

On the following morning the patient is given a bath and during the day he receives three or four ice-water injections of about 1 ounce each. If the inflammation becomes purulent in character, the ice-coil is applied to the abdomen, a Preissnitz compress to the sacral region, and three or four rectal injections of soapsuds (8 ounces) as hot as can be borne, under gentle pressure, and to be retained for some time, are given during the day. Chronic perityphlitis should be treated by rapidly alternating hot and cold applications.—*Blätter für klinische Hydrotherapie*, 1905, No. 2, p. 33.

**High Frequency Currents and Hemorrhoids.**—DRS. DELHERON and LAQUERRIERE advise the application of high frequency currents to the rectum in cases of acute attacks of hemorrhoids, stating that even after our treatment a considerable relief is experienced. Often reduction of the tumors is accomplished by the simple pressure of the electrode. The sedative effect often lasts for several hours and may persist until the next intestinal evacuation, when it is likely to recur. The analgesic, antispasmodic, and vasoconstrictor action of the electricity also effects favorably the accompanying distressing symptoms. It lessens the tendency to perineal discomfort and benefits the constipation. In the author's opinion, a permanent cure may be brought about by instituting daily treatments; later the intervals may be lengthened. Each séance may last from two to ten minutes; the treatment is not painful, producing only a sensation of heat; it is not dangerous, and no anæsthetic is necessary. In chronic cases a considerable number of séances (fifteen to twenty) may be necessary, and if a cure is not achieved, five or six more may be given after a few months.—*La presse médicale*, 1905, No. 23, p. 179.

**The Administration of Mercury to Children.**—DR. VARIOT prefers gray powder (hydrargyrum cum creta) to other mercurials for the medication of children. It has none of the disadvantages of the ointment—which is prone to irritate the skin—or of the soluble salts, which, when given hypodermically, always cause pain and sometimes abscess formation. The gray powder is harmless and is well borne by infants. The author prescribes the drug dissolved in a little milk in doses of  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 grain per day. The medication should be continued for about two weeks, suspended for a week, and resumed at the end of this period.—*Journal des praticiens*, 1905, No. 8, p. 113.

**Lysol in Anæmia.**—DR. F. BURGESS, with the idea that alimentary fermentation is in great measure responsible for the blood deterioration of anæmic states has employed lysol as an intestinal antiseptic to correct this condition. Under its influence the movements from the bowels become fewer, formed, less foul, and free from mucus; the appetite becomes increased, and the patients rapidly gain strength. The drug is given in capsules containing each  $1\frac{1}{2}$  minims; one capsule every two hours. If the diarrhoea is marked, opium may be added, and in advanced chlorosis reduced iron is also indicated. In connection with the treatment, the diet should be properly regulated and a mode of life along hygienic lines prescribed.—*Münchener medizinische Wochenschrift*, 1905, No. 9, p. 416.