

have not time to read it, and compare and contrast the statements of those madhouse worthies, I would recommend a careful perusal of the deliberate, dispassionate, and comprehensive review of it in *The Times* newspaper of the 13th inst. Fully appreciating your immense services to the medical profession and to society at large,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

GARRETT DILLON.

8, Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square,
Sept. 18th, 1827.

CURIOUS TUMOUR IN AN INFANT.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—The only apology I can offer for presenting this case to you for publication, is its singularity, not its importance.

On the 26th of June, a female child, five days old, was brought to my house on account of a tumour, which was situated over the gluteus maximus muscle, (the child was born with the breech presenting, which so tumefied these parts, that the tumour was not at first observed,) the edge of which reached to the lower part of the os sacrum, to the junction of that bone with the os coccygis; it was about the size of an orange, and had exactly the appearance of an abscess ready to burst, and with this view I punctured it with a trocar, and drew off to my surprise eight ounces of straw-coloured fluid, similar to that which forms hydrocele of the tunica vaginalis testis. The water was allowed to ooze from the puncture, and no dressing applied. The operation had no sensible effect upon the child; she was in good health, and perfect in all her functions.

July 9th. The tumour was again punctured, and five ounces of fluid of the same kind evacuated.

On the 29th the same quantity of fluid was taken away as on the 9th.

Sept. 1st. No further collection; the integuments are wrinkled and thickened, and the tumour appears as if the cyst had undergone the adhesive inflammation.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

WILLIAM GACHES.

Licentiate of the Apothecaries Company in London.

HOSPITAL REPORTS.

HOSPITAL OF SURGERY,

Panton Square, St. James's.

Continuation of the Case of Aneurismal Disease in the Temporal Arteries, in which Mr. WARDROP tied the Common Carotid Artery.

IN our last Number we gave a short outline of this rare and highly interesting case, in which we stated, that the disease could neither, with propriety, be denominated aneurism, properly so called, nor yet could it fall within the definition of aneurism by anastomosis, as drawn by the masterly, though high colouring, hand of John Bell.

The tumour, situated over a large portion of the temporal frontal and parietal bones, had evidently originated in a morbid state of the middle temporal artery, which had, in the progress of time, become remarkably dilated, and [had gradually been connected with a congeries of large cells, which retained many of the original properties of the vessel, such as the power of dilatation and contraction. To supply this tumour with blood, all the arteries in its vicinity, the posterior aural, the occipital and temporal, and even branches from the opposite side had become enormously enlarged, partaking, in some degree, of this curious disease, and terminating abruptly in the tumour. All these vessels had increased in size to such an extent, that their situation was apparent to the eye. The circulation of the blood through them was augmented in a corresponding degree, and their pulsations were remarkably vigorous, and what is singular, were more frequent than those of the heart. From the pressure of the swelling, the cranium below had become over a great extent partially absorbed, the depressions on its surface corresponding with the situation of the cells of the tumour, and thus pointing out that its absorption was the consequence, and not a part of the disease. The integuments covering the swelling, which were very tense, had become remarkably thin, and it was evident that unless something was immediately had recourse to, to arrest the progress of enlargement in the tumour, the parietes would speedily ulcerate and hæmorrhage occur; or from the absorption of the skull, it would exert a powerful influence on the brain itself. Under these urgent circumstances, and as Mr. Babington had already endeavoured to check its progress by the ligature of one of the trunks (the temporal) supplying the disease, Mr.