

entirely neglects the associated lymphatic glands. Whereas some cases have recovered after the local application of arsenic, a very large number of cases must have perished because the adjacent glands were not removed. The treatment is more painful, produces greater disfigurement, is just as dangerous, and is of infinitely less value than is operation by the knife. In every operation the surgeon must aim at radical removal, and in the majority of cases it is perfectly useless to take away the lips and leave the anatomically related glands.—*Da Costa, in Therapeutic Gazette.*

Treatment of Round Ulcer by Washing out the Stomach with a Solution of Perchlorid of Iron.

M. Bourget, in a case of simple ulcer where there had not been hematemesis, washed the stomach with an aqueous solution of perchlorid of iron, to which he generally adds $\frac{1}{2}$ part to 100 of potass. chlor. After evacuation of the stomach contents by the tube, he washes it out with 100 c.c. water; without removing this, he introduces the solution of iron to the amount of 100 to 150 c.c., then removes the whole. This is continued until a litre of the solution has been utilized; in the final evacuation he leaves 60 c.c. in the stomach and places the patient upon the abdomen. After five minutes he makes him take a glass of hot sodae bicarb. solution, 2 parts in 100, to precipitate the remainder of the iron in the stomach. Continue this once a day; in cases of hematemesis twice a day. After the first lavage the hematemesis is much lessened and the pain ceases rapidly. He is not a partisan of the repose of the organ; he feeds his patients with rice, which he considers the best food. He gives it alone or associated with milk, 50 gms. of rice to a litre of milk. After preparing, boil on a sand bath until it is the consistence of thick bouillon.—*Translated for International Medical Magazine from Gaz. des Hop.*

The Pathogenesis of Pellagra.

Babes (*Allg. Wien. Med. Zeit.*) gives the results of his experiments in connection with the study of the cause of pellagra. The writer secured diseased maize from villages in which pellagra was endemic, and had aqueous and alcoholic extracts made from the cereal. The injection of these into mice, rabbits and guinea-pigs convinced him of the toxic action of the extracts. Symptoms similar to those observed in man were often noted, such as loss of appetite, diarrhea, hemorrhages from the bowel, progressive emaciation and weakness, paralysis particularly beginning in the lower extremities, tetanus-like palsies, opisthotonos, and also cutaneous changes, such as falling out of