

SURGERY.

The Treatment of Eczema of the Ear.

—A brief note in the *Journal de Médecine de Paris* for February 4th, 1894, gives the following directions: In moist eczema of this region, where the eruption is confluent and behind the ear or in the auricle, it is well to wash the parts with a very weak solution of bichloride of mercury, which should be warm. This should be done three or four times daily. After the parts are thoroughly disinfected, they may be dressed by an application of iodol, the auditory canal being closed by a pledget of absorbent cotton. This treatment is very useful in those cases where a discharge from the middle ear has produced irritation. In dry eczema in this region we may also use the mild bichloride wash, and follow it by an ointment composed of,—

R Iodol gr. xv.
Lanolin ʒi.

If the disease involves the external auditory canal, the disquamating epithelium should be removed by some absorbent wool twisted upon an applicator, and the canal anointed by,—

R Iodol gr. xv.
Paraffin oil ʒi.

The introduction of a tampon of wool will do much towards the keeping of the liquid in the canal. This dressing should be renewed night and morning. Often a cure results in a very few days.—*Therapeutic Gazette.*

An Anomalous Case of Stone in the Bladder in a Female.—F. B., aged 30, married ten years, had had five children. The last child was born twelve months before the patient came under my observation. It was suckled for two months only, but the menstrual discharge did not reappear until six months after this confinement.

Since six weeks after this confinement she had complained of passing a thick purulent-looking material with the water and the motions. There was pain during and after micturition, which continued for about half an hour. She had never passed any blood with the water. She stated that ten years ago the abdomen became much enlarged, but the swelling suddenly disappeared when an un-

usually large quantity of urine was passed. The first child was born eight years ago.

There was nothing to note about the abdomen. The cervix uteri, which was lying towards the left side of the pelvis, was much torn. In front of the cervix was felt a short ridge in the vaginal roof, and anteriorly this ridge terminated in a small nodule which was tender to the touch. The body of the uterus was slightly and uniformly enlarged.

The catheter was passed, and on being withdrawn impinged against a solid body, which proved to be a phosphatic calculus with a uric acid nucleus. The stone was embedded in a pouch of the bladder. The urine drawn off was muddy and offensive. It contained a large quantity of pus, and its specific gravity was 1023.

Remarks.—Ten years before this patient came under observation she had probably suffered from hydronephrosis, and it is quite possible that the calculus which produced this disorder was the nucleus of the stone removed from the bladder. Augmenting in size, it had probably lain during these years in a pouch or diverticulum of the bladder without producing any untoward symptom until the fifth parturition excited some inflammatory disturbance in the tissues which surrounded it.—JAMES OLIVER, M.D., in *British Medical Journal.*

Cancer of the Testicle. Poncet (*Lyon Méd.*, December 31st, 1893) reports two cases of cancer of the testicle, both of which were accompanied by malignant enlargement of the supraclavicular lymphatic glands on the left side. (1) A man, aged 37, had suffered from malignant disease of the right testicle for eight months. The supraclavicular glands on the left side were the size of an orange. No enlarged abdominal glands could be discovered. The swelling in the neck was punctured, and a few drops of blood exuded. No other sign of secondary growth could be discovered. Castration was performed on the right side, and an attempt made to remove the supraclavicular glands. These, however, were the seat of a soft vascular encephaloid growth, and only two small glands could be removed. The wounds healed well at first, but on the ninth day a raised temperature was recorded, and there followed all the signs of a general cancerous infec-