surrounded by a high colored crysipelatous flush; wandering pains in the extremities; the pulse strong with thirst; the tongue became very tremulous, with considerable snuffling in the nose; the eyes and nose were very much tumefied; the snuffling very much increased; the expectoration was mixed with pus-like matter, which appeared to have been principally discharged from the nares by the mouth, as he was not able, from debility, to discharge it by the nose; also coma, with low muttering delirium. The tongue became very tremulous, as also the upper extremities; the pulse fluttering and thread-like; involuntary discharges; the swelling of the head and face considerably increased, extending down the throat; all which symptoms, after progressive aggravation, terminated in death. No post-mortem examination was allowed, but the body was in such a state as to oblige the friends to have it buried in a few days. The treatment was not conducted on any defined plan, but was varied according to circumstances, so as to meet the more urgent symptoms.

P.S. I could not discover any appearance of his having been inoculated, but having seen a glandered horse some time since, and thinking the above unfortunate case so much resembled that of the horse, induced me to inquire if there was any thing the matter with either of his horses, when he told me that one of them was laid up with a bad cold; on examining the animal, I found it had a profuse discharge from the nostrils, with the glands of the throat very much enlarged; it proved a decided case of glanders. The horse died in ten days afterwards.

TWO CASES OF BONY TUMORS.

By JONATHAN TOOGOOD, Esq.

Senior Surgeon to the Bridgwater Infirmary.

CASE I.—A servant of Mr. George Baker, of Cannington, a remarkably strong woman, twenty-one years old, consulted me on account of a tumor occupying the whole space behind the left ear, which had assumed its shape, and extended to the angle of the jaw. It was so firmly attached to the skull that it was only by fixing her head very firmly, and grasping the tumor with both hands, I could perceive the slightest lateral motion—so slight, indeed, that another surgeon, who saw the patient with me, thought it quite immovable. We both thought it bone. I made an incision through the scalp, which proved that our opinion was correct; but it was so closely bound down by the pericranium, that it became very difficult to detach any part of it; at length, however, I succeeded in doing so all around the base, and found that it was connected with the mastoid process by a bony attachment. With considerable difficulty I got a strong spatula between the skull and the tumor, and holding the tumor firmly with one hand, whilst I was endeavouring to raise it with the spatula in the other, the patient, who had been very ungovernable during the operation, made a desperate effort to get away from me, by which the tumor was torn from its attachment. It proved to be a solid piece of bone, weighing three ounces. The operation was a difficult one, and attended with a good deal of hæmorrhage. The skull was smooth under the tumor, except at the mastoid process, which was rough, and

appeared diseased. There was no exfoliation, and she recovered in a fortnight.

CASE II.—In this case the tumor was situated on the metacarpal bone of the ring finger of a boy of sixteen, and had grown to such a size as not only to render the finger useless, but to impede very considerably the motions of the hand. As all treatment had been unavailing, the removal was recommended, which was effected in the following manner:—An incision was begun at the carpus, by which the middle and little fingers were separated from the diseased ring finger, whose metacarpal bone was turned out at its articulation at the carpus. Notwithstanding the numerous vessels which were divided in the operation, none required ligatures; the parts were brought together and retained by plaster and bandage, and speedily healed.

Bridgwater, April, 1842.

ON THE EMPLOYMENT OF ARSENIC IN THE PRESERVATION OF MORBID PREPARATIONS.

By T. SPENCER WELLS, Esq., R.N., M.R.C.S.

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Very soon after I entered upon the duties of assistant-surgeon to this hospital, in January last, several highly interesting specimens of diseased organs and tissues fell under my observation in the dead-house, and I was much disappointed (as, I have no doubt, many of your readers have frequently been), to find how quickly the appearance of the parts changed from loss or alteration of color after preservation in spirit. Whilst conjecturing how these changes could be avoided with due regard to economy, it struck me that, as the stomachs of persons poisoned with arsenic were found in a state of perfect preservation after a considerable time, and under very unfavorable circumstances, solution of the arsenious acid would probably fulfil the object I had in view. In the early part of February a liver, which was the seat of an enormous abscess, was sent to me by Dr. Galland, the able professor of anatomy and surgery in the University of Malta, the putrefactive process having considerably advanced. The size was such that I hesitated about incurring the expense of alcohol, and determined to try the effect of an arsenical solution. It is proved that when arsenious acid is treated with boiling water, that water, when cool, will hold a much larger quantity of the arsenic in solution than when cold water alone is used at first. I accordingly made a saturated solution in boiling water, and filtered the solution, when cool, upon the liver, in sufficient quantity to cover it. After four days the fætor had diminished, but the solution had become turbid and blood-red in color. It was changed, and at the end of a fortnight the surface of the solution was thickly covered with a blue mould, and I again changed the solution. After a month, the same changes having taken place, the solution was a fourth time renewed, and I did not touch the preparation until yesterday. The experiment I then found to have been signally successful as far as regards the preservation of the liver; for in color, consistence, and general appearance, no alteration whatever had taken place; but the solution has entirely failed in