

8. The technicalities of its production, the manipulation of the apparatus, etc., are already in the hands of specialists, and with that subject also it has not seemed worth while to deal. But it is earnestly recommended that the surgeon should so familiarize himself with the appearance of skiagraphs, with their distortions, with the relative values of their shadows and outlines, as to be himself the judge of their teachings, and not depend upon the interpretation of others who may lack the wide experience with surgical injury and disease necessary for the correct reading of these pictures.

[These conclusions were unanimously adopted as expressing the views of the American Surgical Association.]

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#### REPORT OF A CASE OF ACUTE ASCENDING PARALYSIS, SHOWING HÆMATOPORPHYRINURIA.

BY CHARLES G. STOCKTON, M.D.,  
OF NEW YORK.

THE patient, twenty-seven years old, was a domestic. Her father, when past middle age, died of some unknown cause; the mother and one brother of tuberculosis; three sisters are alive and well. Previous to the past two years the patient had lived for six years in the family of a physician, and it is known that she was well and strong. For two years past she had overworked and felt that she was losing her health. She had decreased twenty pounds in weight, but there was no specific disease. About a year ago she had obstipation of the bowels, and at one time went without an evacuation for fourteen days. In the early part of August last she became nervous and irritable, and was so anæmic that her employer requested Dr. Albert E. Woehnert to examine her. The girl appeared to be hysterical, and the other servants complained that she disturbed them. At night she tossed about in sleep and arose tired in the morning. Although she complained of a disagreeable taste, the appetite was good, tongue clean, and bowels regular. The pulse was 80 and the temperature 99.2°. Simple nervines were administered, and her temperature carefully recorded morning and evening for a week. The highest point reached was 99.4°. The urine was of a very dark color, acid, free from sugar, contained a trace of albumin, and was microscopically negative. Alkalies, alteratives, and nervines were given. The girl went into the country and returned on the 28th of August somewhat improved, having gained several pounds in weight, and declared that she was much better. On the 4th of September she was feeling well, but still complained of a disagreeable taste in the mouth.

On September 7th she came to the doctor's office and complained of pain in the back and abdomen. She was again nervous and was now unable to sleep. He prescribed sodium salicylate and sulphonal, three doses of five grains each, but these were vomited. Next day she was no better and had not slept. On September 29th the patient was still sleep-