

the whole of the tenth rib on the right side, together with the corresponding transverse and articular processes of the tenth dorsal vertebra, for necrosis. The patient, a young man, aged 23, when first seen by Dr. Grünbaum, presented an open sore, about two inches in length, over the tenth rib in the axillary line on the right side. This sore was lined by unhealthy granulations, and at the bottom of it was exposed bare bone. Pressure along the posterior part of the rib and over the spinous process of the tenth dorsal vertebra caused much pain. The patient having been put under the influence of an anæsthetic, the rib was exposed by incision of the soft parts as far as the angle. The posterior part of this incision laid open a cavity, of the size of an apple, which contained thin, ill-smelling pus, and surrounded the head and neck of the rib and the transverse process of the tenth dorsal vertebra. The head and neck of the diseased rib having been carefully dissected away from the adherent pleura, the whole of the bone, together with adherent vertebral process, was removed without any wounding of this membrane. A cavity was now discovered in the body of the tenth dorsal vertebra, which was occupied partly by yellow tuberculous material, partly by vascular granulations. The contents of this cavity and also the granulations on the inner surface of the abscess cavity, together with shreds of tissue and purulent clots, were then removed with a sharp spoon. Although the wound healed favorably and with but little discharge of thin fluid, the patient remained feverish for a long time after the operation, but he ultimately made a complete recovery. This case, Dr. Grünbaum states, was certainly one of an acute form of osteomyelitis granulosa with suppuration, and caries of a part of the tenth dorsal vertebra, and of the whole of the tenth rib on the right side.—*London Med. Recorder*.

GENEROUS GIFT TO THE EPISCOPAL HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA.—The family of the late George L. Harrison, of Philadelphia, has offered \$200,000 to the board of trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Hospital, to found and to endow a building for incurables in connection with that institution. Some years ago Bishop Stevens submitted to the Convention of the Diocese suggestions in reference to such an addition to the hospital. He wanted an endowment for a ward of such a character. The trustees of the hospital took the matter in hand, and some measures were adopted which brought a response, and a nucleus was formed by donations until the total, some of it given for building and some for an endowment, amounted to something less than \$10,000. Now, Mrs. Harrison has joined with the four sons of her late husband, Charles C., William W., Alfred C., and Mitchell Harrison, in making the gift to perpet-

uate the memory of George L. Harrison, one of the best and most generous friends the hospital ever had. It is almost unnecessary to add that the board of trustees has accepted the offer. It is seldom that money is given so generously and so wisely as in the present instance; for instead of expending the whole sum in a building, one-half of the amount is to be reserved as an endowment, so that the building when erected will have ready to its hand the money necessary for accomplishing the good work for which it is intended.

HYPERIDROSIS AMONG SOLDIERS.—An official circular, addressed to Prussian army surgeons respecting excessive sweating of the feet and other parts among the soldiers as an affection demanding treatment, advises the use of chromic acid as an efficient and economical application; of the strength of one part in ten of water. In cases of hyperidrosis of the feet such a ten-per-cent. solution, applied at intervals of three, four, or six weeks, has proved sufficiently strong to remedy this sort of disability. From the point of view of military hygiene, the prophylaxis of this affection is not merely a question of discomfort and inconvenience, but has its relations to the efficiency of the service, since all soldiers having hyperidrosis will be more or less prone to recurrent catarrhal troubles and to the evils attendant thereon. Hyperidrosis of the feet, moreover, will impair the marching capabilities of the men having that infirmity.

BALDNESS AND DANDRUFF.—A solution of chlorhydrate, five grains to the ounce of water, will clear the hair of dandruff, and prevent its falling out from that cause. In many instances where the patient is nearly bald, the application of the above-mentioned solution will restore the hair. Arnica oil is also an admirable remedy to promote the growth of hair. A small quantity well rubbed into the scalp three or four times a week can be tried with expectations of benefit.

THE PEANUT IN THERAPEUTICS.—The peanut, beloved of the gods—of the gallery, may possibly vindicate its claims to popularity, as it is recommended as a remedy for insomnia. It is said to be quite efficacious when taken *ad lib.*, freshly roasted before retiring. It is true the recommendation is made by a clergyman, but as it is not a new tonic made from bad whiskey, an opium cure containing morphine, or any of the other blessings to humanity usually floated on clergymen's endorsements, we need not condemn the peanut without a trial. It is certain that the free use of this nut sometimes produces vertigo and slight mental exhilaration.—*Philadelphia Medical Times*.

THE Homeopaths are to hold a Congress in Paris this year.