

same place, and in the same manner, but there was no penis. The testes were only partially in the scrotum, and the vasa deferentia of the usual size, where they left the testis, gradually tapering as they reached the pelvis, became at last as small as a hair, and approaching one another, totally disappeared on the dorsal aspect of the urinary bladder, in the doubling of a thin transparent membrane, which was evidently a fold of the peritoneum, extending dextrad and sinistrad, like the ligamentum latum uteri, representing the form, and occupying precisely its situation, but not connected with any kind of organ resembling an uterus, ovaria, fallopian tubes, or ligamenta rotunda.

Edinburgh, 8th July, 1805.

III.

Case of a Bony Tumour, successfully extracted from the Orbit of the Eye. By THOMAS LUCAS, Surgeon, Stirling.

A. D. a farmer's daughter, 28 years of age.

1st October, 1802. Covered with the upper eye-lid of the left eye, there is a very hard tumour, of an oval form, and rather flat, somewhat more than an inch in its perpendicular diameter, and extending horizontally, about an inch and a half in length, from the inner angle of the orbit towards the eye-ball, which is displaced. It seems to occupy the greater part of the socket, and has forced the eye itself forwards and outwards, so that the eye hangs pendulous and loose, and apparently entirely beyond the exterior edge of the outer angle of the orbit. The optic nerve and muscles must be considerably elongated, perhaps nearly an inch. She can still, however, discover objects with this eye, although its sight is much impaired; and she complains of little pain from the tumour, even when pressed or handled pretty freely.

On the 25th of February she had received a blow from a cow's horn on the upper and inner angle of the orbit of the left eye, nearly on the transverse suture; but as it inflicted no wound, and the pain soon subsided, it was considered merely as a slight contusion, and little attention was paid to it. About the beginning of March, however, there was discovered, on the spot where the blow had been received, a small hard tumour, which increased gradually to its present size, but with very little pain,
and

and no interruption to her general state of health, so that she continued her usual laborious employments about her father's house. She has consulted several gentlemen of the faculty in Glasgow, and in other parts of the country, who gave her no satisfaction concerning the nature of the tumour, and declined attempting any thing for her relief.

2d October. Being certain that the examination would be attended with no danger, but might be productive of good consequences, I resolved to ascertain the nature of the tumour, which, although hard, appeared somewhat loose. With this view, I made a horizontal incision through the upper eye-lid, about an inch in length, along the greatest diameter of the tumour, which, on separating, and raising the edges of the wound, was discovered to be a solid piece of bone, covered only with the common integuments, and a thin membrane somewhat resembling periosteum, and to which it was but slightly attached. No part of the bones of the orbit was denuded; and although the manner of its adhesion to the neighbouring parts could not be ascertained, the tumour remained firm and immovable, notwithstanding considerable efforts were made to loosen it, and bring it away.

The wound made by the incision did not heal up, but continued nearly of its original size, discharging a small quantity of thin matter, neither purulent nor fetid. The bone continued to increase in size; the eye was still more pressed out of its natural position, though some degree of sight still remained in it, and the girl continued in perfect health. At length, towards the end of September 1803, the bone becoming carious, and evidently loose, and protruding somewhat forwards, I endeavoured to extract it by making, with a small scalpel, an incision round the edges of the former wound, to detach it from any adhesion at its orifice, and by taking firm hold of it with a pair of strong forceps. The first attempt failed, but a second, made some days afterwards, succeeded; and I extracted, without much exertion or difficulty, a piece of bone, of an oblong shape, weighing an ounce and two drachms; an inch and a half in length, and two inches, five eighths, in circumference; hard, solid, and pretty smooth.

The extraction of the bone was followed by no hemorrhagy; a few drops of blood only were discharged from the edges of the wound. The cavity from which it was extracted was found to be lined with a strong membrane, quite smooth on the upper and inner sides, but somewhat uneven on the side next the ball of the eye. No perforation or communication with any of the surrounding parts could be discovered in it; when examined both with a probe and the finger, little irritation or pain was produced,

and the bone had evidently no connexion or adhesion with any bone adjoining to it.

The lips of the wound soon healed, but could not be got to cicatrize, and its size is diminished to about half an inch in diameter; but the cavity still extends in a straight direction backwards to two inches in depth. A little lint and bit of silk are worn over it to hide the deformity, and every time the dressing is removed the inside of the cavity is covered with a slight exudation. The eye-ball has in a great measure recovered its natural situation, and seems still to encroach on the cavity which contained the bone, although for some months past its progress has been but small. She has completely recovered the sight of the left eye, which is now equal to that of the right, and is scarcely more affected by fire or candle light, or by looking steadfastly at any object; the only perceptible difference being, that it begins to water first. She has no headach or any material complaint; has married since the bone was extracted, and is now the mother of a fine child, which she nurses herself.

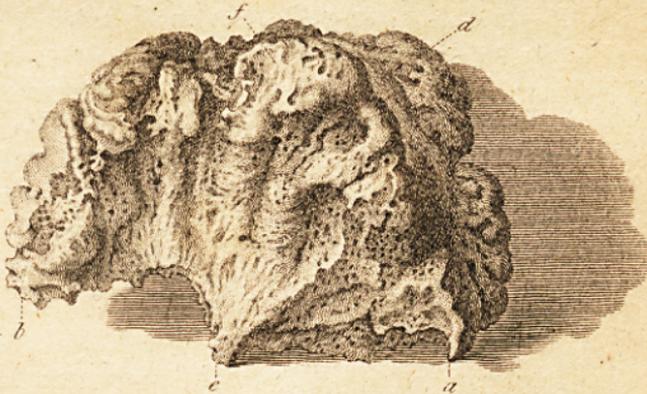
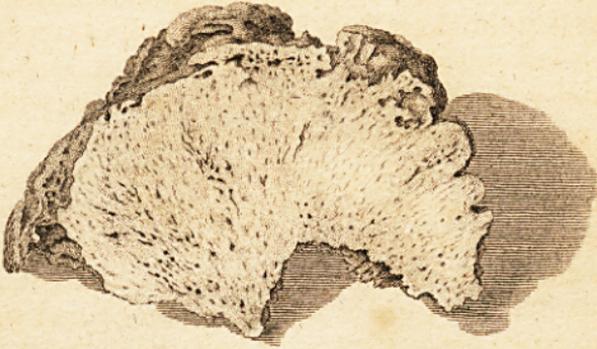
March 4. 1805.

IV.

Analysis of the Bone extracted in the preceding Case. By ANDREW DUNCAN, jun. M. D.

THE accurate analysis of morbid structures and secretions is always interesting, as tending to increase our knowledge of the animal functions connected with their formation. It often enables us to correct the conclusions concerning their nature, which we are apt to deduce from the consideration of their external characters alone; thus the chalk stones of gouty people, long considered as carbonate or phosphate of lime, we now know to be urate of soda; and urinary calculi are now ascertained to be exceedingly diversified in their composition. However much, therefore, any morbid secretion may resemble a substance whose composition is known, we are not entitled to consider it as the same, unless our conjecture be confirmed by chemical analysis. It is usual for anatomists to talk of ossification of the heart and arteries, of the conversion of soft parts into bone; but, so far as I know, their assertions rest entirely on similarity of appearance. I was therefore anxious to embrace the present opportunity of ascertaining the fact, and on intimating my

MR LUCAS'S CASE.



J. Stewart del. & sculp.

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