

with cauterisation. The treatment of malignant pustule affords an instance of the danger of laying down therapeutic formulæ as absolute. Maret succeeded in some cases in curing the disease by extirpation; but he failed in others—and the operation was condemned. In some of his unsuccessful cases, cited by Thomassin, however, the disease had arrived at the gangrenous stage and was very extensive; and in this instance the want of success is no argument against the operation, which failed because it was performed too late. At the present day, it seems that, at the commencement of the disease, extirpation or the actual cautery are the most powerful agents; and if the cicatrix left after simple extirpation be equally healthy with that left after cauterisation, the former operation is to be preferred. When the disease has extended, scarification, and the application of caustic solutions, such as butter of antimony and corrosive sublimate, or with caustic potass, are the best means of treatment.—*Gaz. des Hôpitaux*.

INGUINAL ANEURISM TREATED BY COMPRESSION.

An officer came under the care of M. Rizzoli, with an aneurism of the left groin, the result of a fall. As the tumor reached into the pelvis, compression could only be applied below it. At the end of three days, in spite of interruptions of the treatment, fibrine had been deposited, and the aneurism so far hardened and reduced in size that it became possible to apply pressure above it. This was at first done by means of the finger; but, although Valsalva's method of treatment was also followed, only an imperfect effect was produced. Electro-puncture also produced merely an incomplete and temporary result. As the aneurism, although diminished in size, continued to pulsate at the end of forty days, M. Rizzoli had an instrument used, by which pressure could be more easily and exactly applied to the artery where it passed over the bone. At the end of two days, this pressure, which had been maintained sometimes by the patient himself, sometimes by an assistant, had caused pulsation to cease, not only in the aneurism, but in all the arteries of the limb; the temperature of which, however, remained normal. The pulsation gradually returned in the arteries of the foot and leg. The aneurism remained hard and free from pulsation; and at the end of thirty-five days the patient left the hospital cured.—*Acad. delle Scienze dell' Institut. di Bologna*, and *Bull. Génér. de Ther.*, 30 Avril, 1864.