same kind of fracture recover differently. The state of the constitution, and various circumstances, greatly modify the result. Occasionally, compound fractures, in this position, do nearly as well as simple ones. We consider the result, in Dr. Swett's case, so far as we can judge, a very favorable one.—EDITORS.]

LIGATURE OF THE SUBCLAVIAN ARTERY.

[Communicated for the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.]

OCTOBER 23, 1854, I was called to see Samuel Wardwell, of Otisfield, a man of medium height, large bones and muscular, but lean, with a short neck, and high shoulders. He was 58 years old. Five weeks previous to my visit, he fell from a cart upon a pitchfork. One of the tines entered below the left nipple, and passing upwards under the pectoralis major, opened the subclavian artery near its outer portion. There was no bleeding from the puncture, but an immense extravasation under the skin and pectoral muscles, forming a tumor reaching from the sternum to the posterior border of the armpit, and from the clavicle to the lower edge of the pectoralis major. There was some tumefaction above the clavicle, occasioned by gas. The tumor was extremely hard, and on its outer part inflamed and thin. The shoulder was forced upwards greatly, and immovably fixed; the head being drawn over nearly in contact with it. He had great pain in the left arm, no appetite, and was too feeble to raise his head from the pillow.

October 24th.—Assisted by Drs. Barrows, of Fryeburg, and Tewksbury, of Portland, I proceeded to tie the vessel. Chloroform was given and the patient's head partially extended, but the shoulder could not be depressed at all. The first incision, commencing at the outer edge of the mastoid muscle, was carried to the trapezius, half an inch above the clavicle. The superficial fascia and platysma having been divided, the external jugular was seen in the middle of the wound, and was tied with two ligatures and divided between them. Two small arteries required the ligature. The dissection was continued with great caution. It was found necessary, the better to uncover the anterior scalenus and to get at the vessel, to divide the mastoideus to the extent of an inch. Neither the subclavian vein, nor the superior scapular artery, was exposed. The ligature was easily passed from without inwards, by means of a short curved needle, fastened to a handle by a screw. The depth at which the artery lay was two and a half inches. Two days afterwards the tumor was opened, emptied of its contents, and rinsed with warm water. It discharged freely for three weeks. With quinine, mineral acids, brandy, and such nourishment as he could take, the patient slowly regained his health and strength. Five days after the operation, a slight undulation could be felt in the radial artery, which was not increased when I last saw him, fourteen months afterwards. He had then a good degree of strength

in the arm, but the fingers were much shrunken and incapable of grasping objects with any force. The time occupied in the operation was forty-five minutes.

J. M. BLAKE.

Bridgeton, Me., Jan. 12, 1857.

DEATH OF DR. PARIS, THE PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE
OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON.

It is with very sincere regret that we announce the death of this excellent and distinguished man, which occurred recently, in the 77th year of his age, at his residence in Dover street. Few men have run so long and at the same time so honorable a career. For half a century precisely, Dr. Paris had practised as a physician, and had risen to the very highest honors which it was in the power of his professional brethren to bestow. He was born at Cambridge on August 7th, in the year 1785, and at 22 years of age he was elected physician to the Westminster Hospital—a most distinguished honor for so young a man; and he continued in the active exercise of his professional duties until within a fortnight of his death. For fifty years, then—a considerable period even in the history of a nation—was the gentleman to whose memory we would fain offer a slight tribute of respect, actually engaged in the alleviation of suffering and in the relief of afflicted humanity.

To Dr. Paris, as is well known in the profession and to all persons more intimately acquainted with his career, the office of physician was no hireling's work, to be hurried through for the purpose of accumulating a fortune or earning distinction. It was the business and glory of his life. When but 14 years of age, he commenced his studies for the arduous profession on which he was about to enter, and followed them up with a zeal incredible in so young a person; when he had attained the ripe age of three-score years and ten, the old man, true to the resolution of the boy, voluntarily took upon himself the arduous duties of President of the Medical Council of the Board of Health, and with his own hand wrote the introductory report on the cholera of 1854.

His personal history may be dismissed in a few brief sentences. Born at Cambridge, as we have said, in 1785, he became a member of Caius College, in the University, and graduated when very young in medicine. Among his contemporaries he was distinguished for the extent and elegance of his classical attainments. The Classical Tripos was not then in existence, and so, independently of the exigences of his medical degree, he had not at the University any opportunity for displaying that fine and intimate knowledge of the writers of antiquity for which he was afterwards so distinguished both in private life and as President of the College of Physicians. From Cambridge he went to Edinburgh, then remarkable as a school of medicine, and was the friend and intimate companion of the many celebrated men who, in the first years of the century, had congre-