

neuil, was strictly carried out. After the first twenty-four hours the pain lessened and there was an evident arrest in the progress of the disease. On the third day of the treatment a decided improvement set in; the temperature fell to normal; the central portion of the carbuncle—a very oblong central—was softer; the hard brawny circumference was less inflated, and the parts altogether looked more healthy. The parts were still very tender on the slightest pressure, but the pain had mostly disappeared. Laudable pus issued through the largest of the spontaneous openings, and the sloughing process was elsewhere arrested. The further notes of the case are as follows:—March 6th (fourteenth day of treatment): The carbuncle is greatly reduced in size; the surrounding infiltration has disappeared. Some cellular slough was removed through the openings. The general condition is greatly improved, the carbolic acid treatment omitted, and the parts dressed with boracic acid ointment siliculated cotton wool.—12th: A large cellular slough some five inches in length was removed through the only opening remaining.—21st: The patient takes his meals at the convalescents' table, and walks in the garden when the weather is fine. Some slight discharge through the opening.—29th: A small granular ulcer occupies the sight of the spontaneous opening; the parts have otherwise returned to their normal condition. The patient is now quite well, and has gained much in flesh and in strength lately.

PARIS.

"L'HOMME SANS LARYNX."

"L'Homme Sans Larynx," whose case was reported in *The Lancet* of April 28th last, died two days ago, under the following circumstances. Whenever it was necessary to clean out the cannula that was introduced into his throat the man was ordered to go to the St. Louis Hospital, where the tracheotomy had been performed. Here the "internes" were in the habit of removing the cannula, cleaning it, and replacing it. A few days ago the man undertook to do this himself,

when symptoms of asphyxia and other complications set in, and he expired in a short time.

ARSENIC POISONING.

Dr. Brouardel, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence at the Paris Faculty of Medicine, was lately consulted by the Tribunal Court on the question as to whether an infant of twelve months could have been poisoned by the milk of its mother in the case where the latter had absorbed arsenic. The following are the circumstances which caused this inquiry. A man, having been accused of forgery with the intention of appropriating to himself the fortune of his wife and that of his mother-in-law, was at the sametime suspected of trying to poison his wife, and having thus caused the death of his child, which the mother was suckling at that time. The child died with symptoms of cholera a few days after the mother had herself presented analogous symptoms, such as diarrhoea, vomiting, etc. As it was during the hot season, these accidents did not excite attention. It was only after the second choleraform attack, which occurred in November last, at the same time in the mother and grandmother of the child, that the husband was suspected. On the other hand, the wife declared that she had found in her husband's pocket a white powder, which was nothing else than arsenious acid. To resolve the question, Dr. Brouardel caused the coffin containing the body of the child, which had been buried six months, to be brought to Paris. This body was completely transformed into cadaveric fat, and it was impossible to isolate the viscera from the other parts, so that it was submitted to analysis in its entirety. It weighed about two and a half kilogrammes, and contained five milligrammes of arsenic, which did not proceed from the linen enveloping the corpse, or from the earth surrounding the coffin. It was necessary, in the second place, to know whether arsenic was eliminated by the milk. M. Gabriel Pouchet, an eminent biologist, had performed certain experiments in this direction, which were very conclusive. He caused a certain number of wet nurses, who were patients at the St. Louis Hospital, who were affected with skin diseases, to take