

by the belladonna; moreover, in the eight cases treated with them, there did not occur a single case of orchitis.—*Amer. Journ. of Syphilography and Derm.*, April, 1873.

NEPHROTOMY.—Mr. CALLENDER removed, last week, a large calculus from the kidney of a woman about forty years of age. As the case is to be published in full in the *St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports*, we give here only a short notice. The patient was admitted under Dr. Andrews, suffering from profuse pyelitis; she was very weak and greatly emaciated. By palpation through the thin abdominal walls, a large, smooth, hard tumour could be felt in the right lumbar region. It was rather elastic, but not distinctly fluctuating, and resembled somewhat in shape a greatly enlarged kidney. It was at first thought that there might be malignant disease of this organ; but it was found that at times the tumour increased greatly in size, coming forward almost to the umbilicus, and then suddenly collapsed again. It could not be clearly proved that this partial collapse of the tumour was followed by any marked increase of pus in the urine, nor could any stone be felt when the tumour was thus diminished; but there was a distinct history of renal colic, and, after full consideration of the case, Dr. Andrews and Mr. Callendar came to the conclusion that the symptoms were due to the presence of a large stone in the pelvis of the kidney, and that, as the patient was evidently sinking under the constant drain of pus, the removal of the stone by operation offered the only, though slight chance of recovery. Mr. Callendar accordingly made an incision opposite the outer edge of the quadratus lumborum, nearly as if for colotomy. On reaching the back of the tumour, a trocar was introduced, and a quantity of puriform fluid drawn off; the opening was then enlarged, and an oval calculus, nearly of the size of a hen's egg, was extracted. Its weight, taken roughly after the operation, was two ounces and a quarter. The patient rallied somewhat during the first two days, but quickly relapsed, and died on the third day. Unfortunately no postmortem examination could be obtained.—*British Medical Journal*, July 5, 1873.

NEW MODE OF ADMINISTERING COD-LIVER OIL.—Numerous attempts have been made to render cod-liver oil less disagreeable, either by gelatinizing or solidifying it, but only with partial success. The system of capsules seems to answer best; but the great objection is the number of these which must be swallowed. Now it would seem that Messrs. Carre and Lemoine have contrived to incorporate the oil with bread. Each pound of bread contains a little more than two ounces of the oil or five tablespoonfuls, and three ounces of milk. Small loaves are also made which contain only two tablespoonfuls, and which, alto-

gether, weigh only five ounces. These loaves are beautifully white, look extremely well, and have hardly any taste. Both children and adults eat them very willingly. In M. Bouchut's ward, at the Children's Hospital, in Paris, thirty-four small loaves are brought every morning, and are looked forward to with much anxiety by the children for breakfast. They have been largely used among private patients, and no one complains of any disagreeable taste. Five or six tablespoonfuls of oil may thus be given per diem, incorporated with the bread taken with the usual food.—*Lancet*, August 2, 1873.

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DR. WILLARD PARKER ON CANCER.

Dr. Willard Parker, of New York, at the close of an article on cancers sums up as follows: With regard to treatment, I have not much to say. The methods employed may be embraced under the following heads:—

1. Amputation; 2. Caustic applications; 3. Compression; 4. Electrolysis; 5. Medication; 6. Moral treatment.

In the superficial cancer of the breast it is very well to use caustics. The same thing may be said with regard to cancers upon the face. The treatment with caustics in that region is good surgery. When the tumor is situated to any extent below the surface, the idea of caustics is bad surgery.

In two cases which have come under my observation, one died within four days, poisoned by the material used for the caustic application, and the other never reached her home alive.

With regard to the treatment by the use of compression, compressed sponges being usually employed, I have seen no good from it.

With regard to electrolysis, I have seen nothing in it yet to give me any confidence whatever in its use. I have nothing, however, to say against its use. There may be something of value in it, and it should be thoroughly tried. The day was when no knowledge was had with regard to a successful method for the treatment of syphilis, but now we know that by the proper use of proper remedies, that disease can be cured, and charlatanism has left that field almost entirely. With regard to the internal treatment of cancer, I believe very much in it.

INTERNAL REMEDIES.

I believe that the day must come when something will be accomplished by the aid of internal remedies. Of the remedies now used, arsenic is perhaps the one which commands my confidence more than any other. There is another point in the treatment of cancer which I conceive to be of great importance, and that is the moral condition of the patient. I believe that it is impossible to cure our patients of cancer unless they are buoyed up by