

PHENOSALYL.—Dr. J. De Christmas (in *New England Medical Monthly*, Nov., 1893) states that phenosalyl, a clear syrupy liquid, consists of a mixture of carbolic, salicylic and benzoic acids, melted together and dissolved in lactic acid. This crystallizes at low temperatures, but a small quantity of glycerine prevents this.

Bacteriological tests have been very satisfactory with this compound. One in one thousand will destroy the spirals of cholera. A one per cent. solution will destroy the staphylococcus aureus, one of the most resistant of germs.

With regard to instruments, a two per cent. solution in water will completely sterilize them.

For clinical purposes, for the hands and for irrigation a one per cent. solution is used. It does not irritate.

A one or two per cent. solution is very valuable in cystitis. This is injected into the bladder and allowed to remain there for a few minutes, when it is removed by the catheter or voided spontaneously.

Two to ten per cent. pencils are of much value in the treatment of endometritis and urethritis.

In ophthalmia, in the form of an ointment, one part in one hundred or more of vaseline, or as an irrigation in the strength of 0.2 or 0.4 per cent., phenosalyl has been of signal service in inflammation of the conjunctiva, and of the margin of the eyelids.

HYSTERICAL AMBLYOPIA.—Dr. S. C. Ayres, of Cincinnati (*American Journal of Ophthalmology*, Nov. '93), reports five cases of hysterical amblyopia:

In Case I. by means of cross cylinders the vision of the right eye was brought up to .5 and the left to .1. The ophthalmoscope showed that there was no disease of the fundi oculorum. A course of treatment of rest, electricity, massage and tonics restored her to a normal condition,

both as to the field and acuity of vision.

Case II.—This case had been fitted with glasses. Shortly after this she came back in great alarm. The acuity of vision had changed from .9 to .1. There was no sign of disease in the fundus. In a short time, under judicious treatment, the scotoma disappeared and she recovered normal vision.

Case III.—This case was very amblyopic. The sight of the right eye was practically gone. While making the test for refraction the amblyopia suddenly disappeared.

Case IV.—When first seen her right eye had a vision of .9 and the left of .3. Homatropine was used and the case tested. The right had H. of 1D and the left increased from .3 to 1. While making the final test the amblyopia entirely disappeared.

Case V.—In this case there was extreme photophobia. The indications were that it was of hysterical origin. A strong spring speculum was inserted between the lids. The second morning she consented with reluctance to have this done, and complained of the pain. On the third morning she walked into the office saying that she was quite well, and would not require any further treatment.

Dr. Harlan, of Philadelphia, had a case of amblyopia of one eye for ten years in a young man, that disappeared under the refraction test. Dr. Moore, of New York, has also reported some interesting cases of amblyopia in men, that made good recoveries under proper treatment.

LATENT DIABETES.—At a meeting of the Academy of Medicine, Paris, 5th of December, Mr. Vorns presented the result of some new researches upon the subject of latent diabetes. (*La Tribune Medicale*.) He examined the urine of 600 men, all of the working class, without finding signs in a single instance.

He examined the urine of 100 persons