

parilla, cod liver oil, and generous diet. Conium was given for nocturnal pains. Under this treatment he rapidly improved and left the hospital apparently cured on the 14th July, 1855.

During the month of January last, the symptoms again recurred, for which he has been in hospital both in the United States and here.

Present symptoms.—Is emaciated in appearance, suffers greatly from severe nocturnal headache—has pain in the throat, and much difficulty in swallowing, every effort to do so being attended with spasmodic cough. The epiglottis, which can be distinctly seen with the aid of a spatula, has an irritable appearance, with abrasions of its mucous membrane. The whole of the posterior wall of the pharynx is in a state of ulceration, which gives his breath a most offensive odour.

Treatment.—The constitutional treatment was the same as that prescribed, when in this Hospital twelve months ago, and is stated above. The local treatment for the throat comprised the inhalation of conium and iodine. The application of a strong solution of nitrate of silver to the pharynx, and epiglottis every second or third day, and the frequent use of gargles of tannin. He rapidly improved, became stout, and was discharged on the 30th June, with all the symptoms for which he entered hospital removed; and expressing himself stronger and in better health than he had been since contracting the disease.

ART. X.—*Wound of the radial artery, secondary hæmorrhage, ligature on the brachial artery, employment of the actual cautery.*
By S. J. STRATFORD, Surgeon, M.R.C.S., Lower Auckland, New-Zealand.

A man by name of James Tyler, residing in Albert street, Auckland, was killing a pig on the 10th day of February, 1856; the knife glanced, struck his left arm, wounding the radial artery about the middle of its course. It bled furiously; the man clapped his right hand upon the wound to stop the bleeding, and ran down to a medical practitioner's, a few hundred yards off. This gentleman dressed the wound by applying a compress of cork and a tight bandage. The compression caused intense pain and great swelling of the arm. Mr. Stratford was now sent for, but refused to interfere, but upon the repeated representation of its absolute necessity, he consented to visit the patient. It was found absolutely necessary to remove the bandage, to prevent rapid mortification. Upon opening the bandage, the artery again bled furiously. Mr. Stratford, with the assistance of Dr. Mathews, now put a ligature upon the bleeding vessel, tying the two extremities of the artery. It was mid-