

further trouble followed. So great is our confidence in the use of the pin or needle, as a means of arresting hæmorrhage, that we will in future discard the use of the ligature even in aneurism. We cannot see why acupressure should not supersede the ligature; we have not, so far, had an opportunity of trying, but certainly on the very first occasion we shall put the suggestions of Professor Simpson to the test in this particular, and we feel confident as to the result.

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“THE PACIFIC MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.”

We have regularly mailed our Journal to the above address, if not duly received the fault is not ours. With regard to Dr. Wooster's excellent paper on “general rules for diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the heart,” copied by us from the Pacific Journal, we can only say, in apology, that we made the necessary corrections in our proof, giving full credit to the Pacific Journal, but the printer omitted to make the correction. It will be noted that Dr. Wooster's paper appeared in our Periodic Department and not under the head of Original Communications.

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VENOUS (AND MARS.)—A Paris correspondent of the *New York Medical Record* tells the following amusing story:

“One day lately, the *garçon de service*, employed in the wards of Dr. Fouquier, appeared with two black eyes, and his face covered with bruises. ‘What is the matter with you, my man—inquired M. Fouquier, always kind and polite. ‘I have been fighting with M. Bouillaud's *infirmier*, but he is more done for than I am.’ ‘You were very wrong. What were you fighting about?’ ‘Because he insisted that it is always necessary to bleed in typhoid fever?’ The gravity of the physician was not proof against this unexpected reply. When it is remembered that M. Bouillaud is the author of the famous system of bleeding in pneumonia twice a day, *coup sur coup*, and extends his sanguinary propensities to typhoid fever also, the belligerent enthusiasm of his humble subordinates may be easily explained.”

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SIR WILLIAM FERGUSON lately made quite a formidable operation, namely, the removal, by reason of an osteo-sarcomatous tumour, of the whole scapula, half of the clavicle, and the entire arm. The patient died upon the third day. In January, 1865, Sir William removed a piece of the scapula from a young girl, and, the disease recurring, in November following, the remainder of the scapula, part of the clavicle, and the arm. This patient did well, and was exhibited on the day of the first mentioned operation, Oct. 19, 1867.