

cine we have. The tear sac and canal should be dilated fully and washed out, then a 10 to 20 per cent. solution of protargol injected. Protargol is, according to W., an absolute specific in blennorrhoea of new-born infants or adults. He uses a 20 per cent. solution. He also uses a 1-10,000 sublimate ointment. He has compared work of protargol and nitrate of silver, in many cases using one in one eye and the other in the other, with the above results.

Modern Views on Trachoma.

Schulhof (*Wien. med. Presse*, Nos. 24, 25, 1898) gives a complete summary of recent work in etiology, pathology and treatment of trachoma. He quotes statistics. In thirty Austrian counties there were in 1896 nearly 30,000 sufferers, while in the Russian army in 1896 the number of sufferers reached the enormous proportion of 62 per cent. The author draws the following conclusions as the result of his investigations: Its appearance is favored to a great extent by special conditions, such as race, locality, general nutrition and occupation. The actual natural history is not yet established; experiments and inoculations on animals have failed so far. The hypertrophy of the conjunctiva is the principal characteristic of the morbid process. Hitherto the following has been accepted as the best treatment: Solution of nitrate of silver or its substitutes, argonin or protargol, sulphate of copper, washing with sublimate, galvano-cautery, and in very obstinate cases, jequirity, peritomy, and removal of hypertrophic folds. Among the newer remedies are guaiacol, glycerine, ichthyol, sozo-iodol and electrolysis. (He does not mention the most important, Darier's treatment and cataphoresis.—G. S. R.)

A Suggestion for Anesthetists.

Everybody who has had experience in the administration of chloroform or ether to young subjects has had trouble in getting them started without a scene, which in private practice is very trying to all concerned. I have been in the habit for the past two years of having a little eau de cologne or other perfume dropped on the inhaler to begin with; then after a few minutes chloroform is added. This procedure has the effect of lessening the child's initial terrors, and saves wear and tear both to the operator and to the anxious parents.

G. S. R.