

cases in which no antibacterial injection could be tolerated, internal remedies were resorted to. Of these, cubeb, turpentine, oil of gaultheria, oil of sandal-wood, kava-kava, ichthyol, creolin and copaiba were tried; but among these, copaiba alone, and that only in some cases, was found to have any decided effect on the gonococci. As regards the danger of complications from the use of the nitrate of silver injections, it was found that this mode of treatment was really the best preventive. Thus, among twelve hundred cases of gonorrhœa treated in various ways, there were one hundred and sixty-four of epididymitis, but in one hundred and forty-two of these the epididymitis was present when the patient first came under treatment; while of the remaining twenty-two cases, only one was being treated with nitrate of silver. The total number of cases given in the table which is appended to Dr. Friedheim's paper as having been treated by nitrate of silver injections is three hundred and eighteen, and in two hundred and thirty-seven of these it is stated that the antibacterial action of the drug was proved.—*British Medical Journal*, May 24, 1890.

A Plea for Circumcision.—"It is surely not needful to seek any recondite motive for the origin of the practice of circumcision. No one who has seen the superior cleanliness of a Hebrew penis can have avoided a very strong impression in favor of the removal of the fore-skin. It constitutes a harbor for filth, and is a constant source of irritation. It conduces to masturbation, and adds to the difficulties of sexual continence. It increases the risk of syphilis in early life, and of cancer in the aged. I have never seen cancer of the penis in a Jew, and chancres are rare."—(*Jonathan Hutchinson in Archives of Surgery for July, 1890.*