

Dr. Karl Körbl (*Wien. Med. Woch.*) records 23 cases of lymphoma treated by subcutaneous injections. He tried Fowler's solution, carbolic acid, iodoform, etc. for this purpose. Latterly he has used tinct. iodi, and injects into the most prominent part of the swelling a sufficient amount to cause distinct tension. This is followed by much swelling and pain, but by the third day these are nearly gone and massage is then practised. The injecting is to be repeated as may be required.

THE ARREST OF FERMENTATION.—M. Paul Bert, following in the steps of M. Bechamp, has, by a series of experiments, discovered that oxidised water arrests fermentation resulting from the presence of living organisms, (vibrios, bacteria, yeast cells, &c.), but is inert in the presence of amorphous ferments (diastase, saliva, pancreatic juice, &c.)

Dr. I. Rabitsch, of Cairo, in the *Wien. Med. Woch.* speaks very highly of a ten per cent. solution of salicylic acid in forty per cent. alcohol for the treatment of psoriasis, eczema, and especially the different varieties of tinea. He records a number of cases, and claims that it is an excellent parasiticide.

Surgery.

FRACTURE OF THE ASTRAGALUS.—At a recent meeting of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, of Montreal, Dr. Shepherd, Demonstrator of Anatomy, McGill College, read a paper on a hitherto undescribed fracture of this bone, and exhibited three specimens, all of which were obtained from dissecting-room subjects. The portion fractured was the process external to the groove for the tendon of the flexor longus hallucis muscle, to which the posterior fasciculus of the external lateral ligament of the ankle-joint was attached. Dr. Shepherd thought that it was produced by extreme flexion of the ankle with a twist of the foot outwards, and was probably one of the lesions which occurred in severe sprain. He suggested that it might account for some of the cases of severe sprain which recovered with impaired movement of the joint. The union

was fibrous. He was not able to produce the fracture experimentally. At a subsequent meeting, Dr. Shepherd showed a fourth specimen in which there was bony union. Unfortunately, there was no history of any of the cases.—*Medical News.*

REMOVAL OF PLASTER-OF-PARIS BANDAGES.—Dr. F. H. Murdock, of Bradford, Pa., says: A very convenient way to remove a plaster-of-Paris bandage is as follows: Take a strong solution of nitric acid, and by means of a camel-hair pencil paint a strip across the bandage at the most desirable point for division. The acid will so soften the plaster that it may be readily divided by means of an ordinary jack-knife.—*Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery.*

Midwifery.

M. Budin considers that the present theories which make the abdominal walls play the principal role in the engagement of the foetal parts during the latter weeks of gestation, should not be accepted without question. He has been in the habit of teaching that the muscular fibres which attach the uterus to the pelvic walls also pay an important part in determining this engagement.—*L'Union Méd.*

THE CORPUS LUTEUM.—At a meeting of the Obstetrical Society, of London, Dr. W. A. Popoff, of Pensa, read a paper on this subject. In it he described the case of a prostitute, aged 21, dying of prussic acid poisoning, in which he found a fully ripe corpus luteum, although the woman was neither pregnant nor menstruating. The President (Dr. Matthews Duncan) said it was important to have the view confirmed that a corpus luteum, having all the characteristics of that met with in pregnancy occurred in women who were neither pregnant nor menstruating. He had seen such a corpus luteum in an aged woman who was believed to be salacious, and he had dissected cases of pregnancy with complete absence of corpus luteum.