

Partial incontinence of urine; skin dryer; cough continues. Some dyspnoea, catheter used twice a-day, but he did not appear to feel it; sometimes it passed readily but at other times would get caught, as it were, in a pouch. Urine very ammoniacal and offensive. Pulse has continued at about 72 and is strong and full.

28th.—Increased dyspnoea, complains of no pain except in the neck. Has lain chiefly on right side and back. He is considerably worse.

30th.—He died to-day, and the *post mortem* examination revealed the fact of fracture and dislocation of the fifth cervical vertebra, with flattening of the spinal cord at the seat of injury, and a collection of pus in the spinal canal.

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A NEW METHOD OF ARRESTING HEMORRHAGE BY THE ARTERY CONSTRICTOR.—Dr. S. Fleet offers (*Medical Record*), this instrument as a substitute for the ligature, acupressure, and torsion. The arrest of arterial hemorrhage is a subject of intense interest to every surgeon, it is attended, at times, with such hazards to the patient, and with such difficulties to the surgeon, that a new method of accomplishing it may not be found unacceptable, the more especially as this method claims to have fulfilled the indications which are considered as those most to be desired by surgeons generally, viz. the closure of arteries by some method which leaves no foreign substance attached to the vessel or in the wound, and is, at the same time, proof against secondary hemorrhage.

It is claimed that such a result can be uniformly arrived at by the use of the artery constrictor, which consists of a flattened metal tube, six inches (more or less) in length, open at both ends, with a sliding steel tongue running its entire length, and having a vice arrangement at the upper extremity, by which it can be made to protrude from or retract within the tube or sheath. The lower end of the tongue is hook-shaped so as to be adapted to the artery to be constricted. It is so shaped, that having grasped an artery, it can be made to contract upon it by means of the vice at the upper end, which forces it within the sheath.

The hook of the tongue is so shaped and grooved as to form only a compressing surface, by which means the artery, when