

ethylate of sodium has been extensively employed by me in the treatment of cases of naevus occurring in children, and up to the present I have every reason to be satisfied with its use. I paint over the naevus two coatings of sodium ethylate on two consecutive days, taking care to protect the skin before the application, and in all instances of superficial naevi thus treated, have found them cured on the separation of the scab. Those cases affecting the subcutaneous tissues generally require a second, or in some cases even a third repetition of the remedy. It seems to leave less scar than nitric acid, to cause less pain to the child, and of all applications is the one least dreaded by the mother.

TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES IN NEW YORK.—A correspondent of the *Can. Med. Record*, writing from New York, says: We will now pass into the venereal ward, not, however, so much for the purpose of learning the signs, symptoms and pathology of venereal diseases (for there has been little change in the teaching on those points), as to acquire a knowledge of the latest and most approved methods of treatment. As far as I can learn, more importance is attached to irrigation of the urethra than to any other remedy for gonorrhœa. A bottle, containing a gallon of warm water, is placed near and slightly above the patient. A catheter (about No. 6 in size) is introduced to the membranous portion of the urethra. To this instrument a tube passing from the faucet of the bottle is attached, and the water is allowed to run *ad libitum*. I think that the longer this is kept up and the oftener it is performed, the more sure and speedy will be the cure. Chancroids are, as of yore, cauterized and dressed with iodoform. The chancre of syphilis is simply kept clean and dusted with calomel, and if the sore heals kindly no internal remedies, save such as might be indicated to put the patient's system in good condition to resist the disease, are used until other symptoms present themselves, and then the favorite remedy is the famous pil. duo," which consists of one gr. of sulphate of iron and two of blue mass, given three times a day. When, again, these symptoms have subsided the medicine is dropped. To make a long story short, instead of two years of mercury the symptoms alone are treated. There is much logic in this plan of dealing with syphilis, but all will admit that it is easier to carry it out in the hospital than in private practice, especially when it is known that the much-dreaded rash may be prevented or masked by continuous treatment from the date of the initial lesion.

MEDICAL AID TO WOMEN IN INDIA.—According to the *London Times*, India is indebted to Lady Dufferin for starting a movement which will not only supply a great want, but which also promises

to have a powerful effect in paving the way for the most urgent of all Indian reforms, the amelioration of the position of women. There has just been established under her auspices as lady president, a national association for supplying female medical aid to women in India. The Viceroy is patron, the Governors and Lieut-Governors are vice-patrons, and their wives vice-patronesses. The object is to supply in hospital wards and within private houses that medical care and advice which respectable native women will only accept from their own sex. It has been decided to make a sustained effort of an unsectarian and national character to organize and stimulate female medical education and facilitate the treatment of native females by women, and to supply trained nurses and midwives for hospitals and private houses. The association will provide scholarships for women under tuition, and will procure from Europe and America a sufficient number of skilled female medical teachers. Here is an opportunity for the female graduates of our Canadian colleges.

CHLOROFORM FOR TAPE-WORM.—Dr. Alfred W. Perry, of San Francisco, reports in the *Medical Record* an obstinate case of tania lata, successfully treated by the exhibition of chloroform. The patient, a stout man, aged forty, had had tape-worm for eight years, on which he had tried all the hitherto known remedies. He always vomited the remedy used within half an hour, retaining longest the French capsules of male fern extract. Dr. Perry had made two attempts to dislodge the worm, without success, when he saw the chloroform treatment noticed in the *Medical Record*. He used it in the following manner, with entire success: The patient was made to fast from 12 m. of the previous day, and only allowed to drink lemonade. At 7 a.m. he took one drachm of chloroform in one ounce of mucilage; at 8 a.m. one ounce of ol. ricini. The entire worm passed about 10:30 a.m. The patient was in considerable stupor shortly after taking the chloroform, which stupor lasted three or four hours. He was a large man, weighing 180 pounds. Dr. Perry thinks that one drachm of chloroform should not be exceeded as a dose.

SÉE ON THE TREATMENT OF ASTHMA BY PYRIDINE.—This colorless and strongly-scented fluid is obtained from many organic substances by dry distillation. It has been detected in nicotine and other alkaloids and in the fumes of tobacco. It is probably the active principle of the various cigarettes and papers which have been recommended against asthma. Recent experiments by MM. Sée and Bochefontaine have shown (*Bull. Génér. de Thérap.*) that it produces in frogs and