

breathing. Respirations rose to 60, pulse 160 in the minute. From this period he continued to sink, and died comatose at 12½ a.m. There was no post mortem examination.

*Remarks.*—In the preceding case, which was one of an unusually severe character a few circumstances may be noticed:—

1st, The severity of the spasms, which in idiopathic tetanus, are generally of a milder description, declining in severity as the paroxysms recur.

2nd, This form of tetanus not being, generally speaking, fatal, and apparently more amenable to treatment.

3rd, The amendment which took place was evidently owing to the effect of the mercury, and solely to its external employment. The leeches did not appear to give the slightest relief.

4th, The length of time, (nearly nine days) that the system was unsupported by nourishment.

5th, Death occurring by coma, which forms the exception in tetanus. In many of the fatal cases that I have seen, death seemed to take place from apnœa, or from an apparently sudden sinking of the entire system.

**ART. V.—Observations on Tumors.**—*Cystic Sarcoma of the Neck, successfully removed by extirpation.* By E. BENZEL SPARHAM, M.D., Brockville, C.W.

The subject of Tumours must ever be one involving much interest, not only from the frequency of their occurrence, their varied characters, the situations they may occupy, but also from the obscurities with which they are oftentimes veiled. That they are abnormal adventitious growths, arising from a blastema, the product of perverted or diseased nutrition, becoming benign or malignant, and exhibiting their variety of character according to the peculiar idiosyncrasy of the patient, and the nature of the parts with which they may be associated, seems to be the established doctrine. Thus the lymph or blastema, may, if the blood be healthy, form a simple tumour, which, if arising from adipose tissue, may be of an adipose character. If, on the other hand, there be congenital or hereditary taint, or impairment of the vital energies from any cause, it may be converted into a malignant growth, become scirrhus, medullary, colloid, or melanotic. So also, if the person be of a scrofulous diathesis, the tendency to strumous deposits will be increased.

Microscopic researchers are fast elucidating many points, hitherto but little understood, leaving even strong evidence that tumors are capable of changing almost completely their original characters. In the lymph exuding from the capillaries, the cells, or cytoblasts of early development, may pass into the encysted form, and ultimately during its progress, assume other characteristics, as a combination of sarcomatous