

are removed in 24 hours. Secondary suture in a few days. The wound had almost healed in 10 days. The absence of hemorrhage allows better control of the operation. Twisting and crushing is avoided. Danger of sepsis is less, etc.—Rept. XVI Germ. Surg. Cong. in *Centbl. f. Chirg.*, 1887, No. 25.

WM. BROWNING (Brooklyn).

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

I. Gangrene of Portion of Median Nerve Without Loss of Function in Supplied Parts. By Dr. FERRET. A boy of 14 had his forearm crushed by a thrashing machine, the brachial artery being torn through and the median nerve stretched to such an extent that it afterwards sloughed.

The wound healed in four weeks and sensation, motion and electrical reaction, were found unimpaired in the muscles supplied by the median.

The author concludes that the nerves communicated (as is sometimes the case) below the seat of injury.—*Le Progrès Médical*, May 7, 1887.

HEAD AND NECK.

I. Traumatic Intraocular Hæmorrhage. Posterior Ophthalmotomy. Recovery. By M. ROLLAND. Complete loss of vision in a child of 12 from the blow of a cracker. Treatment unavailing for two months, after which the author cut down on the globe between the superior and external recti at a point 5 mm. from the ciliary circle. A Graefe's knife was thrust into the vitreous, and blood came out.

Next day the patient could count fingers and would read after fifteen days. The field of vision was somewhat contracted at the lower part, but there was no scotoma.

The operation has been done before for pathological hæmorrhage in cases of hæmophilia, but never before for traumatic hæmorrhage. The author strongly recommends the operation in such cases.—*Le Prog. Méd.*, Jan. 1, 1887.