

DR. SIOTIS reports the case of a patient who had swallowed fifteen sovereigns. He complained of severe pain in the epigastric region. Auscultation revealed the distinct clinking sound of the coins when the patient moved. Purgatives were useless. Pieces of opium and belladonna were then administered. The next day three gold pieces were found in the fæces, and a painful cylindrical tumour was detected in the rectum. On the following day four other pieces were expelled, and severe pain was felt on the right iliac fossa. When percussed this region gave a metallic sound. The remaining gold pieces were shortly afterwards expelled, and the patient completely recovered.

POST-GRADUATE CLASSES IN BERLIN.—The arrangements for the next course of lectures to practitioners in Berlin were published last week. The course comprises twelve sections:—Anatomy and Histology, normal and pathological; Materia Medica and Toxicology; Medicine; Mental and Cerebral Diseases; Nervous Diseases and Electrotherapy; Surgery; Ophthalmology; Otology; Laryngology and Rhinology; Obstetrics and Gynecology; Dermatology and Syphilis; State Medicine and Hygiene. Each section consists of from one to fourteen classes. Further particulars may be obtained from Herr Anders, Dorotheenstrasse 33 I. The course begins on March 11, 1889, and will last about six weeks.

PHOTOGRAPHY OF THE MALE BLADDER.—We hear that Mr. Harry Fenwick and Mr. Pearson Cooper, of the London Camera Club, have been working for some considerable time at photography of the human bladder. Various obstacles were in turn recognized and overcome, and they have now so far perfected their vesical camera and method as to obtain good negatives of the interior of "dummy" and dead bladders. They hope before very long to describe a method of recording the appearances and progress of diseases of the living bladder. The negatives are taken *per urethram* through a tube of 23 French calibre (11 or 12 English.)

CLINICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—Mr. E. H. Fenwick contributed a case of En-

cysted Stone, in which supra-pubic cystotomy was performed, and the stone removed by means of chisel and mallet. The patient had been under the care of Dr. Hine, of Leytonstone, and the symptoms had lasted eight years. The calculus could be felt bimanually, and was subsequently discovered to be hour-glass in shape. The smaller piece ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz.) was found projecting into the bladder at the level of the left ureteral orifice, and the larger portion ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  oz., the size and shape of a large hen's egg) lying in a diverticulum outside the back and base of the bladder. These two portions were connected by a very slender neck. The vesical piece was easily snapped off, leaving the neck protruding from the threepenny-piece-sized orifice of the diverticulum. The position of the opening rendered much dilatation of it dangerous. It was impossible, therefore, to extract the encysted portion entire. Attempts to crush it by means of lithotrite or forceps failed. A chisel was guided through the orifice of the diverticulum and laid upon the stone, elastic counter-pressure being afforded by Petersen's rectal balloon. The calculus was then cut through with repeated blows with a mallet. After many shiftings of the pieces and sections in every direction, the stone was chiselled into sufficiently small fragments to allow of their being extracted through the orifice. The wound rapidly healed, and the patient left for the country in six weeks without an untoward symptom.

TUBERCLE IN THE AORTA.—P. Dittrich relates (*Zeitsch. f. Heilk.*, abstr. by Weichselbaum, *Centrbl. f. Bacteriol.*, iv., 20) a case of acute miliary tuberculosis in a boy, twelve years of age, in which the source of general infection appeared to be the rare (hitherto undescribed) condition of tuberculosis of the aorta; for to the posterior wall of the ascending aorta adhered some tuberculous lymphatic glands, from which the tubercle had spread into the coats of the vessel. Bacilli were found both in the glands and in the aortic wall, and it is assumed that they were disseminated through the blood stream by direct detachment from the interior of the vessel.