Œsophageal Stricture Treated by Injections of Fibrolysin.—WEISSELBERG (*Münch. med. Woch.*, 1906, No. 33, p. 1623) reports an instance of stricture of the œsophagus following ingestion of a caustic. Following twenty injections of fibrolysin into the skin of the back, at two to three day intervals, the upper stricture permitted the passage of a good-sized sound. A second contraction was, however, demonstrated at the cardia; this would not allow the passage of the finest instruments. After thirty-nine injections this became patent to a small sound and finally complete cure was attained. No evil effects other than slight local pain, and on two occasions small abscesses, followed the injections.

Creosote Irrigations in Dysentery.—G. ZANARDINI (*La semaine médicale*, 1906, xxvi, 462) has treated successfully eleven instances of dysentery by irrigations of an emulsion of creosote prepared by adding to a quart of water, with which the yolk of an egg has been mixed, a dram of 10 per cent. creosote. BILLET has also employed creosote irrigations in dysentery due to the Entamœba hystolytica of Schaudinn. He gives irrigations of from one pint to one quart of 1 to 2 per cent. creosote, which has been previously mixed with oil of sweet almonds, in water. Usually two enemas a day are prescribed. In a large majority of the patients thus treated, the pain is rapidly relieved and the blood and the fœtor disappear from the stools.

Vegetable Iron; the Therapeutic Employment of Rumex Crispus.—GILBERT and LEREBOULLET (*Les nouveaux remèdes*, 1906, xxii, 361) state that iron exists in plants in loose combination and in masked form. The former can be easily dissociated by the usual reagents, but the latter is resistant to these. Practically the therapeutic utilization of iron in masked combination is difficult on account of the small quantity which most vegetable substances contain. Amongst these Rumex crispus is an exception and is able to render to the organism a considerable amount of iron, if cultivated under certain conditions, fertilization with iron carbonate being the most important of these. By this procedure the roots may be cultivated so as to contain 0.447 per cent. of iron. The dosage of the pulverized root is from 7½ to 11 grains given in powders or capsules at meal-time. The best results are obtained from this drug in chlorosis and in the anemia of tuberculosis.

Milk as a Hemostatic.—P. SOLT (*Therapeutische Monats.*, 1906, xx, 479) has employed milk as a hemostatic in internal hemorrhage with excellent results. The milk is given by rectal enema, either warm or cold and in quantity of one pint to one quart. Rarely is a larger amount necessary, but at times Solt has injected three quarts at a time. The patient is placed upon his side and the buttocks are held together so that the enema may be more easily retained. The milk is always well borne, but sometimes the patients complain of distention. The treatment is useful in all classes of internal hemorrhages and especially those due occurring as a result of genital disorder in the female. Solt has employed it in profuse menorrhagia, uterine hemorrhage following abortion or due to retained placenta, in hematemesis due to gastric ulcer, in hemoptyses, and in hematuria due to vesical cancer.