

manent hæmorrhoids, and who are compelled, sooner or later, to have recourse to some radical treatment. Dr. Riviere gives one or two pills, of a centigramme each, so as to simply soften the fecal bolus. In cases of permanent hæmorrhoids it is necessary to repeat the dose daily. Nevertheless the author has seen patients suspend the treatment after one or two months and enjoy a long respite; in some cases, also, it has happened that they complained no more.

PARALYTIC LUXATIONS (SO-CALLED CONGENITAL) OF THE FEMUR.

The following is a *resume* of the conclusions of M. Reclis in a paper communicated to the French Association for the Advancement of Science:—

1. From the class of luxations called congenital we must now separate paralytic cases.
2. These luxations follow amyotrophies, and can, like the affections giving rise to them, occur at all ages, although seldom observed except in the young.
3. For these luxations to occur two conditions are necessary,—1st, Paralysis of a group of muscles; 2nd, The integrity of its antagonistic group.

When all the muscles moving the articulation are paralysed there is great laxity, but no luxation.

4. In the hip, iliac luxations are the most frequent, and are due to paralysis of the gluteal and external rotator muscles, and to the functional integrity of the adductors.

CATGUT TO ARREST HÆMORRHAGE FROM BONES.

Dr. Riedingen, in *Centrallb. f. Chirurg.*, relates a case of hæmorrhage from the nutrient artery of the tibia arrested by the insertion of catgut thread to fill the nutrient foramen. The bleeding ceased immediately, and union by the first intention ensued. Digital pressure had been tried for a long time and failed. Subsequent experiments on dogs, by insertion of catgut in the medullary canal and closing the wound, proved that healing readily takes place and the catgut is absorbed.

From *Rivista Clinica di Bologna*.

CHLORATE OF POTASH IN PULMONARY PHTHISIS.

Dr. Kend Sender asserts that chlorate of potash has a most important influence upon pulmonary phthisis. This action was discovered and put to the proof in America, where it has been administered to phthisical patients in the enormous dose of 15 to 30 grammes (225—450 grains) per day. Dr. Lyncouds considers this medicine as one of those which are of eminent value in consumptive cases. Dr. Hobert has employed it, not only in diseases of the chest of chronic course, but also during the decline of acute affections, such as bronchitis, catarrh, and pneumonitis. Dr. Kead administers it in doses of 25 to 30 centigrammes ($3\frac{3}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ grains) per day, and, if he find the pulse accelerated, he never exceeds three grammes (45 grains) per day. The chlorate of potash is a substance which gives up its oxygen to the tissues with which it comes in contact, and to the organisms in general into which it is absorbed. It is most useful in laryngeal phthisis, in which small doses are sufficient; but, if the bronchi and the pulmonary cells be affected, the larger doses become necessary. Association with a narcotic assists the action of the remedy, and, amongst the narcotics, the author prefers codeine. Chlorate of potash is an oxygenator of the blood, and makes its influence felt even upon the venous blood.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

In the *Revue de Ther. Med. Chir.* a case is reported which, from the symptoms, no physician would have hesitated to diagnose *typhoid fever*. The patient, after five days' illness, was admitted into the Charity Hospital of Paris under M. Hardy, and was under his treatment for 18 days. The symptoms were,—*stupor, delirium*; the abdomen was distended; there was gurgling in the right iliac fossa; *diarrhœa, with stools of a brown colour, tongue dry and fuliginous*; *sordes about the nostrils*; *exanthematic spots on the abdomen*; *mucous rales over the whole extent of the lungs*; thermometric variations in the two first weeks, followed soon by the variations characteristic of the second