ought to be in slight excess. Saturation is known by the dark, rich color of the solution. The noxious fumes of nitrous acid evolved during the process will be altogether avoided by placing a large receiver over the vessel in which the solution goes on; the lower edge of the receiver being immersed in water.

Dose. A tea-spoonful three times a day in half a tea-cupful of sweetened water, about an hour before meals.

ART. LXV.—On the arrest of Hæmorrhage from bleeding arteries. By S. J. STRATFORD, M.R.C.S., Esq., Toronto.

BLEEDING from a divided artery, whenever that vessel is of considerable size, is generally attended with great hæmorrhage, and the speedy arrest of the bleeding is a point of absolute necessity to the life, and safety of the patient. The means which nature takes to stop hæmorrhage from bleeding arteries, after a complete solution of continuity, is by the simple retraction or contraction of the vessel, this influence is exerted by the middle or muscular coat, which alone is possessed of contractile properties, in this coat we find a layer of annular fibres, possessing no small resemblance to that which exists in the muscular coat of the alimentary canal. The contraction of these circular fibres, are doubtless one of the means by which bleeding is arrested in the living body, and this in a vessel of moderate size, and distant from the heart, may occasionally exert a powerful influence, and be sufficient for the end for which it was designed.

The second mode adop.ed by nature, appears to be a combination of the contractile influence of the middle coat, with violent extension of the outer coat ; a layer of yellow elastic tissue, which is thick in proportion to the size of the arteries. In this tissue exists the simple elasticity of the arterial walls-this is a purely physical property, intended in a great degree to preserve the calibre of the vessel, and facilitate the transmission of the blood along its course. The violent extension of this fibrous layer, destroys this natural elasticity by separating and deranging the fibres of the yellow elastic tissue, the action of these elastic fibres was intended to operate on the transverse, not on the longitudinal calibre of the vessel, and by stretching and dividing these fibres, we destroy the natural elasticity of the part. The walls of the vessel approach at all points upon longitudinal extension, if this is moderate, the elasticity of the vessel restores it to its natural size; but if the structure of the yellow fibrous element has experienced a certain amount of separation, the tone of the vessel appears to have

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