

34. *Gangrene of the Lower Extremities—following Exanthematous Typhus.* (*Centblt. f. d. Medicinisch. Wisschftn.*, No. 52, 1870, from *Archiv. f. Klin. Chir.*, No. 12, 1870.)—Under the notice of Dr. J. A. EASTLANDER, there have fallen thirty-one cases of gangrene of the leg, following an attack of petechial typhus—namely: twenty-five men and six women. In only twenty-one of the above cases could a full investigation of their pathological anatomy be obtained. Of these latter, in fourteen there was found a thrombus within the main artery of the limb; in the other seven cases, nothing of the kind existed. In those attended with thrombi, the patient, about the fourteenth day from the commencement of the fever, subsequent to the period of depression, experienced, suddenly, a severe continued pain in one of his legs, which was numb and cold. It became, including the foot, of a grayish-white colour and cedematous. The pain continued until there was perceptible a line of demarcation between the sound and gangrenous portion of the limb. Gangrenous vesications soon made their appearance, the leg assumed a darker shade of colour, and the gangrenous portion became dry. The line of separation was fully formed at the end of from two to three months. The gangrene in those cases in which there was no thrombus present was similar to that from want of local nourishment and to systemic gangrene. Between the latter and the gangrene of typhus, unattended with thrombus, Dr. E. finds a great similarity, and is of opinion that the cause of both is due to a loss of function in the peripheral bloodvessels of the gangrenous parts. In respect to the treatment of the gangrene following typhus fever, Dr. E. appears to have placed his chief dependence upon the employment of the local remedies supposed to be adapted to prevent the infection of the sound parts, from the adjacent gangrenosed tissues—the pencilling of the parts, namely, with a solution of nitrate of silver, or of iodide of potassium. The action of the solution of nitrate of silver he found to have a prejudicial effect. It destroyed the neighbouring sound portions of epithelium with which it necessarily came in contact, and thus increased the pain and irritation; while, on the other hand, the iodide of potassium had the effect of accelerating the drying process in the gangrenosed parts, and of sustaining the vitality in those parts from which it is rapidly fading. Dr. E. found it impossible by an operation to accelerate the division between the gangrenous and sound parts. But when this separation is complete, so far as the soft parts are concerned, a longitudinal incision, say, two inches in length, is to be made, the bone laid bare, and separated with the saw.

D. F. C.

35. *Transverse Section of Penis.*—In the *Centblt. f. d. Medicinisch. Wisschftn.*, copied from the *Wiener Med. Pr.*, 1870, No. 31, is the history of a case in which, in a boy nine years old, the penis was nearly divided transversely, in consequence of a thread having been tightly passed around it by one of his playmates. When first seen, the penis presented the following conditions: An inch distant from its root, on its under surface, there existed a deep narrow ulcer, by which had been laid open the urethra, and the corpora cavernosa partly divided. The urine escaped altogether through the fistulous opening in the urethra. The boy gave out that he had been bitten by a dog, but the true character of the case was revealed by the physician; Dr. PETERSII. finding at the bottom of the ulcer the remains of the ligature which had been passed around the penis. An elastic catheter was introduced and retained in the urethra. In the course of four weeks the urethral fistula was entirely healed.

D. F. C.

36. *Successful Operation in a Case of a Large Vesico-Vaginal Fistula, occurring in a Child of Eight Years.*—G. SIMON remarks that he has found upon record only two cases of vesico-vaginal fistula occurring in children; one reported by Fergusson, the other by Paget. He has employed in his case the same treatment as he has described for the treatment of the same accident when it occurs in the adult.

A little girl, eight years old, was received in the hospital, on the 8th September, 1866. (*Arch. f. Klin. Chirurg.*, XII., 1870.) She had for the four preceding years been affected with difficulty of urinating, and for the year preceding