have practiced true laparotomy. He also mentions some peculiarities little known in the history of this malady, for example, the partial or total fusion of the fœtus' skin and the cyst walls, an occurrence which would render all extraction per vaginam an illusion. To sum up, whenever a diagnosis can be made, he has no hesitation about operating and goes to work at once through the abdominal wall.—*Le Progrès Médical*, Dec. 18, 1886, P. 1098.

L. MARK (London).

SYPHILIS.

I. The Subcutaneous Injection of Calomel in the Treatment of Syphilis. By KAPP and CHOLZEN. On the Elimination of Mercury by the Urine, Etc. LANDSBERG. Employing for the most part a 25% solution of chloride of sodium in which 10% of calomel was suspended, the former authors have treated over two hundred and fifty cases of syphilis with very good results. It might have been expected that sometimes the calomel would remain inert, but it is stated that this never occurred. As a result of the 1,523 injections administered an abscess resulted 72 times, *i. e.*, 4%; nevertheless it is claimed that the method is more convenient than that of mercurial inunction. Landsberg has carefully estimated the elimination of mercury from these patients as well as from some treated by the ordinary methods, and has arrived at some interesting results, which may be thus summarized: 1. Mercury can be detected in the urine within twenty-four hours from the first administration of moderate doses. 2. After a thorough mercurial course has been followed it can be detected in the urine from four to fourteen months after the cessation of administration. (In one case it was said to be detected two years and a half afterwards). 3. The form in which the drug was given appeared to have little or no effect with regard to the elimination by the kidneys, and if large doses were employed the only difference noted was that the mercury could be detected for a longer time than in the case of small ones.—*Vierteljahrsschrift f. Dermatologie und Syphilis*, 1886, P. 747. Inaugural dissertation, Breslau, 1886.

II. Hysterical (?) Paralysis in Syphilitic Subjects. By M.