

*Sodium Salicylate*.—The fact that sodium salicylate and antipyrin react when in powder has been several times pointed out. No reaction appears to take place in solution.—*American Druggist*.

TWO CASES OF VULVO-VAGINITIS COMPLICATED BY ARTHRITIS IN YOUNG GIRLS.—Dr. Henry Koplik, has reported the cases and reviewed recent literature bearing upon the subject. The case was in a child aged five years, who had been suffering two weeks from mucopurulent discharge from the vulva. It was found to contain gonococci. The patient complained of some uneasiness in the præcordial region, pain in the right shoulder and wrist, and three days before it had complained of pain in the right knee. On coming under observation the child was found ill-nourished, anæmic, the right shoulder very painful, no swelling nor rise of temperature. The right wrist was also painful. The knee was painful and swollen; the touch indicated a rise of temperature; there was an effusion into the joint; the patient walked with the greatest difficulty. There was a thick greenish-yellow, vulvo-vaginal discharge. Temperature 102° F. per rectum. The heart was negative. The swelling of the knee somewhat subsided under treatment and rest, the discharge continued, and the patient passed from under observation. The second case was in a child three years and a half old. Her guardian noticed a discharge from the vulva, loss of appetite, redness, swelling, and pain in the right ankle. There was no history of traumatism. Examination showed a muco-purulent discharge upon the vulva, the right ankle swollen and red, some rise in the temperature at the joint, no signs of fluid, manipulation very painful. Under treatment the redness and the pain in the joint decreased, but the discharge from the vulva remained, and later the acute affection of the joint passed off. There was some relaxation of the ligaments of the ankle-joints, but not sufficient to interfere much with function, although a reinforcing shoe was worn. The joint so far improved that one would not have believed it had been affected, but through some neglect the child got a blennorrhœa, and was sent to an eye infirmary, where he lost sight of the case.

Gonococci were found in the mucus and pus on the vulva. The author avoided as much as possible the use of the term gonorrhœal rheumatism. He believed the arthritis might complicate other severe suppuration, and cited the case of an infant at the breast. Unlike in adults, the minor joint-affections in children passed off within a reasonable time. The cases were not to be explained by the circulation of the gonococcus in the blood.—*Archives of Pediatrics*.

ANTISEPTIC SYRINGING.—By Arthur Neve, F.R.C.S. Eng. Syringing is frequently employed to diminish the septicity of a suppurating cavity or sinus. To obtain the full action of an antiseptic, it is desired to bring it into contact with every part of the wall. Hyper-distension has been frequently recommended as the only way of accomplishing this purpose. It is, indeed, a difficult task to syringe effectually a tortuous sinus with numerous pockets and branches. Yet we ought to be aware of hyper-distension. At comparatively low pressure fluid will dissect its way along the plane of muscles or under aponeuroses. In this way less pressure than is needed to reach the furthest ramifications of a sinus may open up fresh areas of healthy tissue. By careless syringing I have seen the extent of a sinus much enlarged. Above all is it likely to do damage among the recent adhesions of an operation wound. In short, if there is not provision for the fluid to escape freely at the moment of syringing, the surgeon must bear in mind the capacity of the cavity or sinus; and remember that if this is exceeded the whole force will practically be exerted against the weakest part of the wall, and that suppuration will follow along the new track opened up by forcible syringing.—*Lancet*.

A PLEA FOR THE GENERAL ADOPTION OF THE TRACTION FORCEPS.—Dr. Joseph Hoffman, Philadelphia, Pa., read a paper with this title, before the section in obstetrics and gynecology, at the recent meeting of the American Medical Association. He said: "The forceps had a strictly logical indication, not as a means of saving the physician's time or because the patient desired its use. Dilatation being