

CARBOLIC ACID IN INFECTING CORNEAL ULCERS.—According to Dr. Geirsvold, a Norwegian practitioner, infecting ulcers of the cornea may frequently be very successfully treated by touching the surface with a Bowman's probe dipped in pure carbolic acid. Some of his cases were complicated by suppuration of the lacrymal ducts, and he was not obliged to use the thermo-cautery, curretting, or subconjunctival antiseptic injections.—*Lancet*.

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A NEW SIGN OF PHRENIC NEURALGIA.—Before the Paris Société médicale des hôpitaux, at its meeting of July 30th (*Journal des praticiens*, August 7th), M. Jousset insisted upon the existence of a constant painful point situated precisely in the median line of the sternum, at the level of the fourth or fifth chondro-sternal articulation. It should not be confounded, he said, with the diffuse retrosternal pain observed by Peter in chronic affections of the aorta. The point was of importance, absolutely decisive, in cases in which one was in doubt whether to refer an epigastric pain to the diaphragm, the gall bladder, the stomach, the abdominal wall, or the intercostal nerves.—*New York Medical Journal*.

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THE DANGERS OF CHLORATE OF POTASSIUM.—A notion is prevalent among the public that chlorate of potassium is a remedy which may be safely indulged in to an unlimited extent, but it is high time that this dangerous error should be exposed. Therapeutists are well aware that even in comparative moderate doses chlorate of potassium is a very active drug, producing a marked effect upon the blood, which it turns brown, and leading in large doses to cardiac paralysis, albuminuria and death. Instances of this sort are not very rare, and but a few days ago a young man at Morpeth died from sucking pellets of the drug with the object of preparing himself to sing. He absorbed altogether two-thirds of an ounce, causing death from syncope. Even in what are considered safe doses chlorate of potassium often gives rise to great mental and physical depression, insomnia and various other disturbances of the human economy.—*Medical Press and Circular*.

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MUSICAL MURMURS IN HEART DISEASE AND ANGINA PECTORIS.—Tecce (*La Rif. Med.*, April 2nd, 1897) draws attention to a special variety of musical heart murmur which he describes as resembling a feeble groan or the chirping of chickens. From certain similar cases described by Capozzi, in which a constant lesion was found—namely,