

III. Successful Experimental Transfer of Carcinoma. By DR. A. HANAN (Zurich). Hanan transferred small portions of a secondary growth in the inguinal and axillary glands of a white rat, dead from carcinoma of the vulva, to the abdominal cavities of two other rats. The first animal died at the end of two months, and there was found in its abdominal cavity, in the omentum, fully developed nodules rich in the cellular elements of carcinoma. In the other animal, treated soon after the experiment, the development of newly found tissue was not so complete as in the first case, but there was every reason to believe that the new formation tissue constituted, as in the first instance, a successful vaccination of carcinoma.—*Fortschr. der Med.*, 1889.

IV. The Treatment of Cold Abscesses. By W. J. VAN STROCKUM (Leyden). The author enters upon the study of the various methods of treatment of cold abscesses, particularly those of Verneuil and v. Bruns, by means of injections of iodoform in ether solution. He employed an 8 or 10% solution of iodoform in ether, and at no time was more than 5 grammes of iodoform, nor 100 grammes of ether injected. Iodoform poisoning did not occur, but occasionally ether intoxication was observed. The results obtained were not so favorable as those claimed by other observers. The majority of his cases, however, were abscesses resulting from caries of the vertebræ, or occurring in connection with acute inflammation in joints. In his opinion, the treatment by injection of iodoform in ether is only indicated in cases of large abscesses whose situation renders difficult operative antiseptic treatment, as for instance, in large abscess in the neighborhood of the hip-joint; as preparatory to resection of the diseased parts; in small idiopathic abscess of the soft parts, or in cases where the primary osteitis has subsided. It is contraindicated in cases of acute granular osteitis, where nothing short of total extirpation of the diseased parts will suffice. Comparative observations were made with the view of determining the influence upon the abscess wall of the iodoform ether, after puncture, as well as simple puncture. He concludes as follows:

1. Sterilization of the contents of an abscess may be said to have

occurred, if, after being treated by puncture and iodoform injection, healing takes place.

2. Iodoform in ether solution is not to be relied upon in the sterilization of the walls of an abscess.

3. Temporary sterilization is not always followed by permanent cure.

If repeated punctures become necessary, the iodoform injections must be repeated likewise, as one cannot always be certain that tubercle bacilli are in an active state.—*Inaug. Dissert.*, 1888.

#### BONES, JOINTS, ORTHOPÆDIC.

1. Upon the Pathology of Joint Tuberculosis; Particularly That of the Foot. By DR. SCHMID—MONNARD. After some general considerations, Schmid discusses tuberculosis of the ankle and tarsal joints, particularly from the standpoint of treatment. The treatment advocated is early resection of the diseased joints, this being based upon the results obtained in nine cases treated in the private clinic of Neuber. In these cases rapid healing with a useful member occurred invariably. A short but "energetic" conservative treatment is advocated preliminarily. The transverse dorsal incision of Hueter was employed in four of the cases. Three of these cases were subsequently examined by Schmid, when the wounds were found perfectly healed. Neither nerve nor tendon suture were employed, yet sensibility of the parts below the incision was present, no trophic disturbances existed, and movements of the toes were performed with facility. Total resection is urged, rather than partial, in order that no tubercular foci remain in the bone, to delay the primary healing, and lead to recurrence of the disease. It is stated, whereas on the one hand, conservative treatment gives no better results as regards usefulness of the member than operations, on the other hand those individuals attacked with abscess in tubercular disease of these parts, almost invariably perished finally, if left to themselves.—*Monograph*.

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