

in excellent health; wound nearly healed. (We are indebted to Mr. P. Bradshawe for the notes of this case.)—*Med. Times*.

A CASE OF HERNIA CEREBRI—RECOVERY.

By W. H. TRAVER, M.D. Providence, Rhode Island U. S.

June 2d, 1863. I was called to see John McN., æt. 4, who had fallen from a first-story-window, striking his head upon a sharp stone, fracturing the upper and left part of the os frontis rupturing the membranes, and wounding the tissues of the brain. Pieces of the cranium, the size of a ten-cent piece, were taken out. A triangular piece of window-glass, about half an inch in length, was found imbedded in the brain. The opening in the scalp was partially closed by means of the interrupted suture and adhesive straps. The sutures came away in due time, the straps becoming disarranged, a portion of the brain, about three-fourths of an inch in diameter, protruded and extended seven-eighths of an inch above the surface of the cranium.

The hernia or protruding brain was excised, and a piece of patent lint saturated with lime-water was placed over the orifice, and in immediate contact with the brain. Over this a graduated compress and bandage.

The wound was dressed daily, and the lint kept saturated with the lime water. The slightly astringent properties of the lime-water produced a contraction of the brain in the apertures of the cranium, and together with the compress, caused it to recede below the surface. The wound in the scalp healed kindly. Little or no pulsation can now be felt.—*Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter*.

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON ACUPRESSURE.

By WILLIAM PIRRIE, M.C., M.D, F.R.S.E., Professor of Surgery in the University of Aberdeen; Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary of Aberdeen.

A new method of arresting hæmorrhage from cut arteries, founded on the principle of temporary metallic compression, called the method by acupressure, was suggested by Professor Simpson, and first described by him to the Royal Society of Edinburgh in December, 1859. It is useful to read the original descriptions of important discoveries, and I have perused with much interest the abstract of the above original communication on acupressure, contained in the *Proceedings* of the Royal Society (vol. iv., p. 249), and the somewhat fuller account given in the *Edinburgh Medical Journal* of January, 1860; also Professor Simpson's communication to the *London Medical Times* of February 11th, 1860, giving