

2d. Having, on the contrary, left the spinal marrow untouched, but prevented the blood which returned from the part where the poison had been lodged, from being carried to the heart, he observed that the poisoning did not take place.

3d. Tetanus appeared to come on equally quickly when he injected the poison into the bronchiæ, although the eighth pair of nerves were divided.

4th. The nux vomica placed in the thigh of an animal rendered paralytic by the division of the spinal marrow, produced tetanus not only in the trunk and upper extremities, but also in the paralysed parts.

5th. The same result takes place in whatever part the poison has been placed; only the contraction of the paralysed muscles is slower, and seems only to occur in proportion as the blood conveys the poisonous matter to the nerves which animate them.

6th. Having injected the poison into the crural artery of a paralytic animal, its effects were manifested in the like manner: the convulsions commenced in the thighs, and only became general after the lapse of time judged to be necessary for the conveyance of the poison to the spinal marrow.

M. Segalas concludes from his experiments, that the voluntary muscles can contract themselves, in certain cases, independently of the action of the spino-cerebral system.

In these experiments, M. Segalas has often designedly made the division of the spinal marrow at different points, but most commonly on a level with the last vertebræ of the neck, or the first of the lumbar vertebræ; and this has produced no modification of the phenomena.

*Re-union of a Nose, which had been completely separated.*—The following abstract of an instance in point we take from one of the best German Journals of the day:—

An unfortunate tailor, by the name of Gruzlewski, seated himself in a window, one wing of which he had opened. A