

be used direct for GALVANO-CAUTERY OPERATIONS. The apparatus consists of a rheostat, made of coils of iron wire and a handle. The peculiarity of the handle consists of its having solid conductors, and the circuit is therefore always closed. It is under the control of the operator's thumb at all times during the operation, and the current can be cut off from or allowed to pass to the knife instantaneously and without producing an arc. The apparatus is simple and inexpensive, and, from the detailed description given, any electrician can construct it. Dr. Bermingham has been using it for two years and a half for all his cautery operations.

—TREATMENT OF FOLLICULAR TONSILLITIS

—Dr. J. C. Hoag (*Chicago Med. Recorder*, April) recommends removing the exudate of the tonsils in cases of acute follicular tonsillitis. This he does with a small spoon, a probe wrapped in cotton, dipped in peroxide of hydrogen, and a small pair of forceps. He finds that the removal of the cheesy plugs from the lacunæ and follicles is uniformly followed by a very marked amelioration of all the symptoms of the disease, and believes that in this way the source of the constitutional disturbance is attacked. He uses a gargle of peroxide of hydrogen.

—A one to five per cent. solution of styrone (which is a compound of styrax and balsam of Peru) in alcohol is recommended in CHRONIC INFLAMMATION OF THE MIDDLE EAR (*Archives of Otolaryngology*). Dr. Spalding recommends it as specially useful in perforations of Shrapnell's membrane. He applies it on a small cotton swab after having had the ear thoroughly cleansed by syringing, and from results obtained he thinks that it merits a trial.

—Dr. W. E. Putnam, of Whiting, Ind., writes to *Med. Record*, April 15, as follows: "I wish to make known a plan of treatment in DIPHTHERIA which I have just carried out successfully in the case of my own children, aged two, four and five years respectively. I used a spray of peroxide of hydrogen, full strength, to which I added one part per thousand of corrosive sublimate. I reasoned that if others can give one-half grain of sublimate a day internally, I can use a grain a day in my atomizer, knowing that the child will spit out nine-tenths of it. I also used a little oil stove, a tin tea-kettle, and a piece of hose three feet long. In the kettle I put turpentine and lime water, in the proportion of a tablespoonful to a pint, and then steamed the child, placing the end of the hose six or eight inches from his mouth."

—Prof. W. W. Keen corrects a statement in the *Medical News*, of April 22, in which Dr. Allen Starr mentioned that "craniotomy had apparently been undertaken without regard to age. Keen operated on a patient aged nine-

teen years," etc. He writes that the oldest patient he had ever operated on was six and one-half years of age; and that he had uniformly declined to operate on any child over seven years old. It had always seemed to him unwise to perform such operations on any patient except in early childhood.

—In recent treatment of tinea tonsurans, LOSOPHAN, a new and very active mycotic, has been giving remarkably good results. Losophan is a triiodoresol, very rich in iodine (about 80 per cent.) with which, on application to dermatic lesions, it slowly parts, thus avoiding toxic effects, while making the pathological field untenable for living organisms. For these reasons, losophan is indicated in all cutaneous conditions due to the development of the tryphophyton fungus, in mycosis, pityriasis, sycosis prurigo, pediculosis, and in all of the large groups of skin diseases due to the presence of filamentous fungi or microspores. The clinical reports advise the use of losophan in one to two per cent. ointments with lanolin or vaselin. Where a wash is needed, a solution should be made of one or two parts of losophan in a mixture of 25 parts of water with 75 parts of alcohol. The mixture keeps well. Losophan has already been tested in the treatment of phimosis and chancre. The best results were gained from a one per cent. powder, dusted over the lesions.

—Shoemaker (*Materia Medica and Therapeutics*) recommends PAPAIN in DYSPESPIA as follows:—

R. Papain, ʒ ss
Liquor. ammonii acetatis, f ʒ ij
Creasoti, ʒ v
Glycerini, f ʒ ij.

M. SIG.—Two teaspoonfuls an hour or two after taking food.

In fissures and ulcers of the tongue, papain has been employed thus:—

R. Papain, ʒ j
Pulv. sodii bicarbonatis, ʒ ij
Aque menth. pip., f ʒ iv.

M. SIG.—Paint frequently over the face.

Papain has also been used externally in the treatment of the chronic scaly form of eczema with advantage, as follows:—

R. Papain, ʒ j
Pulv. sodii bicarbonatis, ʒ ss
Aque hamamelidis dest., f ʒ j.

M. Apply well over the scaly surface.

HEALTH COMMANDMENTS.

1. Thou shalt have no other food than at meal time.

2. Thou shalt not make unto thee any pies or put into the pastry the likeness of anything that is in the heavens above or in the earth below. Thou shalt not fail to chew it or digest it, for the dyspepsia shall be visited upon the children