

morning and evening. At the end of six months the following pills are prescribed :

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| ℞ Valerianate of zinc, | 4 centigr. |
| Extract of belladonna, | 6 milligr. |
| Arsenious acid, | 2 milligr. |
| Extract of gentian, | q. s. |

Two of these pills are taken daily during twelve months. Should the faintest symptom of the threatened occurrence of the epilepsy appear the treatment must be kept up for yet another twelve months.—*Glasgow Medical Journal*.

TREATMENT OF MEMBRANOUS DYSMENORRHOEA.

Mr. Orsby (*New York Med. Record*) gives five cases of painful menstruation, accompanied by the shedding of flakes of membrane, successfully treated with calomel in combination with opium. His formula is as follows :

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| ℞ Ext. opii, | gr. vi. |
| H drarg. chlo. mit., | gr. xij. |

Divide in twelve pills, one to be given every four hours till the gums are affected.

He regards the known efficacy of mercury in all forms of hyperplasia, acute and chronic, as justifying *a priori* its exhibition in a complaint in which the hyperplastic element is recognized by pathologists, and his practice has completely confirmed this view. Calomel has been the only salt of mercury tried, as it produces its effects rapidly, with little irritation.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

In the *Edinburgh Medical Journal* for October is contained an interesting and short paper by Mr. John Lowe, on "Puerperal Fever: its Treatment and Prevention," in which occurs the following judicious expression of views in regard to treatment :

"I am strongly of opinion that by early and repeated aseptic intra-uterine injections, a rapidly acting cholagogue, washing out the bladder, if necessary, with some aseptic solution, and the timely and liberal use of stimulants, will avert death in many instances. It is no use giving the nurse instructions to wash out the uterus; we must do so ourselves by means of a long tube in the uterine cavity itself. Ammonia and brandy I regard as the medicines for the disease; indeed, when food is refused, brandy is not only most grateful to the patient, but is peculiarly well adapted to supply the place of ordinary food, and no amount of fever or other symptom contraindicates stimulation when changes so destructive to the vital fluids and tissues of the body are in terribly rapid progress. To give aconite or veratrum viride in such cases is, in my opinion, as unscientific as it is useless: and yet these remedies have been

vaunted and are actually used by men of undoubted ability and eminence. To get rid of a fermentative poison from the blood, we must adopt some such practice as I have indicated, and not stop to theorize about the physics of the circulation. We must, in other words, support vitality and eradicate the poison. That salicylates and sulphocarbolates taken internally do not rectify the turbid urine in puerperal fever I am convinced from experience: and I would strongly urge that all depressant remedies are both hurtful and dangerous.

The use of carbolic spray, and irrigation of the uterus and vagina with carbolic solution, immediately after labor, are considered important means for the prevention of puerperal 'septic' poisoning.

A SIMPLE MEANS OF CHECKING PULMONARY HEMORRHAGE WITH SHAWL STRAPS.

Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis gives, in the *New York Medical Record*, a novel way of arresting pulmonary hemorrhage. Called in a case of emergency, Dr. Curtis purchased a pair of ordinary shawl-straps punched with holes a quarter of an inch apart, and braided three strands of drainage-tubing, making two cords of as many feet long. He laid a folded napkin over each femoral vein just below the fold of the groin, and adjusted the straps above the thighs as high up as possible so that the buckles would be over the napkins. The straps were tightened enough to stop the venous return without interfering with the arterial supply of the extremities. Then the arms near the shoulders were bound by the rubber tubing. The hemorrhage was checked almost immediately, and in about five minutes the straps and tubing were loosened. This was no sooner accomplished than the patient complained of a great shock to "the sore place," and the bleeding recommenced. The same procedure checked it as before. In about five minutes, the extremities becoming markedly cyanotic, the straps were loosened, a hole at a time, when no hemorrhage recurred. The shallow and difficult respiration was greatly relieved by keeping an arm and the opposite leg strapped. As soon as a member became cyanotic the strap was changed to the opposite side.

QUINIA IN EXCESSIVE SWEATING.

Dr. T. H. Currie, Lebanon, N.H., says, in *Michigan Med. News* :

For over thirty years I have used the following prescription, without a single failure, in sweats from whatever cause :

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| Alcohol, | ℥ j. |
| Sulphate of quinine, | 3 j. M. |

Wet a small sponge with it and bathe the body