

quite "smart" for the next two days; but on the third he became stupid and in the afternoon comatose, indicating that some difficulty existed in the brain, for which he was thoroughly cathartised, and treated as congestion of so important an organ should be under his circumstances, according to the old rules—it being deemed inadmissible to bleed.

On the fourth day he was somewhat less stupid, but much exhausted. Said he "had been liable to sleepy turns" for some time. The wound all this time appeared healthy. During the night he became comatose; retention of urine, with œdema of the penis took place; and on the fifth day the wound suffered from the low state of the vital energy; it became very fetid, greenish, and nearly gangrenous; and about 9 o'clock on the evening of the 11th inst. he expired.

Post Mortem examination, 17 hours after death. The wound presented about the same green color, and emitted the same putrid odor, with œdema, as on the day previous to his demise. There was some distention of the intestines, by flatus; and following up the direction of the cord on the left side, there had taken place an accumulation of venous blood, which had exuded into the surrounding tissues, and by movements of his body, had become deposited external, but in contact with the peritoneum. There was no inflammation of the membranes. In the bladder was some coagulum, the result of using the catheter. The liver and other abdominal viscera were healthy. In the Thorax, the lungs were pale and flabby in the superior lobes; slight adhesions of the pleura, and the inferior portions of the lungs congested and dark; but, upon the whole, very healthy for so old a man. There was slight ossification of the semilunar valves, as is common in old persons. The brain generally was healthy with deep sulci, and plainly marked convolutions; some fluid in the ventricles, and plainly a hardening and thickening of the arteries—which was supposed to account for the trouble in the sensorial functions.

REMARKS.—From the particulars thus given, you will probably come to the conclusion that the operation hastened death, in his particular case, with the change of valves and arteries, in connection with his age. But a tumor of that size, in that location, is not of common occurrence in this latitude. Seldom, if ever, has it been noticed by surgeons in the United States. Mr. Liston tells of "operating successfully" on one weighing forty-four and a half pounds! Others, however, say that the man died.