

ordinary intelligence might acquire the necessary skill in a single lesson.

"In charitable institutions, this plan would be especially advisable, as by it two leeches might be made, on the average, to do the work of three, thereby effecting a considerable saving, and the necessary apparatus would always be at hand. Nothing could be better for the purpose than those cupping instruments in which the vacuum is produced by an air-pump. Increasing the vascularity of the skin by a cupping-glass previous to applying the leeches, seems to make them bite more readily, probably by rendering the odour of the blood more perceptible."
—*Monthly Journal of Medical Science.*

Of the Cure of Aneurisms by the Injection of the Perchloride of Iron.—Lallierand lately stated to the Academy of Sciences:—

I have received from Dr. Serre (of Alais) the history of a case of varicose aneurism at the bend of the elbow, which was treated and cured by the method of Dr. Pravaz. I cannot enter into the details of this operation; I will only mention the most remarkable features of it.

The clot formed promptly under the influence of the injection; the pulsation in the tumour ceased upon the removal of the compression of the humeral artery; subsequently the ulnar and radial arteries ceased to pulsate; the walls of the sac were invaded by inflammation, and a puncture practiced upon a fluctuating point, evacuated a small quantity of sero-purulent matter. Lastly, an eschar was detached from the walls of the sac without the supervention of the slightest hæmorrhage, and cicatrization occurred rapidly.

Thus the clots formed in the aneurismal sac, and in the brachial artery and its divisions, induced a cure as perfect as if a ligature had been applied above and below the arterial lesion, as is usually done in varicose aneurisms.

This case deserves to be placed by the side of that which Dr. Niepce reported at the last meeting, in which the aneurismal sac was formed by the popliteal artery. Five minutes after the injection of the perchloride of iron the tumour became very hard, and when the compression of the femoral artery was removed, it was found that pulsation no longer existed in the sac: when the canula was drawn out, not a drop of blood followed it. The next day intense inflammation sprung up; on the eleventh day fluctuation was manifested at the internal face of the tumour, and a puncture gave exit to about two drachms of sero-purulent matter, after which all inflammatory symptoms subsided; on the twentieth day nothing could be felt of the aneurismal tumour, except an indurated lump of the size of a walnut. The cure was then effected in as short a period as ligatures require in order to divide vessels to which they are applied in order to cure aneurisms.

These two observations fully confirm the anticipations of Dr. Pravaz in regard to the efficacy of coagulating injections in aneurisms, and their superiority to galvano-puncture.

These cases were attended by severe inflammation. Is this an inseparable condition in this method? Facts are not yet sufficiently numerous to permit us to decide this point. I should observe, however, that in these cases three times as much perchloride was injected as would