Sarcoma of the Nasopharynx Cured by Injections of Formalin.—DR. JOHN A. THOMPSON reports that the nasopharynx of his patient was filled with a red tumor which was attached to the posterior wall. Microscopical examination of a detached portion showed it to be a round-celled sarcoma. Twenty-five minims of a one-half of 1 per cent. solution of formalin were injected into the tumor twice each week. Six weeks later, the mass having become less vascular, part of it was removed by post-nasal forceps; later, the remainder was removed after further injections. Six months later there was no return of the growth.—*The Laryngoscope*, 1900, vol. ix., p. 193.

Treatment of Malignant Pustule with the Serum of Sclavo.—DOTT. ADOLFO LISCIA reports two successful instances of the use of this serum. In both the improvement was rapid after a dose of from two to ten drachms.—*Gazzetta degli Ospedali e delle Cliniche*, 1900, No. 87, p. 898.

Treatment of Uræmic Intoxication.—DOTT. A. COMINELLI notes that there is a marked distinction to be made between the acute and chronic forms, and that the latter is to be considered as an intoxication. With sodium salicylate given hypodermatically in doses of from five to six grains a notable rise of temperature occurs and the uræmic phenomena disappear.—*Gazzetta degli Ospedali e delle Cliniche*, 1900, No. 69, p. 733.

Hæmaturia.—DR. SCHWABE reports a single instance of the successful use of gelatin. A solution of 2 per cent. of gelatin in physiological salt solution was heated to 212° F. and allowed to cool. About six drachms, at body temperature, were injected, with antiseptic precautions, under the right and left clavicles. For the next eight days the patient took *per os* a pint of a 10 per cent. gelatin solution. Hemorrhage began to diminish immediately after this injection and practically ceased five days later, although three days more were required for its entire disappearance.—*Therapeutische Monatshefte*, 1900, Heft 6, S. 311.

Toxicology of Potassium Chlorate.—DR. S. J. MELTZER analyzes the existing experimental data and reports some new facts. From these he concludes that this substance is a strong poison for the nerve cells, which are at first intensely excited and then paralyzed by it. May we not also assume that by introducing this poison into the circulation a certain amount of it reaches the brain, especially the respiratory centre, in a concentration sufficient to excite and paralyze it? Although we must admit that the solution injected into the brain contained a greater percentage of the salt than the blood of the animal poisoned by it ever contains, we must also admit that the circulation reaches the cells of the respiratory centre in a far more intimate way than can be accomplished by our crude methods of simply injecting into the brain, where, according to Bruns, the liquid mostly remains on the surfaces of the ventricles.—*Therapeutic Gazette*, 1900, No. 7, p. 433.

[This paper is useful, because it throws additional light upon the causes of various symptoms; still more evidence is required before the complete toxicology is understood.—R. W. W.]