$P^{v} = 4 - 1 \times (2-3) = 5;\ \frac{14-3}{5} = \frac{11}{5} = 2 + \frac{1}{5};\ P^{v} = 5, \mu^{v} = 2, R^{v} = 1.$

$P^{vi} = 9 - 2 \times (3-1) = 5;\ \frac{14-1}{5} = \frac{13}{5} = 2 + \frac{3}{5};\ P^{vi} = 5, \mu^{vi} = 2, R^{vi} = 3.$

$P^{vii} = 5 - 2 \times (1-3) = 9;\ \frac{14-3}{9} = \frac{11}{9} = 1 + \frac{2}{9};\ P^{vii} = 9, \mu^{vii} = 1, R^{vii} = 2.$

$P^{viii} = 5 - 1 \times (3-2) = 4;\ \frac{14-2}{4} = \frac{12}{4} = 3 + \frac{0}{4};\ P^{viii} = 4, \mu^{viii} = 3, R^{viii} = 0.$

$P^{ix} = 9 - 3 \times (2-0) = 3;\ \frac{14-0}{3} = \frac{14}{3} = 4 + \frac{2}{3};\ P^{ix} = 3, \mu^{ix} = 4, R^{ix} = 2.$

$P^{x} = 4 - 4 \times (0-2) = 12;\ \frac{14-2}{12} = \frac{12}{12} = 1 + \frac{0}{12};\ P^{x} = 12, \mu^{x}, = 1, R^{x} = 0.$

$P^{xi} = 3 - 1 \times (2-0) = 1;\ \frac{14-0}{1} = \frac{14}{1} = 14 + \frac{0}{1};\ P^{xi} = 1, \mu^{xi} = 14, R^{xi} = 0.$

HERE I ſtop, becauſe $P^{xi} = P^{\circ} = 1$. And the ſeries of numbers ſought is, 1, 4, 3, 1, 2, 4, 1, 3, 4, 1, 14.

ON turning to page 378 of the Engliſh edition of EULER's *Algebra*, it will be found that the table there given conſiſts of the two ſeries of numbers, P°, P', P'', &c. and μ, μ', μ'', μ''', &c.

THIS rule is the more worthy of notice, that it proceeds by certain definite arithmetical operations: whereas the method of M. DE LA GRANGE determines the numbers, μ, μ', μ'', &c. by appreciating the value of certain expreſſions to the neareſt unit, or by a proceſs that is in ſome meaſure tentative, and therefore not ſtrictly analytical.

SURGERY.

Mr RUSSEL read an account of a ſingular variety of Hernia which occurred to him while he was delivering clinical lectures in conjunction with Dr BROWN and Mr THOMSON. Mr THOMSON diſſected the parts with great care and accuracy, and diſcovered certain peculiarities, which makes the knowledge of this variety

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variety a real addition to the pathology of the diſeaſe. It is a modification of Inguinal Hernia. But as the circumſtances of difference are conſtant and eſſential, it may fairly be regarded as a diſtinct ſpecies. In the common caſes of inguinal hernia, the viſcera which are to form the protruſion enter the upper and internal orifice of the abdominal ring, along with the ſpermatic cord, accompany the cord through the whole length of the paſſage, and come out along with it at the inferior and external orifice of the ring. Thus the hernia is formed by the dilatation of a natural paſſage. But in this new and hitherto undeſcribed variety, the viſcera burſt through the common parietes of the abdomen, exactly oppoſite to the lower and external orifice of the ring, where they come into contact with the ſpermatic cord, and deſcend along with it directly into the ſcrotum. This hernia, therefore, reſembles a ventral hernia in its commencement, by beginning to protrude where there is no natural opening; and it reſembles an inguinal hernia, by paſſing through the lower and external orifice of the abdominal ring, where the protruſion of the common inguinal hernia is completed. Thus it is a hernia of a mixed nature, forming an intermediate ſpecies between a ſimple and pure ventral hernia, and the common and perfect inguinal hernia.

ANOTHER eſſential circumſtance reſpects the poſition of the hernia with regard to the courſe of the epigaſtric artery. In ordinary caſes of inguinal hernia, the epigaſtric artery runs on the inſide of the hernia, but in this variety it conſtantly runs on the outſide. This leads to ſome important conſiderations in practice, though Mr RUSSEL did not enter fully into the applications of the peculiarities, either to practical points, or to the explanation of various curious circumſtances in the hiſtory of hernial ſwellings.

ANTIQUITIES.