the river, enjoying good health, and free from every indication of relapse of his disorder.

The marginal figure represents the ligature as preserved by me since its removal; it will serve to shew the exact dimension of the circle that compressed the artery, as well as the size of the ligature employed. The advantage of using a small ligature, and applying it singly without any additional precaution, may perhaps be considered as properly estimated in Great Britain, but is not so in some other countries, where want of success has led to the less frequent performance of this most important and most valuable operation.

It will be remarked that all the patients concerned in the above three cases of inguinal aneurism, had been occupied on board of vessels; and it is singular how great a proportion of such cases have been found to occur in seafaring persons. It would seem that there is some cause operating to produce inguinal aneurism in those who spend their time as sailors or watermen. I am in possession of the histories of two unpublished cases of ligature to the external iliac artery for inguinal aneurism, and both patients had been sailors.

Norwich, July 30, 1846.

CASE OF FRACTURE OF THE CORONOID PROCESS OF THE ULNA.

By WILLIAM GILLARD, Esq., Surgeon, Totness.

(Read at the Annual Meeting of the South-Western Branch of the Provincial Association, held at Exeter.)

April 11th. A boy, eight years of age, fell from a height of four feet; when I saw him two hours after, the arm was much swollen, and I considered from its appearance it was a dislocation of the ulna backwards. On making extension, I found it more easily replaced than if such had been the case, and a fulness in the front of the joint, with a very slight crepitus on flexing the arm slightly, and making pressure on the fullest part, made me decide on its being a fracture of the coronoid process of the ulna. I ordered such remedies as are usual to reduce the inflammation.

12th. The swelling and inflammation was immense, but after four or five days it was so reduced, that I applied splints and kept the arm extended. Inflammation again making its appearance, which made me fear a stiff joint, I then put the arm in a flexed position, and ordered cold lotions; from that time the inflammation subsided, and everything went on well.

He now has a perfectly useful arm, with as much strength as before the accident, and can bend and extend it as freely as ever. The coronoid process is still moveable, and causes a slight fulness in front of the joint.

PROVINCIAL

Medical & Surgical Journal.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1846.

The letters which have recently been received and published on the subject of the improvement of the Journal of the Association, will call for attentive consideration on the part of the Council and the General Meeting. There can be no question that the expressed wishes of members of the Association are always to be treated with respect, and when these relate to a question of such general importance to the Association, every attention, as far as practicable, should be paid to them.

It will be well, however, in the first place, briefly to recall to mind for what purposes the Journal has hitherto been circulated amongst the members. These are—first, to keep up the interest of the members in the Association, and to afford a medium through which the proceedings of the Association, and of its Branches, may readily and at once be made known to every member, and by which those who are resident in the most remote parts may be periodically reminded of their connection with their brethren throughout the provinces; which, were it not for this medium of communication, would probably be only once a year, on the occasion of the payment of the annual subscription. Secondly, to admit of the Council from time to time communicating with the members on subjects of importance to the interests of the Association or of the profession, so as to lead, where there is sufficient unity of purpose, to a unity of action, in any channel, or upon any point, whether public or connected more particularly with the Association, in which it may be thought desirable to act. Thirdly, to afford a ready means of communication, by which the sentiments of any member on subjects of general interest may be at once made known to his fellow associates, and their opinions in turn elicited. Very many instances of the beneficial operation of this privilege might be referred to; but to quote from recent numbers, we may at once mention the cases of Mr. Cautrell, of Wirksworth, and Mr. Martin, of Evesham, connected with the mal-administration of the Poor-law authorities. There can be no question that the facility thus afforded by the columns of the Journal to the circulation among the members of such instances of wrong as these, will operate powerfully in rousing the attention of the Association, and in again directing its energies into a channel where its influence has already been beneficially exerted and felt. And, lastly, as a medium for recording the experience of the members on various points of practice, or their observations on