

**OPERATION FOR THE CURE OF IRREDUCIBLE LUXATION OF THE SHOULDER.**—H. Burckhardt, in a case of dislocation of seven months' standing, made an incision down to the joint, cut the various adhesions, and reduced the luxation. Three months later, the hand could be placed on the opposite shoulder, and behind on the crest of the left ilium. The patient eats and arranges her hair with this hand. Only rotation outwards is minimal.—*Cbl. f. Chir.*, 1878, p. 376.

**A NOVEL URINAL.**—Dr. Packard, of Philadelphia, has lately attended a lady suffering with a large abscess, where the use of the bed pan for micturition was impossible, and catheterism annoying, when the patient herself suggested the following expedient: She had a large coarse sponge enclosed in an oiled silk bag, and applied to the parts; it absorbed the urine perfectly, kept the bed dry, and contributed greatly to the comfort of the patient. He has since used the plan in other cases, with much satisfaction.

**TREATMENT OF COLLES' FRACTURE.**—Dr. Pilcher, of Brooklyn, has treated forty-nine cases of Colles' fracture without splints. He bends the hand and wrist sufficiently backward to free the fragments and relax the tense periosteum, then makes slight extension with pressure on the dorsum, concluding with placing the forearm in the normal position. A strip of adhesive plaster is then wound round the wrist as a support—massage and motion of the hand were begun after the third day.—*N. Y. Med. Jour.*

**DIALYZED IRON.**—Prof. Gowers (*London Practitioner*, July, 1878, p. 1) has, with the aid of the hæmacytometer, counted the red corpuscles of patients before, and at various periods after, taking this preparation. In the first case, an anæmic woman, the red corpuscles rose from 46 to 102 per cent. of the normal, in 34 days. In the second case, an extremely anæmic girl, the red corpuscles, before treatment, amounted to 26 per cent. of the normal, and after taking iron for 63 days to 92 per cent. Under the influence of the catamenia the number fell to 60 per cent., then rose to 70 per cent. The iron

was now discontinued for 28 days, and at the end of that time the number of corpuscles had fallen to 56 per cent. The iron was resumed, and 7 days after the corpuscles amounted to 70 per cent. of the normal.

**TREATMENT OF DETACHED RETINA.**—Cohnheim has employed the method of drainage by a loop of gold thread passed through the sclerotic and under the retina, in four cases of detached retina, with excellent results. As soon as the retina has become reapplied to the choroid, it becomes capable of perception even after the lapse of three years. But only the sense of space returns, not that of colour. In no case was any inflammation of the eye or impairment of the preexisting amount of vision observed.

**VESICAL EPITHELIUM.**—M. Livon made, in his own name and in that of M. Cazeneuve, a communication upon the physiology of vesical epithelium. He recalled the theory of Küss and the experiments of Susini, and indicated the experimental processes employed by him and M. Cazeneuve. The experiments were very numerous (more than sixty), and the two experimenters have reached the conclusion that the vesical epithelium absorbs nothing in its normal condition but that absorption may occur when the mucous membrane has been injured.

M. Gubler said he was pleased to observe that the results of experiment coincided with those of clinical observation, and recalled the analogous conclusions of Alling's thesis.

M. Aubert (*de Lyon*), who has been, and is still, engaged upon the subject of absorption by epitheliums, believes that the glandular orifices are the true passages for this absorption, which is consequently absent in permanent epitheliums without glands.—*Le Progrès Médical.*

**FATTY EFFUSION INTO THE PLEURA.**—Dr. Boegehold, of Berlin, reports a case of pleural effusion in which when tapped the fluid was found to be alkaline, opaque, dark yellow, and inodorous: sp. gr. 1023. On standing for about half an hour there formed on the surface, a thin, yellowish, creamy layer, consisting of fatty granules intermixed with larger fat globules. The patient died. On post-mortem examination