

ing clot nor compressing tumour can be felt in the veins. No central, arterial, or nervous origin could be discovered for the œdema. The inferior limb, which was paralysed, is not œdematous.—*L'Union Médicale*.

PORK MEASLE IN MAN.—M. Troisier exhibited lately to the members of the Paris Hospitals Medical Society a man, 36 years old, a Parisian, who for a year past had noticed small swellings arise on the cheeks, arms, legs, and abdominal wall. These proved to be due to cysticerci, and, curiously enough, the patient had passed a tœnia solium whilst bearing these larvæ in his body. M. T. suggested two hypothetical explanations of this coincidence; either that the man had swallowed the ova of his own tapeworm, or that cysticerci and tapeworm were derived from the same external source. He asked what treatment should be followed. No one could dream of removing them one by one, but some such simple method as puncture with the hypodermic syringe might suffice to kill them.

HÆMORRHOIDS. EQUITATION AS PREVENTIVE AND CURE.—In the *New York Medical Record*, for 26th August last, Dr. William Bodenhamer writes favourably of horseback exercise as a potent preventive and treatment for hæmorrhoids, especially internal. He also refers to a gymnastic exercise practised in Bethune Hospital with success in this affection. "It consists simply in trying to touch the toes with the fingers without bending the knees. This movement though difficult at first, soon becomes easy; it not only strengthens and develops the muscles of the abdomen, but also those of the legs and thighs." Perhaps, too, the posture and the aspiration exercised on the contents of the abdomen may be one factor in the amelioration.—ED.

HYDATID CYST OF THE HEART.—M. Arnold reports the case of a young man, 21 years of age, who had been subject to fainting spells—heart's action energetic but the pulsations regular and normal,—cyanotic condition of skin, without true respiratory embarrassment, gene-

ral and confluent urticaria, manifest tendency to algidity. The autopsy discovered three hydatid cysts at the apex of the left lung; in the pulmonary artery numerous free hydatids of all sizes, still more hydatids in the right ventricle. In the right auricle a cystic tumor semi-collapsed with an enlarged slit-like opening towards the tricuspid orifice and filled with hydatids; the liver and spleen contained no cysts.—*Gazette des Hôp.*

ILEUS, CAUSED BY CONCRETIONS OF GUM SHELLAC.—C. FRIEDLANDER.—The calibre of the small intestine was completely occluded at 30 centimetres above the ileo-cæcal valve by spherical and cylindrical concretions. Some, of large size, were even found in the stomach. Some of them were as large as a goose's egg. The total weight of the concretions was about 960 grammes. They are of a brown colour and vitreous fracture. The history was that of a furniture polisher addicted to alcohol. He satisfied his passion by consuming an alcoholic solution of gum shellac which was used as a varnish in his business.—*L'Union Médicale*.

M. Duboué recommends in a paper addressed to the Academy of Medicine, the administration of ergot of rye in typhoid fever. He advises it be given in substance, before eating, in doses, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grammes for adults, in divided doses per diem, and from 0.40 to 1 gramme to children. The quantity to be regulated by the temperature or general condition of the patient. He states that the remedy is applicable at all periods, and in all forms of typhoid fever, without exception. In 51 cases he had 3 deaths or 6%.—*L'Union Médical*.

M. Gentilhomme, of Rheims, recommends as a cure for a cold in the head one quarter of a milligramme of the sulphate of atropine. It should be taken as soon as possible after the symptoms declare themselves. In quarter of an hour after taking it the distressing symptoms begin to abate. If necessary in a few hours the dose may be repeated.—*L'Union Méd. et Sci. du Nord-Est*.