

5. It seems probable that such abscesses can be more safely attacked through the lower angle of the thorax, provided there is dulness at the seat of puncture, than through the abdominal wall.

6. As to washing out the cavity of a large pleural, or pulmonary, or hepatic abscess, it is probable that antiseptic washing is of value in the early period, whilst the cavity is offensive; but that, as soon as the secretion has become sweet, washing is not only unnecessary, but tends to disturb the comfort of the patient, and retard his progress. If drainage is effective, so that fluid does not lodge, the fluid, which is sweet when secreted, should escape from the cavity before it has time to deteriorate.

7. As to the question of excision of portions of rib in treating empyema, on this point I am unable to speak from personal experience. The tendency of surgical opinion seems to be rather to reserve it for special and exceptional cases than to make it a general rule of practice.—*Med. and Surg. Rep.*

HYGIENE OF THE EYES.—Dr. Lincoln, of Boston, in the *Annals of Hygiene* formulates the following rules to be observed in the care of the eyes for school work:

1. A comfortable temperature, and especially let the feet be warm and dry.
2. Good ventilation.
3. Clothing at the neck loose; the same as regards the rest of the body.
4. Posture erect; never read lying down or stooping.
5. Little study before breakfast or directly after a hearty meal; none at all at twilight or late at night.
6. Great caution about study after recovery from fevers.
7. Light abundant, but not dazzling.
8. Sun not shining on desk, or on objects in front of the scholar.
9. Light coming from the left hand, or left and rear, under some circumstances from in front.
10. The book held at right angles to the line of sight, or nearly so.
11. Frequently rest by looking up.
12. Distance of book from the eye about fifteen inches.—*N. O. Med. and Surg. Jour.*

THE TREATMENT OF ACNE.—At a recent meeting of the Berlin Medical Society, Mr. Isaacs gave an address on acne, principally discussing the treatment of the disfigurement, and showing patients. After describing the various methods of treatment, he remarked that while employed in Lassar's klinik, where every form of treatment was tried, he invariably fell back on a ten per cent. naphthol ointment, composed of naphthol 10, sulph.

precipit. 50, saponis virid. and vaseline each 20 parts. The ointment was applied to the affected parts, and kept there from half an hour to an hour, and then removed with lint oil. The following day there was slight redness and scaling of the skin. The procedure was repeated until the peeling was completed, which usually took place in from eight to fourteen days. Lately he had adopted the use of a resorcin ointment in obstinate cases: Resorcin, 2.5 to 5.0; zinc oxid. and amyl. 5.0; vaseline, 12.5. M. To be made into a soft paste. The ointment to be put on at night and allowed to remain on till morning. He had seen very good results in the ten or fifteen cases in which the treatment had been employed.—*Med. Press.*

PSEUDO-CASTRATION.—A foreign contemporary reports the case of a young woman, of a highly nervous temperament, who had not menstruated for ten years, since the sudden arrest of the flow, consequent on a fright. This suppression reacted on her, and made her a confirmed invalid. She had kept her bed for several years. The patient was anesthetized, and Dr. Chiarleoni made an incision in the median line extending through the epidermis only. This was sutured and covered with an antiseptic dressing. The result of the operation was surprising. On the third, fourth and fifth days after the operation there was a copious discharge of blood from the uterus, with lumbar and pelvic pain. The ultimate effect was a marked amelioration of the patient's general condition, and she was soon able to get up and take exercise.—*Med. Press.*

DR. LOVE says: A point important to keep in mind is, that the oil of turpentine—cheap and always within reach—is one of the most valuable remedies in the materia medica, as a local and general stimulant, as a germicide and preventer of fermentation, and last, but not least, internally administered, as a checker of bleeding.

MORPHINE.

Translated from Heinrich Heine by the late Emma Lazarus.

Marked is the likeness 'twixt the beautiful and youthful brothers, albeit one appears Far paler than the other, more severe; Yea, I might almost say, far comelier Than his dear brother, who so lovingly Embraced me in his arms. How tender, soft Seemed then his smile, and how divine his glance; No wonder that the wreath of poppy flowers About his head brought comfort to my brow, And with its mystic fragrance soothed all pain From out my soul. But such delicious balm A little while could last. I can be cured Completely only when that other youth, The grave, pale brother, drops at last his torch. Lo! sleep is good; better is death—in sooth The best of all were never to be born.
—*Cincinnati Lancet-Clinic.*