

ing, burning character, and so torturing that he tossed about in agony. The relaxing of the tourniquet at once relieved it, and it did not return immediately on the reapplication of the pressure, but at uncertain intervals for a few days, when it subsided. The tumor rapidly *increased* in size, spreading upwards, till there was not space for the application of the *two* instruments. It was 19 inches in circumference, and required to have the cramp enlarged. The whole limb was swelled and œdematous up to near the groin, and was hard and resisting to the touch. The leg and foot were occasionally hotter or colder to the feeling of the patient, but in general they maintained the proper temperature, and were free from any numbness. The rapid increase of the tumor, and general swelling of the limb, with pain, alarmed the patient much; but being assured that all was going on well, he steadily persisted in the pressure, perhaps longer than was necessary, from fear of danger, as I had reason to believe that the circulation through the sac, was arrested in three weeks, as neither bruit nor pulsation could be perceived at that time, the œdema had subsided, and the limb was assuming a natural size. Since that period, he has been gradually improving, and the tumor decreasing. It now measures round it  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch, more than the same part of the sound limb; the fullness in the popliteal space is disappearing; the hamstring tendons are prominent. There is still a little stiffness in the joint, but he has been moving about, and attending to his business, for nearly three months. He has acquired 18 lb. of additional weight since his convalescence. No particular or rigid constitutional treatment was deemed necessary in this case. As there was a remarkable *smallness* of pulse, throughout all the arteries, it could not be felt at the inner ankle nor instep. An occasional mild purgative, and a nightly anodyne, constituted the medical treatment.

The case, although it terminated favorably, was not encouraging, from its diffused character, its extent, and the accompanying and increasing œdema. It however adds the more to the reputation of the *bloodless* cure, as these characters are deemed unfavorable, even by its enthusiastic supporter, Dr. Bellingham. An amount of pressure, sufficient to stop the pulsation, caused so much pain, that he could not bear it, and if this had been requisite, the treatment must have been discontinued. The lesser amount of pressure, (sufficient to remove the bruit) could be borne about three-quarters of an hour, at a time when he was obliged to relieve the cramp, by changing to the other. I may here notice a very ingenious contrivance, as a substitute for the *ball* and *socket* joint, depicted in Ranking's abstract No. 8, Cartes' instrument, by which all its advantages can be obtained; this modification of the instrument being to enable the pressure to be made more directly against the os femoris; by changing the angle of the pressing screw, out of the cen-