IN-FLESHED TOE-NAIL.—Dr B. E. Cotting, Harvard (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, January 2, 1873), gives a new operation for this painful and persistent affection, with illustrations, which consists in removing all the diseased parts, together with quite a large piece of the sound flesh, skin deep, from the side of the toe—sometimes making an open wound, say nearly an inch long by half or three-fourths of an inch wide. No portion of the nail need be removed; but if, in order to fully secure all the diseased flesh, overlapping or undergrowing, a segment of the nail is involved in the cut, no harm comes of it. The result, he states, is quite as good, perhaps better. By this operation, all the diseased parts are removed at once, and a clean, healthy wound substituted; to be treated as any other open freshly-cut wound, and to be allowed to heal as soon as possible by granulation. Generally, the healing is rapid, and without interruption. In the second place—and this is the principle on which success depends—as the comparatively large and superficial wound heals, there is a contraction of the parts and a drawing-in of the skin towards the centre from all sides, including that near the nail; so that when the wound is healed there is nothing left in the way for the nail to impinge upon its subsequent normal growth. The shape, also, of the toe itself is usually much improved by the operation.

DIARRHŒA IN TEETHING.—In a clinical lecture “On the Primary Dentition of Children,” by Francis Minot, M.D., Harvard (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, January 2, 1873), in speaking of the diarrhœa complicating teething during hot weather, recommends the common chalk-mixture, with the addition of one-fourth part of tincture of kino, which increases its astringency, and also keeps it from turning sour in hot weather. If the diarrhœa be not checked by this mixture, one drop of laudanum may be added to a dose, but not oftener than three times a day, in children under two years old. Diarrhœa is most apt to attack children who are brought up on the bottle; hence, if the case be urgent, and do not yield to treatment, a wet-nurse should be procured if possible. When this cannot be done, he would strongly recommend the method of preparing the milk with arrow-root and gelatine, found in the treatise on “Diseases of Children,” by Drs Meigs and Pepper. Brandy is very useful to a teething child exhausted by diarrhœa, which should be given once in three or four hours, or oftener in urgent cases. The dose is ordinarily from five to twenty-five drops, given in milk; but if there be much prostration, the physician need not fear to increase the amount.

ACTION OF COLD WATER ON THE SPLEEN.—The importance which many authors, and Fleury especially, have ascribed to cold water as a remedial agent in intermittent fever and various other affections of the spleen, has induced Prof. Mosler, of Greifswalde, to