There was neither bruise, nor swelling, nor deformity in the course of the vertebral column.

About thirty-six hours after these events, which were witnessed by a keeper and a fellow patient, the man died, with all the usual signs of pressure on the cervical portion of the cord. On examination, a solution of continuity was found between the fifth and sixth cervical vertebra; the posterior cervical ligament and the interspinales muscles were ruptured, and no bond of union remained between the spinous processes, whose bases were separated so as to expose the remains of the ligamentum subflavum and the membranes of the cord. The articular surfaces of the superior oblique processes of the sixth vertebra were also exposed, and its left transverse process was fractured. The inter-vertebral substance was torn; a part remained attached to the fifth, a part to the sixth vertebra; but there was no fracture of the bones, nor any material displacement of them. The dura mater at the seat of the injury was tinged with blood, and the surrounding cellular tissue was infiltrated with it. None of the membranes were torn, but in the interior of the cord, opposite the injury, there was a vast ecchymosis, extending downwards to the second dorsal and upwards to the third cervical vertebra.—*B. & F. Med. Rev.* April 1842, from *Gaz. Med.* November 27, 1841.

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35. *Wound through the Sternum and arch of the Aorta.*—By Dr. CASPAR. The peculiarity of this unique case is, that the wound was made with a common dinner-knife, only moderately sharp at its point and its edge, three and a half inches long, and three-fourths of an inch broad. With this a man stabbed his wife up to the hilt. She died in an instant; and the wound was found to have passed right through the upper part of the sternum into the arch of the aorta and the right lung. The bone was cleanly pierced, without any fracture or splintering.—*Ibid.* from *Caspar's Wochenschrift*, January 1, 1842.

[The editor of the New York Medical Gazette states that an analogous case occurred in that city. The wound in this case was made with a common table-knife; it passed through the sternum without any fracture or splintering, and penetrated the right auricle. Death was nearly instantaneous.]

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36. *Treatment of Ulcers between the Toes.*—Dr. SCHLESIER says that an invariably successful method of treating this affection, whether it have a syphilitic origin or not, is to sprinkle them thickly day after day with red precipitate, and then to cover them with dry charpie. The cure is generally effected in a few days.—*Ibid.* from *Med. Zeit.* November 24, 1841.

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37. *Successful amputation in spreading Gangrene.*—The propriety of amputating in spreading gangrene being yet an unsettled question, every fact calculated to aid in its solution must be regarded with interest. We invite attention, therefore, to the following case related by A. T. S. DODD, Esq., surgeon to the Chichester Infirmary, related in the *Prov. Med. and Surg. Journ.* January 22, 1842.

Charles Shotter, aged 33, a gentleman's coachman, had always been very healthy till about eighteen months since, when he had a severe attack of fever, since which he has never been hearty; was admitted to the Chichester Infirmary, March 14, 1833. His hand had been caught in a chaff-cutting machine, which sliced it through obliquely, a little below the back of the wrist joint, but not dividing the soft parts in the palm, and leaving the thumb and little finger entire, except some slight laceration of the skin; the carpal bones, and metacarpal, were cut through in the same oblique direction; the great artery of the thumb was uninjured, and only the *arteria radialis indicis* bled at all profusely, and this was accordingly tied. There had been some considerable hemorrhage before his arrival at the hospital, but not so much after he was admitted; indeed, as all the larger digital branches from the palmar arch were divided by the accident, I was surprised to find so few bleeding.

As this was a simple case of incised wound without contusion, and as the