of the ninth dorsal vertebra was the cause of the paraplegia from which he so long suffered.~~

~~JOSEPH PANCOST, M. D., born at Burlington, N. J., 1805, died at Philadelphia after a lingering illness, March 7th, 1882, aged 77 years. Dr. Pancoast, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in 1828, and at the time of his death Emeritus Professor of General, Descriptive, and Surgical Anatomy in the Jefferson Medical College, acquired high renown as a medical practitioner and teacher.~~

~~CHARLES ROBERT DARWIN, born at Shrewsbury, England, February 12th, 1809, died after a brief illness, April 20th, 1882. He was a hard worker and few men have impressed the world of thought during their lives as has Mr. Darwin. Whatever may be said of the theories advanced by this renowned man, even his enemies must concede that his works prove him to have been a man of very remarkable attainments. [See portrait and sketch of Mr. Darwin on pages 13 and 14 of the January number of this Journal.]~~

Beef Extract.

~~Scott & Bowne recently sent us a sample of their Soluble Beef for trial in our own case. We have been so well pleased with it, for it is the nicest thing on toast and bread and butter imaginable, that we have ordered several pounds of it and insert here their letter accompanying the sample. They will be pleased to send a sample to all mentioning this JOURNAL.~~

~~DEAR DOCTOR—We sent you the 3rd inst., a sample of our SOLUBLE BEEF, containing explanatory circular giving full directions for use. We request you as a favor to us, to try it in various ways. We believe that this will answer the purpose better than any preparation of beef ever made, or beef tea as made by the housewife. It requires a little skill in its preparation and proper seasoning and also in boiling it properly, but when that is done, it is very palatable and exceedingly nutritious. As our circular states, in making beef tea by boiling the meat, the principle most essential for nourishment—Albumen—is locked up in the meat substance and although the tea may be palatable, yet it has no nourishing qualities. We should be pleased to have you try this in beef tea and in soup with properly cooked vegetables, and, also, sprinkled on buttered bread and crackers, that you may note its peculiar nourishing and strengthening properties. We believe that we have more fully accomplished the conversion of the Albumenoids into Albumenose or Peptone in a more palatable and by far better commercial form than has ever before been done.~~