

of Fowler's solution three times a day, beginning about ten days before the coming period in cases of hemorrhagia. In metrorrhagia he gives it in the same doses during two weeks out of every three, for at least two months. He claims better results from arsenic than from any other remedy or combination of remedies.

In the *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, Dr. Andrews gives the following operation as that of a chiropodist, named Willard:—He neither extracts the nail nor slices off the overlapping flesh, but cuts out a narrow ellipse of tissue near the nail and parallel to its border, claiming that the border itself, where it rests against the edge of the nail, has its special structure adapted to its location, and ought not to be sacrificed. The removal of the strip of flesh being accomplished, he brings the edges of the wound together with fine sutures, thus drawing the border away from the nail and effecting a cure.

LACTOPEPTINE.—This is a preparation which is acquiring no little reputation in the profession. It is composed of pepsin, pancreatine, diastase or vegetable ptyalin, lactic and hydrochloric acids, and sugar of milk. It is said to digest three or four times more coagulated albumen than any preparation of pepsin in the market. It has been found to be an excellent remedy in gastritis, chronic dyspepsia, in the diarrhoea and dysentery of children, in the vomiting of pregnancy, etc. It has received much praise, indeed, in the wasting diseases of children, which are attended largely with improper digestion of food. We feel confident that our friends will be pleased by a fair trial of it, and we hope they will make such, and some of them furnish us with a report.—*Cincinnati Medical News*, February, 1878.

ON THROMBOSIS.—In some lectures given at the Hôpital des Enfants-Malades, M. Bouchut (*Gaz. des Hôpitaux*, March 13, 20, April 3, 1879) dwells on the subject of thrombosis of veins in cachectic and chronic maladies; a subject which he first wrote on in 1844. Instances of this are very numerous; not only do they

occur in the lower limbs, but in the iliac vein, the portal vein, the jugular, the pulmonary arteries, the sinuses of the dura mater, and the right cavities of the heart. The symptoms of this thrombosis of course differ with seat: thus, in the pelvis, it may cause swelling and pain in the lower limbs; in the vena cava intestinal hemorrhage; in the brachio-cephalic and the jugular, hæmoptysis. So in the sinuses of the dura mater this cachectic thrombosis induces convulsions in the child and delirium in the adult. M. Bouchut gives a *résumé* of cases in illustration of this last statement, all of which *post-mortem* examinations were made. He admits with Lancereaux that these are thromboses of inflammatory origin, and not due to retarded circulation; but confines himself to those of the latter class, which he has had the opportunity of observing frequently and fully in children. The affection begins at the end of acute diseases, and in the course of chronic ones, with sudden convulsions of short duration, or with delirium of a more or less marked kind, announcing the approach of death. Convulsions are seen in these cases from the age of about 7 years; while delirium is met with only in older children and adults. In the 38 observations of final convulsions in children affected with different cachectic diseases, 13 had thrombosis of the sinuses, and three died from filling with blood and encephalitis. They occurred under the following heads. Final convulsions from thrombosis of sinuses, 35 cases; chronic enteritis, 5; measles (catarrhal pneumonia), 2; chronic pneumonia, 5; phthisis, 1; anasarca without albuminuria, 1; chronic albuminuria, 2; whooping-cough and pneumonia, 1; scrofulous cachexia and tubercle of the lungs, and intestine, 1; gangrene of the mouth, 1; diphtheria, 2—35. Convulsions from stases of blood in the sinuses without thrombosis; chronic pneumonia, 1; whooping-cough, 2—38.—*London Medical Record*.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths

BIRTHS.

At Toronto, on July 22nd, the wife of Dr. De Grassi, of a daughter.