

back of the thorax, and is seldom followed by the "pressing-through bruit" mentioned before. One receives the impression as if the total quantity of liquid gets injected all at once into the stomach, and this bruit is a certain sign of insufficiency in the cardiac end of the stomach. The administration of atropia in small doses effected a cessation of this bruit, and stopped the sickness and eructations. In normal states the cardiac end of the stomach is contracted and the food passes from the œsophagus through the cardia into the stomach by peristaltic action, hence the pressing-through sound; but in morbid conditions the cardia remains open and the food enters the stomach suddenly, is injected, in fact, into that cavity, and hence the "injection sound."—*Medical Chronicle*.

INUNCTIONS OF OIL IN FEVER.—Colrat reports, in *Lyon Medical*, a series of observations on children. In a number of cases of scarlet fever, small-pox, and broncho-pneumonia he has found the temperature lowered as much as two degrees by the use of oil inunctions. The decline begins immediately after the inunction, the temperature remains stationary for two hours, and then begins to rise again. The younger the child, says the reporter, the more pronounced is the fall of temperature. He noticed that a child who was previously restless and irritable would fall asleep at once after being rubbed. No special directions are given as to the method to be followed.—*N. Y. Medical Journal*.

JEQUIRITY.

Dr. Knapp reports ten cases and summarises his experience as follows:—

1. Jequirity cures trachoma more quickly, but less safely than other remedies.

2. Its action is highly beneficial in most cases, but neither uniform nor always controllable.

3. The cure of trachoma by jequirity, as by nature and other remedies, is accompanied by more or less atrophy of the conjunctiva and the formation of cicatricial tissue.

4. The greatest danger from the use of

jequirity consists in the occasional development of a severe diphtheritic conjunctivitis followed by pyorrhœa and more or less extensive destruction of the cornea.

5. The use of jequirity ought to be restricted to cases of old, intractable pannus, until cautious experimentation has determined the conditions under which we can obtain the benefit of this powerful remedy divested of its danger.—*Medical Chronicle*.

POMADE FOR DEAFNESS.—(Gruber.)

Veratrine 0. gr. 10 centigr.
 Metallie iodine . . . 0. gr. 0.25 milligr.
 Iodide of potassium, 1. gr.
 Simple cerate 10. gr.

Mix carefully. For ten minutes, three times a day, rub a portion of the pomade as large as a pea into the mastoid apophysis. For cases of deafness due to exudation into the labyrinth, if the skin begins to redden, cease the application for a day or two.—*L'Union Méd.*

TREATMENT OF FRACTURES OF THE UPPER THIRD OF THE FEMUR BY POSITION.—In fractures of the upper third of the femur the superior fragment is directed outwards in the position of abduction, whilst the lower portion of the limb remains in the normal attitude. The resultant deformity and consequent shortening, M. Drethil proposes to overcome by placing the lower part of the leg also in the position of abduction. In three patients treated in this manner, and by extension, the shortening was from 1 centimetre to 1½ centimetres. Any of the ordinary apparatus may be employed, provided care is taken to keep the whole limb abducted.—*Le Prog. Méd.*

A NEW PROCEDURE IN PARACENTESIS THORACIS.

BY THOMAS F. ROCHESTER, M.D., BUFFALO, N.Y.

The following is one of Dr. Rochester's cases, reported at the meeting of the New York State Medical Association:

In September, 1883, I was invited by Dr. Seeley, of Attica, to see Mr. P., a well-to-do farmer, forty-five years of age. He had been