on the dura-mater completely gorged with very dark treachy blood; the sinuses were also gorged; the substance of the brain and cerebellum was healthy; no extra fluid in the ventricles. On laying open the thorax we found the right lung with the exception of a portion the size of the palm of a small hand, completely hepatised, and the pleuræ firmly adhering together, so that it required the scalpel to separate them; the left lung was quite healthy and rather above the usual size; the heart natural and healthy; the stomach, liver, spleen, and all the abdominal viscera were quite healthy, with the exception of the kidneys which were flabby, and the bladder which was very much shrunk.

CASE VII.

Daniel Flake, a slight made man, an excavator, came to the village in the evening, and passed the night in a hovel; was seized during the night, but did not know the time, with very violent and incessant purging of gruelly matter and severe cramps all over him; had been ill some time when he was discovered by chance, and there was a great deal of time lost in getting him carried to a place that had been fitted up for an hospital. By the time that I was called to him he was in the state of collapse. From the result of the three last cases, I had determined not to inject so much as two quarts at a time, if reaction had at all commenced, at all events to stop when the pulse could be distinctly felt at the wrist; I also determined to try the effect of keeping the heat of the mixture up to 108°. I opened a vein in the left arm, and very gradually injected three pints of the mixture, at which time the pulse was quite distinctly felt at the wrist. I then withdrew the tube and banded up the arm, and ordered him the pills and mixture as in the other cases. After the first hour he had a return of the vomiting and purging, with the cramps in the legs and arms, and in two hours he was again in the state of collapse. I then opened a vein in the right arm, and gradually threw in three pints more of the mixture, when the pulse again could be distinctly felt at the wrist, reaction being perfectly established; this time I plugged the tube and left it in the vein; to go on with the medicine, &c., as before. After the first hour he had a return of purging, but no vomiting nor cramps; in three hours he was again in the state of collapse. I then withdrew the plug from the tube in the vein, and began to inject gradually, and by the time I had injected a quart of the mixture reaction was quite perfect, the pulse being distinct and good at the wrist. I then plugged the tube and secured it as before, and ordered him to go on with his medicines, &c., and he went on comfortably for three hours, when the purging returned, accompanied by slight cramps and in four hours he was again in a state of collapse. Once more I had recourse to the transfusion, injecting very gradually, and by the time I had thrown in a quart reaction was again properly established, the pulse being distinct. From this time he kept progressively improving, the medicines were continued till the motions were tinged with bile, the tube I allowed to remain in the vein eight hours after the last transfusion; he recovered without a single untoward symptom. All he required after the liver began to act was a little castor oil. It was about forty hours before he passed any urine.

CASE OF ENORMOUS STEATOMA, REMOVED FROM THE SHOULDER.

By EDWARD DANIELL, Esq., Newport Pagnel.

Mr. Marshall, a farmer, of Cranfield, Bedfordshire, applied to me in the spring of 1840, complaining of pain and uneasiness in a large tumour, which had existed for thirty years, and occupied a space commencing from the top of the shoulder, running over the deltoid muscles, dipping slightly into the axilla, and stopping about the middle of the humerus. As it appeared to be purely steatomatous, I should have advised him not to interfere with it, but it was so exceedingly painful at times, that his rest was disturbed by it, and it prevented him from lying on the affected side. About the centre of the tumour was a red spot, upon which he could not bear the slightest pressure, and what appeared to me as rather a singular feature in this case, was, that precisely under this red spot was a hard substance, as though an extraneous body had been introduced into it. I recommended him at once to submit to an operation, which I doubted not would be successful, and that medical treatment even to allay pain, would be wholly nugatory. By my advice he consulted my friend Mr. Harris, of Bedford, and the opinion of Dr. Witt was likewise taken. Each of these gentlemen corroborated my views, and on the 16th of June he took lodgings in Newport, and I performed the operation in the presence of Mr. Harris, and Mr. Thurnhill, House Surgeon to the Bedford Infirmary, and five of my medical brethren residing in Newport and the neighbourhood.

The tumour was removed in two minutes and a half; it was as usual in these cases, a mass of fat, but on opening it, was discovered to have in its centre a deposit of bony matter—a complete ridge of ossified deposit, of about three inches in length. The tumour weighed two pounds and a half, entire, and as many little portions of fatty matter were taken away after the removal of the bulk, it is fair to infer that the whole tumour was little short of three pounds. It was only necessary to pass a ligature round the main vessel, which might perhaps be about the thickness of a crow-quill. The patient did well, and has not suffered in the least since the operation.

I must here express my obligation to Mr. Harris for his very valuable assistance in the operation.

CASE OF WARTY EXCRESCENCE NEAR THE VERGE OF THE ANUS.

By EDWARD DANIELL, Esq., Newport Pagnel.

A deaf and dumb girl, about 15 years of age, came under my care with a warty excrescence growing on each side of the anus; it extended over and filled up the fossa made by the buttocks, and resembled, when those parts were drawn aside, a large orange which had been cleft in twain. From close examination I felt satisfied that it had no kind of connexion with the interior of the rectum, but that it was purely a diseased growth, wholly cuticular. Small tumours of a similar description were attached to the eyelids. Mr. Rogers and Mr. Collison saw the case with me, and in the course of their practice they had not met with any analogous case. They entertained the same opinion as myself, namely, that it was not malignant, but simply