

grooved probe, in order that the former may be slit up, and finally by plastic operations and by cauterization. I have seen and done most of these operations without any satisfactory result, and, after failure, have succeeded in effecting a cure by a method which, as far as I know, is new, and is as effective as it is simple. Everting the cheek with the thumb on the inside and the fingers on the outside, a curved needle armed with a silk thread is carried beneath and around the duct, a short distance posterior to where it opens into the mouth, both the entrance and the exit of the needle being on the mucous surface of the mouth, and not deep enough to reach the integument of the cheek. The needle is now detached from the thread, and the ends of the latter, after being tied together, are brought out of the corner of the mouth and secured to the outside of the face by a strip of adhesive plaster. As the thread ulcerates its way through the included tissues, the duct is separated from the cheek, causing the saliva to flow into the mouth, and is quickly followed by closure of the fistulous orifice on the cheek.—D. HAYES AGNEW, *University Medical Magazine*, July, 1891.

**A Cheap Disinfectant.**—At this season of the year, and during the summer and autumnal months, disinfectants should be kept ready at hand for needed use, but not in any measure to take the place of cleanliness. The nitrate of lead is the cheapest disinfectant known that fulfils its intent. It does not, however, prevent putrefaction. The chloride of lead is much more effective in all directions. It is made by dissolving a small teaspoonful of nitrate of lead in a pint of boiling water; then dissolve two full teaspoonfuls of common salt in eight quarts of water. When both are thoroughly dissolved, pour the two mixtures together, and when the sediment has settled you have two gallons of clear fluid, which is the saturated solution of the chloride of lead. A pound of nitrate will make several barrels of the liquid. The nitrate of lead costs from eighteen to twenty-five cents a pound at retail.—*Monthly Bulletin*, June, 1891.