

its substance six or seven points of condensation, such as are hereafter described existing in the right lung. The right lung was large, and the air-cells partook of its character. In water it displaced a quantity which measured twenty-three ounces, whilst the left displaced but nine ounces. The apex was remarkably puckered; and on cutting through this puckering, the tissue of the lung was found to be traversed by short fibrous bands, between which appeared points of softish pale-yellow tubercle. A little lower down in the centre of the upper lobe a mass of soft tubercle, about the size of a small hazel nut, was found. It was enclosed in a cyst, and consisted almost entirely of fatty granules and cells containing similar particles. In the other lobes several consolidated points were found—the largest smaller than last described, and none so fully formed. They appeared in some places to consist merely of condensed tissue; in two there was an appearance of yellow, firm tubercle; and in two, small calcareous particles. In neither lung was there the least appearance of recent tuberculous deposit. The other organs were healthy; the kidneys were large. There was no disease of the intestine beyond a congestion, which in some parts was very distinct.

This case affords additional illustration of the great extent to which the ravages of pulmonary phthisis may proceed, and its progress yet be stayed. Such cases were, happily, now met with more often since cod-liver oil had come into use; still Dr. Quain did not know of any case which afforded, by the evidence of post-mortem examination, so striking a result. This case was also interesting from its throwing light on the nature of the puckerings so constantly seen. Some observers were disposed to regard them as being independent of tuberculous deposit. In this case it was evident that they were due to the previous existence of this deposit, which, in fact, had been recognized there during life, and traced after death.

SURGERY.

A CASE IN WHICH A FIBRO-CELLULAR TUMOUR WAS REMOVED FROM THE HAND.

By Samuel Solly, F.R.S.

A married woman, aged forty-nine, was admitted under Mr. Solly's care, into Queen's Ward, at St. Thomas's Hospital, February 22, 1851, with a tumour on the palm of the left hand, having very much the shape and appearance of a large potato of an oblong shape, the diameter varying from three to five inches, and attached by a broad pedicle. Some patches of ulceration existed, two or three lines deep, having none of the characters of malignant disease.—The surfaces bled easily, and were surrounded by a limited blush of redness.—The tumour was elsewhere of a pale colour, with small tortuous veins ramifying upon it. It had an elastic feel, much like that of encephaloid disease; in some parts giving the idea of fluid; in others, firmer. There had been increase of pain of late, but it was not constant, and depended much upon position. The health had been but little affected. The tumour encroached upon all the fingers, but did not prevent their flexion and extension, and a considerable portion of the skin of the palm remained intact. Much difference of opinion existed as to the nature of the disease, whether malignant or not. Mr. Solly was inclined to consider it as a species of enchondroma. By a grooved needle some jelly-like