

3. No dilatation or atony.
4. Disordered or absent peristalsis.

Diagnosis—Carcinoma of the pars pylorica.

Not that it is possible in every case to determine the presence or absence of carcinoma, in its incipient stage, but in overwhelming majority of instances, the determination of an organic lesion is possible. When the stomach is the seat of a long-standing ulcerative process, with extent of infiltration, motility and functioning power of the stomach perigastritis, it is not always possible to determine the presence or absence of a complicating carcinomatous growth, but the size, location and the extent of involvement of adjoining organs may be readily found.

The moral to which all cases point is that in all patients exhibiting gastric symptoms over a long duration, or where the gastric analysis showed blood or diminished acidity, a Roentgen examination is necessary to rule out an organic lesion, but in individuals or forty or over, a Roentgen examination is absolutely essential, even when the gastric symptoms are mild, if medical treatment does not yield immediate and positive results. It is only in this way that the interests of the patients are to be safeguarded.—K. M. Mathews, M.D., in the *Bulletin of the Chicago Medical Society*.

A SAFE ANTISEPTIC.

In view of the numerous reports of death from bichloride or mercury and carbolic acid, it is well to know that there is now available a germicidal agent which is even more efficient than these dangerous antiseptics, and which is safe. The medical profession owes much to the genius of Dr. H. D. Dakin, who has recently brought to its attention the great value of the chlorine-carrying compounds. The most convenient of the antiseptics which he has introduced is para-toluene-sodium-sulphochloramide, best known in this country under the name of "Chlorazene." In Dakin and Dunham's "Handbook of Antiseptics" we learn that this antiseptic is more powerful, when tested on blood-serum-muscle-extract cultures of the staphylococcus aureus, than mercuric chloride, silver nitrate, argyrol, zinc chloride, hydrogen peroxide, phenol, and other common antiseptics. In fact, a 2 per cent. solution of this antiseptic will accomplish in five minutes what it requires 24 hours to accomplish with a 1-1000 solution of mercuric chloride. The most gratifying fact of all is that the Chlorazene is safe. There is little or no danger of poisoning. Chlorazene may be used as a gargle or spray in all forms of sore throat, and as a therapeutic and prophylactic agent in diphtheria, meningitis, measles, scarlet fever, tonsillitis, etc., in acne, eczema, carbuncles, boils, paronychia, felons, and other common skin in-