

intricate anatomical relation of the parts in the situation of this wound in the carotid artery, that possibly the ovoid extremity of the external jugular vein, which is sometimes of very considerable dimensions near its termination; if this should be in the way he should place two ligatures upon it and cut the vein through; after that he should not use the point of the scalpel, but should take the extremity of the handle, which had some notches made in the ivory; with this he should tear and separate the tissue, and endeavour to get down to the seat of the injury in the artery and its sheath. If the brachio-cephalic vein had been in his way he should push it aside, and when he arrived at the wound in the bleeding vessel he should place two ligatures upon it one above and the other below the wound. He should also be particularly careful to avoid the pneumo-gastric nerve, or not to injure the internal jugular vein. He thought that the medical man who was called in this case acted judiciously, for when he found that there was no further bleeding, and that the parts stood a chance of uniting by the first intention, as they might observe that they did, it was far better than to undertake so dangerous and severe an operation, with all its chances of further hæmorrhage. At the time that the man came into the hospital, he made a plaster of Paris cast of the tumour in the neck, by which means he would compare its present with its future condition, and by it he hoped to ensure a more perfect knowledge of any increase or decrease in the size of the swelling. They would observe that on the cast the tumour appears to have been accumulated more when this was taken some 20 days since, than it seems to be to-day, while he also thought that it was considerably diminished in size.

The mode of treatment that he proposed to adopt in this case, was that which has been called Valsalva's method, which consists in the practice of frequent small bleedings and starvation, with the careful use of the digitalis. These means are intended to diminish the action of the heart and arteries, when he hoped the tumour would gradually diminish and the disease in the blood vessel would be gradually cured. But if, after he had given this method of cure a sufficient trial, and found that the aneurism is still increasing, he proposed to cut down upon the side of the tumour, as we would do in false aneurism, at the bend of the arm, and place a ligature both above and below the wound in the carotid artery. It had been proposed by some gentlemen to place a ligature upon the cardiac side of the carotid artery, between this aneurism and the heart; but when he examined a recent dissection of the