

Medical Department.

A GOOD MOUTH WASH IN FEVERS.—Glycerine, lemon juice, rose water and chlorate of potash solution—in equal proportions.—*The Hospital Nursing Mirror*.

THE ACTION OF SALIVA ON BACTERIA.—Triolo (*Rev. d'Igiene e di Med. Prat.*, An. 2. N. 12, Naples) has reinvestigated the above subject by new methods. Having first thoroughly disinfected the mouth with corrosive sublimate one in 1,000 or permanganate of potash and then washed out with distilled water until no trace of the germicide could be detected, the saliva was taken fresh from the mouth, and its effect observed on various germ cultures. The result showed that the saliva possessed decided bactericidal properties, killing old cultures (five days) and diminishing the number of recent ones (eighteen hours). Saliva filtered (as in Sanarelli's experiments) has very little germicidal action. Very little difference was observed between parotid and submaxillary saliva as regards their action on germs. Indeed, the author believes that the chief germicidal action of the saliva must be attributed to the secretion of the muciparous glands of the mouth. A short bibliography is given.—*Brit. Med. Journal*, Feb. 26th, '98.

INFLAMMATORY INDURATION OF SALIVARY GLANDS.—Mr. Barlings showed a specimen of chronic inflammatory induration of the submaxillary and sublingual salivary glands from the presence of salivary calculus which he had removed from a female aged thirty-nine. She first had swelling and pain in the submaxillary region six years previously, at which time a small calculus escaped into the mouth, with relief of symptoms. During the last twelve months the patient had suffered repeated attacks of pain and swelling, and a few weeks ago another small calculus escaped, but with very little relief. When she presented herself both the glands were stony hard, very fixed and adherent to the floor of the mouth, but owing to the density of the tissues no calculus could be felt. With considerable trouble both glands were excised, the floor of the mouth being freely opened. Examination of the specimen showed simply a dense infiltration of the gland tissue without any appearance of new growth, and a calculus, measuring nearly three-quarters of an inch in length, lay in a dilated duct.—*Brit. Med. Journal*.

THE BLEACHING OF TEETH WITH PYROZONE.—At a meeting of the New York Odontological Society, held on the 19th inst., Professor Edward C. Kirk, of the University of Pennsylvania, gave