ber; a day or two afterward, she menstruated naturally, and, on the 27th, a week from the previous operation, galvanism was again repeated. After one more operation, I shall advise a suspension of treatment for several weeks, to be resumed or not, according as circumstances may suggest.

Several cases, in addition to the above, are now under treatment, but, as yet, it is too early to form any just conclusion as to results. In proper time, however, after more extended experience, I hope to be able to furnish such a record as may fully and satisfactorily decide the question whether, in dealing with uterine fibroids, we really have in electrolysis a therapeutic agent of positive and unquestionable value or not.

ANEURISM OF THE EXTERNAL PLANTAR ARTERY.

By J. H. JOHNSON, M.D., Providence, R. I.

W. A. S., aged seven years, residing in this city, came under my treatment October 23d, 1873, for aneurism of the external plantar artery. The foot had been cut, several weeks previously, by stepping upon broken glass, but the wound had healed, leaving an aneurism of the size of an English walnut, and rapidly increasing.

Knowing that ligature of either tibial artery has been of uncertain success, and dreading the shock of an operation upon the very delicate constitution of the child, I proposed to treat the case by compression. I applied a tourniquet, with a pad adapted for compressing the posterior tibial artery, thus checking the flow of blood through the sac. This was applied one hour daily for two weeks. A thin cork pad, covered with charpie saturated in Monsel's styptic, was kept bound upon the sac by strips of adhesive plaster. As the current was not fully controlled, though the size and pulsations of the sac were greatly lessened, a second pad was strapped over the anterior tibial artery, on the dorsum of the foot.

At the beginning of the treatment, small doses of veratrum viride were given to reduce the circulation, the bowels being kept regular by compound cathartic pills. After two weeks, the tourniquet was applied at longer intervals, and the case was discharged, cured, on Dec. 4th, the sac having become perfectly flat and entirely pulseless.

During the whole time, no chloroform was administered, and, excepting the use of a crutch for some days, the treatment interfered but little with the usual activity of the patient.

SIMILARITY IN TWINS.—Dr. J. F. Bird writes that he has invariably found that when twins are contained in the same sac, and are sustained by the same placenta, they have always had a remarkable resemblance to each other; whilst those contained in different sacs, and sustained by different placentæ, are as unlike as children born of the same parents at different periods. His hypothesis is sustained, not only by repeated personal observation, but also by inquiries made of other observers.—*New York Medical Record*, Jan 15, 1874.