

too long continued, he believed that all the arteries in the body, not those in the tumor only, began to degenerate; the first evidence being the formation of an arcus senilis around the cornea.

This explanation appeared so philosophical, that I felt I ought no longer to observe silence on a subject of so much importance, but submit the knowledge of it to those whose opportunities of seeing diseases of a cancerous nature are greater than mine, and who might feel disposed to give the remedy a trial; as it is one that is not likely to do harm, and may in some instances do good.

If there be any force in the reasoning of Mr. Spencer Wells on the facts which he has observed, I cannot see why the nutrition of malignant tumors should not be as readily affected by inducing atheromatous or calcareous degeneration of the vessels which supply them with blood, as the nutrition of innocent tumors would appear to be.—*London Lancet.*

ABSCCESS OF LIVER TREATED BY PUNCTURE AND INJECTIONS OF IODINE.

In the *Recueil de Mémoires de Médecine et de Chirurgie*, No. 103, M. Sistach publishes an interesting case of abscess of liver treated by puncture and subsequent injection. After pointing out the difficulty of diagnosing abscess from hydatid tumour, he goes on to say that, on consulting recent authorities, he has been surprised to find that this mode of treatment has been recommended for special cases. After quoting the remarks of various foreign writers, he adds: "For ourselves, in spite of the silence of authorities on the point, we believe we are fully justified in laying down the following conclusion:—When the hepatic tumour is high and has a reddened cutaneous surface, with superficial fluctuation, so that we are led to suspect an adhesion to the abdominal walls, puncture with the hydrocele trochar, and subsequent injections of iodine, may be adopted with great advantage. We prefer," he says, "the trochar to the bistoury, because it enables pus to be drawn off more rapidly and safely, and also because it allows of the injections being carried into the depth of the pus-forming tissues which have been previously washed with warm water." The iodine, he thinks, stimulates the walls of the abscess, and prevents the formation of pus.

CARBOLIC ACID IN ACUTE SYNOVITIS.

Dr. Hamilton publishes a case of Acute synovitis in which, suppuration having taken place, he adopted the following measures:—Having previously dipped the knife in a strong solution of carbolic acid, he