

as a local application by spray or gargle, about 1 to 500 for spraying, and oneto 4000 for gargling. A large number of physicians used this agent locally, and a small number used it systemically. In no case had there been toxic effects, and in one case only there was mild salivation, and the experience from its use was generally favorable. When used internally, the doses were generally small and frequently repeated, and the administration was carried to the production of the characteristic diarrhœa with green stools.

**CURETTING OF CHANCROIDS.**—Dr. O. Peterson, of St. Petersburg, has employed the following treatment in 162 cases of chancroids, the average period of healing being eight days. After injecting a four per cent. solution of cocaine into the base of the ulcer, he scrapes out the sore thoroughly with a small sharp curette, so as to leave behind a clean surface. Care should be taken that no pockets remain under the excavated margins of the chancroid. After the curetting the ulcer is irritated with a two per cent. solution of carbolic acid or a 1 to 2,000 sublimate solution, and an iodoform dressing applied. No hæmorrhage was observed from the scraping, even in cases where the sore was situated on the glans penis.—*Allg. Wiener Medic. Zeitung*. [P. J. R.]

**CREMATION FEES.**—The Municipal Council has decided that a uniform fee of 50 francs will be charged for cremation in the furnaces in the cemetery of Pere Lachaise, including the right to a compartment in the *Colombarium* for five years. The necessary expenses (decorations and ceremonial) vary from 200 francs down to nothing at all, according to the social standing of the defunct. So far, fourteen bodies have been cremated—eight men, four women, a youth and an infant. The duration of the proceeding was 50 minutes in a child of eight months and nearly three hours in the case of an embalmed body, the average being 1½ hours.—*Paris cor. Medical Press*.

**ENLARGED CERVICAL GLANDS IN CHILDREN.**—Mr. Edmund Owen, in the Lettsonian lecture before the Medical Society of London, January 6, 1890, spoke of the treatment of enlarged glands of the

neck. He remarked that the presence of branching scars implied a blame either of the parents not seeking advice in good time, or of the medical attendant for not availing himself of the means at his disposal to effect a cure without waiting for suppuration and consequent loss of tissue. He urged that, instead of painting the skin over the glands with iodine or iodide of lead, the surgeon should remove the enlarged glands without loss of time, and before the patient has been exposed to extension of the trouble or to the dangers of septic absorption.—*British Medical Journal*, Jan. 11, 1890 p. 78.

**TREATMENT OF ABSCESS OF THE LIVER.**—Dr. Vaughan Harley, in an address before the British Medical Association, August, 1889, describes “a rapid mode of curing hepatic suppurations.” So soon as the presence of pus is suspected its exact situation should be prospected in the following manner: A six inch long, fine exploring trocar is to be passed up to its hilt, obliquely from right to left, into the liver, or from left to right, according to which lobe the abscess is supposed to occupy. The pus is then searched for by slowly and gradually withdrawing the instrument. If pus be found, note its depth and situation. Before withdrawing the trocar allow all the puss to flow that will then withdraw the exploring trocar and introduce a larger one (No. 8 or 10 E catheter scale), and through it aspirate the abscess. Then wash it out with warm boracic acid solution (1-48), until the solution returns clear and odorless. Insert a large drainage-tube (silk-elastic catheter), and apply a large, hot, sloppy linseed-poultice over the liver. If the pus-cavity rapidly refills, make a counter-opening a short distance from the first and introduce through it a second drainage-tube in the cavity.—*British Medical Journal*, Nov. 23, 1889, p. 1145.

**THE USE OF STROPHANTHUS IN INFANTILE THERAPEUTICS.**—I have used strophanthus in the case of infants affected with cardiac lesions, which presented evidence of cardiac weakness and diminished arterial tension. The patients ranged in age from 3 to 73 years. In all cases I used the tincture made by Frazier, of