Philip and Sons. 28.); or The Kindergarten at Home: A Practical Handbook for Mothers, by Emily a Sherreff, President of the Froebel Society. (London: Geo. Philip and Son. 38. 6d.) Child Life, a quarterly magazine (Geo. Philip and Son), would prove interesting.

VOLUNTEER MEDICAL OFFICER will find the information he desires in the Food Inspector's Handbook, by F. Vacher, New Edition, 25. 6d. nett, the Sanitary Publishing Company, Limited, 5, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

CLANRYE.—It is impossible to answer the question briefly. The information desired is clearly set out in a small book upon Disinfection, by John Gay, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.; third edition (London: Allman and Son.

DR, NORMAN MEACHEN (London. W.) writes: This form of eczema is often remarkable for its obstinate resistance to treatment, being in this often remarkable for its obstinate resistance to treatment, being in this respect analogous to excens of the palms. In fact, the pathology and treatment or eezema in both these regions are practically identical. Epidermic hypertrophy is here manifested in its highest degree, and the liability to fissure formation is only too painfully obvious. "Puzzled" might apply an olument containing half a drachm of salicylic acid to the ounce of vaseline morning and night. This produces a "keratolytic" action, that is, it causes rapid exfoliation of the horny epidermis, by which the patch is thus prepared for the action of milder remedies. When the thickening has been materially reduced, and the surface has become somewhat sore, an olument containing half a drachm of liq carbonis picis, with 10 grs. of ammoniated mercury to the ounce of vaseline, may then be applied.

DR. S. BROWNE (M.O.H. Leamington) writes: I have found that an application of ordinary cobbler's wax has acted like a charm in palmar eczema, and see no reason why plantar eczema may not be treated in the same manner. "Puzzled" will find that cobbler's wax applied on a pièce of skin or leather will soften the thickened epidermis and permit the fissures to heal up from below The patient may walk and wash as usual, so long as the pad adheres. I fancy that a fortnight's application will be quite sufficient to allow new skin to be formed, when washing may be indulged in without the pad, and probably without return of the eczema. Washing, in my opinion, is fatal to a cure before the new skin is perfectly formed. skin is perfectly formed.

LETTERS, NOTES, Etc.

ERRATUM.—In the fourth line of the note by Mr. A. Powell on the Comparative Frequency of Syphilis among the Circumcised and Uncircumcised (BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, November 9th, p. 1409, col. 1) the words "latter" and "former" should be transposed.

WAS LUIGI CORNARO RIGHT?

Dr. G. P. BEST (Strawberry Hill), in the course of a note on Mr. Van Someren's paper (British Medical Journal, October 12th, 1901, p. 1082), writes: It has greatly interested me, partly for the reason that, though I have not exactly spotted the reflex in myself, from some necessity of my nature or of my throat, I have always been, like Mr. Gladstone, a mighty chewer, and have inculcated upon my children the advantage of doing likewise. From the time that they ceased to be babies I have always advised them to chew their meat well, and not to be in a hurry over their food, and though they are not all I could wish in this respect, still to a partial observance of my direction I attribute the fact of their total ignorance of a condition which seems to affect all their companions and acquaintances coeval with themselves (frequently laying these hors de combal), and described to them as "bilious attacks"—an expression which mystified them at first, and for which they sough an expression which systified them at first, and for which they sough an expression which mystified them at first, and for which they sough an explanation from me. To this same cause I attribute the fact that in digestive matters I have myself enjoyed a quite painless existence, and have suffered nothing from physicians. have suffered nothing from physicians.

PUNCTURED WOUND TRAVERSING THE CHEST: RECOVERY. FIRST LIEUTENAAT G. A. ABDUN NUR, M.D., E.A.M.C., sends the following

report:

History of Case.—A woman, aged about 30, was brought into the hospital on July 17th, 1501, walking on foot a distance of about three miles. She was travelling when she was met by a man, who trying to take her from her parents by force was unsuccessful. She did not yield to him, so he stabbed her through the right nipple, puncturing the chest from front to back with a spear. The spear was taken out by the patient's own hands. She was brought in seven hours after the accident.

State on Examination.—When I saw her she was very weak and could hardly speak. Dyspœua was present, and the air bubbled in and out on every respiration through the openings; more from the back. The opening in front was 1½ inch wide, picrcing the right mammary gland and passing between the fourth and fifth ribs into the Jung. The opening behind was a inch wide, and passed between the ninth and tenth ribs, very near the vertebræ. Blood was oozing freely from the back, but not so much in front, as the coagulated blood in the latter seemed to stop bleeding from it.

so much in front, as the coagulated blood in the latter scemed to stop bleeding from it.

After Admission.—The wound was washed with antiseptic lotions, sutured, and bandaged tightly. This was left till the third day, when the wound healed by first intention, and the woman was feeling easier every day. A little dulness appeared at the lower angle of the scapula, which cleared up after a few days. Her temperature was from 99° to 2° F; only once 103° F. It came down to normal on the sixteenth day after her admission. A rise of temperature again occurred in the afternoons, but the patient was feeling strong and asked to be discharged. She was kept for a few days, when an abscess in the mammary gland was detected and opened on August 16th. The abscess was drained out and dressed as usual. The temperature gradually came down to normal and she was well.

The patient is a Sudanese from Kordofan, and in spite of the dirt and unhygienic circumstances did very well, and was discharged from hospital on September 3th. She eats and walks about now as usual, strong and healthy.

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LETTERS, COMMUNICATIONS, ETC., have been received

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BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

The Book of Old-fashioned owers. By The Harry Roberts. London John Lane. 1901: 2a. 6d. Photographic Atlas of the Diseases of the Sen Skin. By G. H. Fox, A. M., M.D. Parts vit to Xii. Philadelphia and London. 1901. 6s each.

Guide de l'Examen Gynécologique. Par Atl. Pr. L. L. Archambault. Paris: A. Maloine. 1902. Fres Filter. By F. W. Switzer F. H.C., 1918. Blistoit John Die Verhandlungen der deutschen otologischen Gesellschaft auf der zehnten Versamm. Junx in Breslau am 24 und 25 Mai 1901. Herausgeben von Dr. A. Hartmann. Jena: Gustav Fischer. 1901. M.S. Die Whats Whist. A Guide for Tochay to Life as it is and 1 hings as they are. By Harry Quilter, M.A. London: Swan Die Sonnenschein 1902. Pedistrics. By T. M. Rotch, M.D. Third Edition. London and Philadelphia: Print G. L. Laplades. Par D. Hamilton et Dr. K. Regnault. Paris: Vigot Frères. 1901. Fr.3.

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G. E. Butter, A.M. M.D. London:
Henry Kimpton. 1801. 254.
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Von Dr. L. Grünwald. Zweite Aufläge.
Dunich: J. F. Lehmann. 1902. M.12.
Die Pest und ihre Bekämpfung. Von Dr.
P. Muschold. Berlin: A. Hirschwald.
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