dium was at once visible, from which, on opening, a serous fluid exuded, followed by several laminated ante-mortem blood clots. On further examination a small depressed area, with a distinct fissure 4-6 mm. in length, was found in the left ventricle quite near the apex. The fissure communicated freely with the left ventricular cavity. The heart muscle showed an advanced condition of fibrous myocarditis, the fissure seeming to exist in one of the numerous fibrous patches.—*International Medical Magazine.*

Urotropin in Intestinal Decomposition.

Prof. E. Loehisch, at a recent meeting of the Medical Society of Innsbruck, gave the results of his experiments upon the use of urotropin in intestinal decomposition. Loehisch found quite accidentally that the drug inhibited intestinal fermentation, through his failure to find indican in the urine of patients taking urotropin. He showed by tables prepared by his assistant that the indican decreased *pari-passu* with the amount of urotropin administered; but in inverse ratio; until finally it disappeared altogether. He then endeavored to see whether this property could not be utilized therapeutically. It is well known that indican is increased in the urine in obstruction of the small intestines, chronic wasting diseases, such as cancer of the stomach, and, in general, it is considered to indicate disturbance of the normal decomposition processes of the alimentary canal. Disinfection of the intestinal canal is desirable in many cases in which agents like calomel are not appropriate; and the drugs generally used have not been found altogether practicable because, perhaps, most of them are poisons. Urotropin is very soluble in water, inhibitory to intestinal decomposition, valuable in certain urinary diseases, and is said to be harmless even when taken for weeks in medicinal doses.—*International Medical Magazine.*

Gersuny's Subcutaneous Paraffin Protheses. L. Moszkowicz *Weiner Klin. Woch.*

Gersuny has now an experience of thirty cases treated by the subcutaneous injection of paraffin and the results have been invariably satisfactory. Two years have elapsed since his first experiments and the result now is the same as at first, demonstrating that the prothesis can be considered permanent. The paraffin evidently becomes encapsulated in time and persists indefinitely without change. The patient first treated—a prothesis of the tests, May, 1899, after bilateral castration—has since passed through a typhoid fever with temperature of 40 C. The paraffin seemed to be temporarily much softer at this time. Otherwise the artificial tests are the same as at first. No. 2