

a case (ulna), Petersen another (posterior tibial). Each of these two also reports a case for relief of tetanus, and Kocher one for tetanus, (but this one died). In sciatica, Lister and John Chiene each a case. In tetanus it is always well to give it a trial on the principle, "*Remedium arceps melius quam nullum.*" Speaking of traumatic tetanus, we may as well record the treatment of S. Ezra Read, of Terre Haute, Ind. U.S., as he has a recovery to boast of. During his long experience forty nine cases had fallen under his care, and all died, he hence concluded that tetanus was an incurable disease. His fiftieth case, however, was treated with whiskey to the point of saturation and got well. He now thinks that so long as the good State of Kentucky "continues to manufacture her copper distilled whiskey" he will not again venture to "pronounce tetanus a mortal and incurable disease."

In the reduction of strangulated hernia, M. Phillipe, of St. Maude, recommends the hypodermic injection of morphia instead of the inhalation of chloroform, and cites two cases: Mr. Rivington, of the London Hospital, reports a case of strangulated inguinal hernia operated upon, with formation of fecal fistula and subsequent recovery. Mr. Annandale exhibited, in April, a man who suffered from a large reducible femoral hernia, in whom he made an incision somewhat above and parallel to Poupart's ligament so as to reach the neck of the sac and ligature it. This is one of the few cases of radical cure of this form of hernia. Two cases of diaphragmatic hernia are reported. The insufflation of air in intussusception, volvulus and intestinal obstruction has been several times employed during the year. M. Roger records one, a case of volvulus; M. Ransford, of Liverpool, successfully employed a pair of bellows for inflation in a case of intussusception in a child. Dr. Southey records a case of obstruction which he successfully treated by the genupectoral position, a long rectum tube and two bottles of soda water. The use of massage as a surgical remedy handed down from the Greek gymnasts is being again revived. Among the Germans, Wagner is advocating its employment in contusions, sprains, extravasations of blood, and inflammation of

joints. In America, Weir Mitchell and Sayre are the apostles of the system. M. Henriette reports a case of spontaneous elimination of a vesical calculus by the hypogastric region. Dr. Sinclair Coghill reports a case of exophthalmic goitre successfully treated by ergotine hypodermically. The subject of fat embolism is beginning to attract the attention its importance demands. Dr. Arthur Boettcher records a case of sudden death from this cause after a gun-shot wound; and Mr. J. D. Hamilton showed to the Edin. M. C. Soc., three specimens of fatty embolus of pulmonary artery taken from a boy, *at.* 14, who died from rupture of the liver which was fatty. Similar cases are recorded by Wagner, Zenker, Czerny and Busch. Doubtless many cases of sudden death after fractures ascribed to shock, are due to this cause. Mr. Annandale records a case of penetration of brain by a knitting needle passing through the orbit. Recovery with loss of sight. M. Oulmont records a case of several spontaneous fractures occurring in a case of locomotor ataxy under Prof. Charcot. Mr. Barker (of Univ. Coll.) records a case of rare dislocation of the hip of "subspinous" or "suscotyloïdienne" variety—the seventh recorded case. Staff-Surgeon Head, R.N., records a case of dorsal dislocation of the femur with *eversion* of the foot. Mr. Henry Morris showed at the Royal M. C. Soc., that all dislocations of the hip occur when the leg is in abduction, and that whether the head will be thrown forwards or backwards depends upon the degree of flexion or extension and internal or external rotation at the time. Antiseptics in surgery are daily growing in favour, and Dr. Soulez recommends carbolated camphor as perhaps the best. Naturally the search has been for the simplest forms, and Marion Sims writes to the *British Med. Jour.*, saying that he and his colleagues in America have employed a dressing of simple cotton wool, which filters the air and prevents the access of germs. Now history repeats itself, for not only has M. Desormeaux had a favourable experience of this antiseptic dressing in the Paris Hospitals, but Mathias Mayor of Brussels, true to his principle of "*Simplex sigillum veri,*" advocated it so long ago as 1842, and his disciple Burggraeve, of