

right thigh, possible number 200 ; those situated near superficial veins, of a pinkish colour, and some of these have burst through the skin. Patient does not think his general health has suffered, beyond experiencing gastric disturbances, caused by the offensive smell above mentioned.

Nov. 24th. The patient being placed under ether, Dr. Aikins removed the large tumour by means of the galvanic cautery, and he has since been progressing favourably without the aid of medicines.

Portions of the tumour have been submitted to microscopical examination, and found to possess the character of sarcoma, composed of round and spindle cells, in some parts, pigmented.

TUMOUR IN THE TRICEPS BRACHIALIS.

Mary G., æt. 18, farm servant. Robust and healthy all her life. When about 9 years of age, first noticed a smooth hard lump, the size of a pea, behind and above the right elbow. It caused no inconvenience or pain. Has been steadily growing ever since. About 12 months ago, began to pain her, both locally, and also running down along inside of arm, and on both sides of little, and inside of ring fingers. Gradually increased in intensity, till about beginning of Nov., 1877, had to give up work. Dr. Richardson, at the T. G. H., removed a hard, white ovoid tumour, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in its greatest diameter, embedded in the substance of the triceps cubiti muscle, above the olecranon process of the ulnar, and behind the internal condyle of right arm, the ulnar nerve passing over it from without inwards. On opening the tumour, by a longitudinal incision, it was found to be fibrous, with several isolated nodules of osseous matter in its centre.

VENTRAL HERNIA.

Dec. 20th, 1877. Jas. O. B., while being examined as an out patient, in Toronto General Hospital, was found to possess a hernia about the size of a large hen's egg, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. above and a little to the left side of the umbilicus. It could easily be reduced by taxis, applied directly backwards, but reappeared on pressure being removed. Occasions no pain or inconvenience. States, that in the year 1855, while manufacturing nitric acid, accidentally inhaled a small quantity of nitric oxide gas, which brought on violent fits of coughing, which lasted, on and off, for some days. During one of these, he felt something "give way," and the hernia appeared, which has lasted ever since.

Translations.

MEDICATION BY SALICYLATE OF SODA. DOSES TO BE PRESCRIBED IN ACUTE OR SUBACUTE ARTICULAR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, AND NEURALGIA.

Salicylate of Soda ought always to be preferred to salicylic acid, which was at first employed, and which presents the following inconveniences: it is not soluble in water, but only in alcohol and glycerine. It possesses an acrid taste, and irritant and caustic properties which are not devoid of danger to the mucous membrane of the alimentary tract. When salicylic acid is prescribed it should be dissolved by means of the bicarbonate of soda, the phosphate of soda, or Vichy water. The maximum doses of salicylic acid are 5 to 6 grammes (75-90 grains) per day; the quantity of bicarbonate of soda required to saturate a gramme (15 grains) of salicylic acid is about 1 gramme -11 ($16\frac{1}{2}$ grains). The salicylate of soda, on the other hand, is soluble in water in all proportions, and is free from all caustic taste.

The indispensable rules for its administration, or those which are of capital importance, are the following:

1st. *No therapeutic effect is obtained under 4 or 5 grammes (60-75 grains). This then is the minimum dose to be prescribed (per diem?) In acute maladies it (salicylate of soda) may be pushed to 10 or 12 grammes in the day (150-180 grains).*

2nd. This amount having been given it is important not to suddenly cease the employment of the remedy, but to diminish it gradually when the symptoms which called for its administration have disappeared.

3rd. The salicylate of soda should be dissolved in a rather large quantity of water (e.g. 300 gr. for every 30 gr.) and it should be taken in tablespoonfuls at equal intervals during the day. Moreover, each spoonful of the solution should be given in a glass of pure or alcoholized water.

4th. It is convenient, when this substance is to be given for a long period, to cause it to be taken at a meal (salicylate of soda, 6 to 10 grammes; water, 300 gr. To be taken by tablespoonfuls). (Some practitioners employ