above the injury of the vein, and tie the artery there, provided there should appear sufficient room between the wound and the deep artery of the thigh, to justify its application; if not, to go the same distance, or more, below. If the aneurism is in a state which admits of the necessary delay, it becomes an inquiry, whether it might not be better practice to allow the wound entirely to heal before the artery is exposed a second time. The only recommendation this course appears to present is, the entire cessation of inflammatory action it would admit of in the vein, before the possibility of fresh disturbance could arise from the ligature. On the other hand, we must bear in mind the effect of a failure and second operation on the patient. These are circumstances, however, which each individual case and operation must determine. Future experience, he says, may decide whether the safest plan would be to pursue the treatment about to be mentioned; but at present, he is not prepared to give it unqualified recommendation. In a case of operation on this artery, at which he was present, and where the femoral vein was wounded, he urged that the ligature on the artery should only be allowed to remain a sufficient time to give the artery a fair chance of being obliterated, and then to remove it. His advice was adopted; and in a fortnight the wound was quite healed, and the patient in perfect health. It would be difficult, he says, perhaps impossible, to collect from a single instance, stronger support for the position he has assumed, than this case.—*L. & E. Monthly Journ. of Med. Sci. from Lond. Med. Gaz.*, April 9, 1841.

52. *Polypi of the Rectum in Children*.—Prof. STOLZ has published in the *Gazette Medicale* of Strasbourg, a pamphlet on polypi of the rectum in children. This disease, he says, occurs from time to time, and has almost never been taken notice of by any of those authors who have written on diseases of children, having been taken for a prolapsus of the gut. The case which first occurred to him was in a boy five years old, and presented the following symptoms:—For eighteen months he had had frequent desire to go to stool; and for a year, at each time that he went, he had passed a red and bloody tumour, which is about five or ten minutes returned of itself. His parents, and several medical men who were consulted, believed that he laboured under a prolapsus of the rectum. Professor Stolz at first was of the same opinion, and various injections were accordingly ordered. After several weeks, upon examining him minutely, he discovered, that it was not a prolapsus, but a tumour of the size of a small nut, and covered with a bloody mucus, which was protruded. It was attached not very high up the gut, by a pedicle of about the thickness of two millimetres, to the mucous membranes of the rectum. A ligature of silk was accordingly put round it and tied. In three days it came away; no bad symptoms followed, and the child, who had been in bad health previously, from loss of blood, soon recovered his strength. Two other cases have occurred to the Professor since; and he has heard from his colleagues of several more. In one of the cases which he had, he removed the tumour by means of scissors. No blood followed at the time; but in about two hours after there was copious hemorrhage, which put his patient's life in danger. The bleeding was arrested by compresses dipped in cold water, and by cold injections. The child soon made a good recovery, and soon regained his strength.

This last case is another example of the danger of making any incision in the rectum, or even in its neighbourhood, without carefully plugging the wound afterwards.—*L. & E. Monthly Journ. Med. Sci.* February, 1842.

53. *Cases of double Hare-lip—period of life most suitable for operating for this deformity*.—Mr. HOUSTON communicated to the Surgical Society of Ireland two cases of hare-lip operated on by him at an early age, and made some interesting observations on the most suitable time of life for operation.

CASE I. Mary Fox, two years and a half old, the fourth child of a robust healthy mother, was admitted into the City of Dublin Hospital, June, 1841, for double hare-lip, and double fissure of the palate. The first child of this woman had been born with the same deformity; the second and third were well formed