

begin with five drops of Fowler's solution combined with five drops of tincture of iron, administered morning and evening during a meal; it is afterwards increased by one drop every two or three days until the appearance of toxic symptoms; it is not then necessary to suspend the treatment, but merely to diminish the dose by one drop every two days. Usually the toxic phenomena are manifested on reaching 25 or 30 drops per day. Sometimes, however, you can reach 40 drops without accident, but you must stop there.

In the parenchymatous injections Fowler's solution is employed pure, of which only a few drops are injected in the one spot. Two or three injections a day may be thus made if there be no local irritation. If the injected parts inflame, the inflammation may be reduced by hot applications, as may also neuralgic pains if they appear after an injection. It is important to throw the injection into the glandular parenchyma without invading the subcutaneous connective tissue which would produce sudden and severe pain. Children bear the arsenic better than adults. Sometimes the treatment occasions agitation and insomnia and some excitement of the nervous system; all that disappears as soon as the doses are diminished. Generally, but not always, there occurs a little remittent or intermittent fever. This fever occurs about an hour after the injection; during its duration, the tumour always diminishes in size, and the fever only occurs in cases in which the tumour diminishes, it is simply a fever of absorption. There is often a little point of necrosis at the exact spot of the injection, the gland nevertheless undergoes neither suppuration nor caseation; it is probable then that the arsenic in circulation acts upon the lymphatic cells in such a way as to render them reabsorbable. Good diet and an alcoholic regimen ought to be adopted concurrently with the arsenic as a set-off to its alterative action.

We observe a very similar article in the *Gazzetta Medica Italiana* for 29th Sept., 1877, page 330. (Trans.)

At a meeting of the *Société des Sciences Médicales de Lyon*, M. Bouzol showed a patient 53 years of age affected with chorea for nine months.

From *La France Médicale*.

THE GASES OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS AND OF FLATULENT DYSPEPSIA.

At the session of the *Académie de Médecine* on 9th Oct., M. Leven read a paper bearing this title; we append his conclusions:—"To recapitulate, alimentary substances do not appear to produce the gases, those that are found in the digestive tube come from the outer air, the blood, and the fecal matters. The gases which are produced in flatulent dyspepsia are not due to decomposition of the food, but arise from the three just mentioned sources, they are continually set in motion by the pathological contractions of the muscular fibres of the bowel, and expelled by the mouth; they are continually reproduced; their production may be incessant, as well in a fasting individual as in one who has eaten.

"This symptom, formation of gas, signifies then an irritation of the bowel which is always consecutive to a stomachal dyspepsia of long standing.

"The course of the disease, and the treatment to be followed for its removal, confirm these facts of clinical observation. There is no need to seek for a remedy against the gas; in fact, the powders which are called absorbent, such as carbon, do not absorb the gas, a fact which I have verified experimentally. Although carbon *en bloc* absorbs gases, as soon as it is reduced to powder it has lost all absorbent property."

iodoform.

M. Cuffer in *La France Médicale* speaks highly of the therapeutic effects of iodoform as an external application. He states that although no very appreciable benefit has followed its internal administration, its topical influence is very evident. Iodoform has a double action—anaesthetic and cicatrizing. Its anaesthetic properties render it useful in anal fissures, hemorrhoids, ulcerations of the throat and ulcerated cancers, especially those of the face, mouth, breast, and cervix uteri. It is necessary to use the remedy in fine powder and to apply it carefully to all the diseased surface. The simplest way to obtain it in fine powder is to dissolve it in ether and allow the latter to