of the system. In this point of view, it is analogous to various nervous and neuralgic complaints, which are frequently periodic in their attack. Periodicity, indeed, according to his view, is the normal mode of action of the nervous system, and it is therefore not improbable that certain morbid phenomena should obey the same law. In such cases, quinine is indicated from its anti-periodic powers.—*Monthly Journ. and Retrospect Med. Sci.*, from *Gazette des Hôpitaux*, Aug., 1848.

SURGICAL PATHOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS AND OPERATIVE SURGERY.

42. *Ligature of the Primitive Carotid Artery for an Aneurismal Tumour in the Temporal Region.*—M. BARRIER has recorded in the *Journ. de Méd. de Lyon* a case of aneurismal tumour in the temporal region in a woman thirty years of age, resulting from a blow. When the patient was admitted into the Hôtel Dieu of Lyons, the tumour was of the size of three-fourths of an orange, and extended from the ear to the angle of the eye; it was pulsatile, its pulsations ceasing on the compression of the temporal artery towards its origin, or more completely when the primitive carotid was compressed. M. B. tied the primitive carotid on the 3d of November; demiaphonia and difficulty of deglutition supervened, but both ceased on the third day. The ligature came away on the thirteenth day. On the 10th of December, the date of the last report, it is stated that the wound had almost entirely healed; the tumour had decreased in volume and there was no pulsation in it; and all cerebral symptoms had ceased.—*Gaz. Méd. de Paris*, 30th September, 1848.

43. *Strangulated Hernia, reduced by Fright.*—M. CABARET reports in the *Journal de Montpellier*, a case of strangulated inguinal hernia, in a man thirty-five years of age, which, having resisted all means of reduction, it was determined that an operation was necessary. The patient was excessively alarmed on this being announced to him. The skin over the tumour was shaved, a fold drawn up, and an incision was about to be made, when the patient fell into a sudden collapse. M. C., looking then at the tumour, perceived a movement in it, and on placing his hand on it, found that reduction had spontaneously occurred. The patient speedily revived under the use of stimulants and a rapid cure was accomplished.—*Gaz. Méd. de Paris*, Sept. 23, 1848, from *Journ. de la Société de Méd. Pratique de Montpellier*.

44. *Application of Laudanum in Orchitis.*—It is well known that the pain which attends the acute stage of orchitis and blennorrhagic epididymitis is most intense. M. VOILLEMIER employs the following treatment which relieves those pains when most intense, in a few hours. He envelops the inflamed testicle in a compress dipped in pure laudanum, and covers it with oiled silk. In three or four hours the organ is narcotized; the pains cease and the inflammation always rapidly abates.—*Gaz. des Hôpitaux*, July 8th, 1848.

45. *Rigidity of the Hand after Fracture of the Forearm.*—M. HERVEZ DE CHEGOIN observes, that owing to the compression used in the treatment of fractures of the forearm, and the prolonged extension of the fingers, the patient often remains with an impaired mobility of the hand and fingers, which places him in a worse state than if no treatment whatever had been employed. Indeed, on this account M. Velpeau has abandoned the use of apparatus in these fractures.

The manner in which the author treats these cases, so as to prevent rigidity, is as follows:—In those in which there is no displacement he merely lays the forearm on a somewhat solid surface; but where there is a constant tendency to the reproduction of the displacement, he places it on a very thick and firm cushion, terminating opposite the bend which separates the hand from the arm—bring it more or less near this bend, accordingly as the lower fragment projects forwards or backwards; so that in the first case it is this fragment which is brought against the cushion, and in the other, the lower extremity of the upper fragment.