

dermically injected, and relief afforded. From this time, when the gentleman compressing was relieved by his colleague, and the pressure for the moment somewhat relaxed, the force of the pulsation in the aneurism was abserved to be gradually diminishing. At 8 P.M., an assistant was recruited, in order to help in the continuation of the compression through the night.

March 31st. At 2 P.M., another paroxysm of pain occurred, after which pulsation was scarcely, if at all, perceptible; and a firm swelling occupied the seat of the aneurism, the disease being practically cured. At 10. A.M., no pulsation could either be felt or seen. One of the arteries could be detected meandering the knee. Compression was the whole time (thirty hours), the patient lay on his back, with the thigh rotated outwards, and the leg flexed at a right angle on this. An indicator which consisted of a penholder with a piece of paper like a flag placed between the nibs, and which marked the presence or absence of pulsation in the aneurism) was lodged like a finger post in the flexure of the knee, and acted like a tell-tale to the compressor. M.— took food at intervals, and was cheerful and chatty, except when asleep. An injection of morphia was resorted to four times. The skin over the seat of compression which had been protected by the occasional application of French chalk, was slightly reddened only, and was the source of the least possible discomfort to the patient, who said he could have borne the treatment many hours longer.—*British Medical Journal*.

**Remedy against respiratory Obstruction.**—(An anatomical remedy against respiratory obstruction from the tongue, epiglottis and vellum palati in threatened apnœ from anæsthetics or other causes.)—Dr. BENJAMIN HOWARD remarked that the object of the paper was to give the results of various and repeated investigations and experiments. The facts to be presented confirmed the alleged respiratory obstruction from the tongue, epiglottis, and velum palati in apparent death in the ordinary supine position, and showed how much obstruction was promoted by the customary elevation and flexion of the head and neck. Traction upon the tongue, how-