

foudroyant to them. Contrary to the general rule in his cases, death had taken place slowly, covering a few days. Where the emphysema had become established, he believed it would be wiser to discountenance operation. He had seen cases of death from fat embolus, and they had died as had Dr. Peters' patient and other cases where there is obstruction to circulation in the lungs.

Dr. SCADDING thought the patient's chances would have been improved if ether had been used instead of chloroform. The case resembled those of air-hunger from thrombus or air of fat obstruction.

Dr. PRIMROSE said that these cases were those which the old authors called spreading gangrene, and were usually fatal.

Dr. HUNTER asked if the proximity of the weapon had anything to do with the production of this emphysema. He reported a case.

Dr. PETERS said that this bacillus, being anærobic, its growth was favored by such injuries as these where the germ was carried deeply into the tissues.

Gonorrhœa.—Dr. PRIMROSE reported a case of gonorrhœa occurring in a lad aged 12. There was an enlarged gland in each groin. Patient denied having caught the disease in the usual way, but attributed it to having been struck with two chestnuts, one on each groin. A specimen of the discharge under the microscope showed the leucocytes packed with diplococci. There was no suppuration of the glands. The gonococcus was apparently not a pyrogenic organism, but where suppuration occurred there was doubtless mixed infection.

Alcoholism—Dr. C. J. HASTINGS reported a case of alcoholism treated by injections of nitrate of strychnia. The patient had gone through a couple of the "gold cure" treatments, with little benefit. The doctor administered one-third of a grain of morphia and one fortieth of the strychnia. This kept off the desire for some twelve hours, when a little stimulant was given. Patient received two injections a day for a week. He was also given a stomachic tonic. Following this he was given the strychnia in a mixture. The patient has not the slightest desire for liquors now. The speaker had noticed that in Bellevue the treatment was to administer one-fifteenth of a grain three times a day.

IRRIGATION OF THE PERICARDIAL SAC.—Professor Verdelli, of Parma, recently opened the thoracic cavity, exposing the pericardium, which was given an antiseptic washing. The patient, who had been given up as lost, recovered.—*Medical News.*