

The time has arrived when such misleading names as typhlitis, perityphlitis, cecal and pericecal abscess should no longer be applied to diseases having their origin in the vermiform appendix, seeing that appendicular colic, appendicitis, and appendicular abscess more correctly and quite as euphoniously and concisely describe the conditions in each case referred to.

**THE FLAP METHOD OF OPERATING.**—Chiene, *Brit. Med. Jour.*, advocates the more general use of the flap method of operating. It consists in exposing a part by means of a flap instead of making a direct incision down to it. The advantages claimed are that as the wound in the deeper parts is at a distance from the skin wound, the skin over the deeper wound is not interfered with; it supports the deeper tissues which have been divided, and rapid healing takes place. The flap is composed of skin and subcutaneous tissue. It should, as a rule, be crescentic, and not horse-shoe shaped. The incision should be made as far as possible from the sources of septic infection. The main blood-supply should enter the base of the flap; this, however, is secondary. He recommends its use in the removal of loose cartilages from joints, in operations for hernia, in excision of the knee, in removal of tuberculous glands, operations on the tendons, and in many other cases.

**A CLINICAL STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF INHALATIONS OF CHLOROFORM AND ETHER UPON THE KIDNEY.**—Wunderlich, *Cent. f. Chir.*, has examined the urine of 100 cases of ether and chloroform narcosis. The urine was carefully examined before and after, both microscopically and chemically. The investigations gave the following results:—

1. In those cases in which albumin is already present, the amount of albumin is markedly increased—that is, when ether is the anæsthetic used.

2. Albumin is frequently seen after inhalations of chloroform and seldom when ether is used. The albuminuria usually disappears in from twenty four to forty-eight hours.

3. When chloroform is used casts are frequently found in the urine, but seldom after ether. The cause of the albumin and casts is, in the author's

estimation, an ischemia of the kidney or an increase in the blood-pressure.

The author in conclusion says the so-called "ether nephritis" may be excluded from medical literature.

**BICARBONATE OF SODA IN ARTHRITISM.**—Dr. A. Cavazanni, *La Semaine Médicale*, has found the bicarbonate of soda to be the best remedy in the treatment of the articular and muscular pains, either with or without swelling, of arthritic patients. It must be given for a long time, in doses of one to four grams a day. With this simple and efficacious measure he has succeeded in relieving eight cases where other remedies had failed. He would not advise its administration in powder, but rather a weak solution while the stomach is empty.

**SUGAR AS AN OXYTIC.**—Dr. Bossi, of Gally, finds that sugar possesses the power of stimulating the uterine contractions. About an ounce is given dissolved in water, and its effect on the pains during labor is usually manifest in from 25 to 40 minutes. Rarely a second dose is required. The contractions induced are of the usual normal character.

**NOT AFRAID OF ANTIKAMNIA.**—"I would not hesitate to take fifteen grains of Antikamnia at a dose, and even repeat it every half-hour, if required. I am subject to severe attacks of neuralgic headaches, and I take big doses with no untoward effects."—Dr. C. Alex. Garnsey, Batavia, Ills.

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Dr. Dana declares that five drops every three hours of arbor vitæ relieves the most severe case of cystitis.