

2. These are referrible to the ligature and similar to those, ordinarily, produced under other conditions.

3. No special dangers have been entailed by the aneurism having been the cause of deligation.

4. It is not more injurious to tie the vessel on the distal than on the cardiac aspect of the sac.

CLASS III.

The preceding seven cases, without exception, are instances that fibrillation has been instituted after the operation, and proceeded to a length compatible with the duration of life, so that the immediate object of the ligature was attained; but in the remaining class of facts, the usual blood changes in the sac have not occurred, or having begun have not continued, the aneurism has become larger, and a second operation been demanded, thus suggesting the inquiry:—

Why has the operation failed? To this last class I have only found three cases belonging. Their details are too dissimilar to admit of parallel arrangement, but they may be taken up *serialim*. The first failure happened to Mr. Fearn, of Derby. The aneurism sprang from the right side of the innominata, and involved the arch. The right carotid was tied. The patient, a female of 28, recovered from the effects of the ligature, no bad symptom ensued, but the aneurism was not obliterated. Two years afterwards, the subclavian was deligated, she having all along suffered, as before the operation, from the symptoms of aneurism, and they being, then, still urgent. The reason of the failure of the carotid ligature is thus given by Mr. F.:—"I entertain but little doubt that a permanent cure would have been effected by the first operation, had she not exposed herself to every sort of excitement likely to prevent such a result, as it was there can be no question her life was saved by it."—*Lancet* 1838-39 So that the case is not so negative as it, at first sight, appeared, but lends its countenance to the operation. For while Mr. F.'s opinion sanctions the supposition that had more prudence been observed by the patient, the case would have taken its place among the first class; the report proves that the operation on the carotid is not rendered more dangerous by the plus addition of an innominatal aneurism, and thereby corroborates the inferences last drawn that, in reality, deligation was the same in effect as if there had been no aneurism in existence. The next case leads to similar conclusions.

Mr. Wickham, of Winchester, relates, in the *Medico-Chirurgical transactions*, that R. C. had an aneurism which arose from nearly half of the innominata, forming a sac that arched to the top of the thyroid cartilage, and a swelling the size of a hen's egg, externally, over the cl-