

with commencing albuminuria was found. There was also a considerable amount of hemorrhagic infiltration. Cultures of the kidney tissues gave negative results. Dr. Mircoli believes that the renal affection is due to venous stasis caused by obstruction of the vena cava through the violent paroxysms of coughing. According to him the kidney is affected, in whooping cough, in 12 per cent. of cases occurring in children.—*London Medical Recorder.*

ICE WATER.

In the opinion of the editor of *The Sanitary Volunteer*, the official organ of the New Hampshire Board of Health, there is a great deal of sentiment and many opinions, regarding the use of ice-water, that vanish when the light of reason and experience is turned upon them. The fact is, that ice-water, drank slowly and in moderate quantities, is a healthful and invigorating drink. There is no doubt that ice is a great sanitary agent, and every family ought to be provided with it during the warmer months of the year. It is true that the inordinate use of ice-water, or its use under some special conditions and circumstances, is attended with great danger; so is the improper use of any other drink or food. The assumption that iced water is dangerous, and that iced tea, or iced coffee, or iced lemonade is a harmless substitute, is simply a delusion. As the source of danger feared by some is the degree of cold, we fail to see clearly how flavor modifies the effect of temperature. There are some individuals, undoubtedly, who cannot drink ice-water without injury, and who ought never to use it, but to a great majority of persons it is refreshing and healthful. Its use, temperate and discreet, is in no way to be condemned, which cannot be said of some of its substitutes.—*Science*, June 28, 1889.

TREATMENT OF NÆVUS.

In the *Archives of Pediatrics*, June, 1889, Dr. Holgate, of Bellevue Hospital, New York City, recommends treating nœvus by the use of alcohol by injection and by encircling the nœvus with a metallic ring. The ring is such as any ingenious person can make by bending the end of a knitting-needle, and is applied round the nœvus with sufficient pressure to cut off the circulation, and limit the action of the alcohol. It is held in place for a few minutes until the alcohol has had time to produce the desired shrinking of the vessels. From five to ten minims of ninety-five per cent. alcohol are injected in one spot, and the injections are repeated as the size and character of the nœvus demands.

In treating nœvus of large dimensions, more than one injection could be given at the same sitting, or at short intervals of time in different

parts of it: the absorption in one part could be taking place while another part was being prepared, bearing in mind the effect of alcohol upon the system. This method has the advantage of being easy of application, and there are few practitioners who are not possessed of all the material needed; if not, it is readily procurable, and with ordinary care it will not, Dr. Holgate thinks, prove dangerous. Of course care must be used that the syringe is perfectly void of air before injecting the agent.

SULPHUR IN THE TREATMENT OF SCIATICA.

Bouvard, himself a sufferer from obstinate sciatica, *a frigore* since six months, narrates in the *Revue de Therap.*, April 15, 1889, the results obtained in his person by enveloping the affected limb in a thick layer of flowers of sulphur. The morning following his first application he remarked a distinct increase in the pain, and consequently functional impotence of the limb; but three days later, not daunted by his experience, he tried it again. This time his courage was rewarded by marked relief, and a week later all that remained of the sciatica was a slight "sleepiness" of the limb. This, however, disappeared entirely after a third application. The local irritation caused by the sulphur was practically *nil*, but he remarked a very powerful and disagreeable odor of sulphuretted hydrogen from the skin and urine. Ten days after the cure of the sciatica an acneiform eruption made its appearance on the forehead and temples, and in three days the whole face was covered, and the skin over the body itched and smarted. This symptom, however, completely disappeared at the end of eight days. He then made another application of sulphur, in order to test its relationship with the eruption, and, surely enough, the eruption reappeared at the end of a week, and, though less severe, was longer in subsiding.—*London Med. Recorder.*

ON THE INFLUENCE OF PERMANGANATE OF POTASSIUM ON MENSTRUATION.

Prof. Stephenson gives, in an interesting article, the results obtained from a series of observations extending over a period of three years upon the value of potassium permanganate in menstrual diseases. During this time he has collected one hundred and five cases in which reliable results were obtained. In his investigations he exhibited the drug in the form of a pill containing two grains of permanganate in sufficient kaolin ointment, one pill to be taken after meals. In a few cases this dose was doubled. In stating the results obtained he says: "It is evident that in the permanganate of potassium we have a remedy which has a con-