

closed by the interrupted suture and adhesive strips. Great exhaustion followed the operation, depending both on the violent exertions made by the patient, as well as the shock given to the nervous system by the pain, &c., consequent to such an operation.

For two days he was restless, complained of some pain in the head, pulse 160 and small. These symptoms, however, yielded to the administration of calomel and opium with laxatives.

On the fifth day the ligatures were removed, the wound having healed.

The portion of bone that remained was drawn inwards by the muscles with which it was connected, so that the teeth did not come in contact with those of the opposite jaw, which, after a few months, being incrustated with tartar, and the gums diseased, were extracted.

The diseased bone weighed half a pound, and was so soft that a probe could be passed through it in almost any direction.

Twelve days after the operation the boy was sent home, being almost well, and much less deformed than might be supposed, after losing so large a portion of the inferior maxillary bone.

He is now in good health, and as useful on the plantation as any one of his age.

Some surgeons recommend the carotid artery to be tied before commencing such an operation, lest hæmorrhage might be troublesome. In this case no vessel was divided that required a ligature; cold water with pressure being sufficient to arrest the flow of blood. Nor do I think it necessary in any operation, either upon the superior or inferior maxillary bones, the actual cautery being preferable in operations upon the former, and in those upon the latter, ligatures can always be applied without difficulty to the divided vessels, so as to control the hæmorrhage. The operation of putting a ligature on the common carotid is, I think, more dangerous than the excision of either the superior or inferior maxillary bones.—*Amer. Journal of Med. Sc.*, April 1841.

#### SUCCESSFUL PARACENTESIS PERICARDII.

A CASE of paracentesis pericardii, which terminated successfully, is briefly related in the January number of the Austrian *Yahrbücher*. The patient was twenty-four years of age, and laboured under hydrops pectoris, with the greatest degree of dyspnoea. A small trochar was passed by Dr. Schuh through the edge of the pericardium, inside the internal mammary artery, and between the third and fourth ribs. Nothing came except a few drops of blood. A sound was now introduced for a few lines through the canula, and immediately struck on the pulsating vessels. In order to be more sure, the trochar was again introduced at the fourth intercostal space. A quantity of reddish serum was now slowly discharged. The patient was able to sleep a little on the following night; in two or three days the œdema of the feet began to disappear; the dyspnoea gradually became less distressing, and at the end of the month the patient was cured, not only of the effusion into the pericardium, but also of the dropsy of the chest.

In the March number of Hufiland's *Journal* allusion is made to another case, in which the

pericardium was tapped successfully by Br. Karawajeff, of Kronstadt, in 1840.

#### MORTALITY OF FRENCH CONVICTS.

From a report on the galleys at Toulon, it would appear that the mortality of the convicts who are confined there is much less than might have been supposed. In 1838 and 1839, the mortality was 67 in 2,300; in 1840, it was 80 in 2,500, or about 3 per cent. per annum.

#### NOVEL SPECIES OF HERNIA.

In a communication from Dr. Adamson, inserted in the last number of the *Lancet*, the "junior members of the profession" are invited to meditate on a curious case of "inguinal hernia of both hemispheres." Prodigious!!!

#### NEW FELLOWS OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

THE following gentlemen have been elected fellows of the college at the last annual meeting.

Dr. Blain, Dr. Cooper, Dr. C. Forbes, Dr. Goldie, Dr. M. Hall, Dr. Le Fevre, Dr. Robert Lee, Dr. Morrison, Dr. Macarthur, Dr. A. T. Thomson, and Dr. Yelloly.

#### COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

ON Thursday, the 9th, George James Guthrie, Esq., was elected President, and Anthony White and John G. Andrews, Esqs., were elected Vice-presidents of the College for the ensuing year.

#### ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN LONDON.

*List of Gentlemen admitted Members on Friday, July 2, 1841.*—Charles McCarthy, John Stratford Collins, Thomas Beale, George Codd, George F. Blacker, Harvey P. Haydon, Edward Vise, Thomas Guy, Frederick Wood, George B. Porteis, Richard R. Perry, Maurice Spotswood, Robert Buchanan, William George Tiley.

[The examinations at the College are now very strict; on Friday week seven candidates were rejected, on Monday five.]

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Report of the Meeting of the Newton Branch arrived too late for insertion in the present number.

We request that in future all letters, communications, &c., may be addressed to *Dr. Hennis Green*, 58, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

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