

and if need be to the body of the uterus, so long as free mucus or pus can be observed to be issuing from the os uteri; which can be readily ascertained by means of a speculum<sup>156</sup>.

In speaking of the danger from losing a piece of caustic in the womb, he says that it is an accident that has frequently occurred to him, and that he has never noticed any bad effect from it other than that of temporarily increasing the pain. It becomes dissolved and is expelled into the vagina to be neutralized by the mucus of this passage<sup>157</sup>. In some cases he has intentionally inserted small pieces of the nitrate of silver into the cervix to remain<sup>158</sup>.

Caustic postash and all the stronger caustics produce less pain, less hemorrhage, and less nervous excitement than nitrate of silver.

After an excellent chapter on displacements of the uterus and the different forms of pessaries with the modes of their application, he concludes his excellent work with six interesting cases in elucidation of his mode of treatment of uterine inflammation, which may be read with much benefit by all.

All our lunatic asylums are over-crowded, we are therefore glad to notice the establishment of a new one at Belmont, on the St. Foy Road, near Quebec. And, although we regret that Mr. Wake-man had not selected some place in the vicinity of Montreal, for this private institution, we wish him all the success, to which his long experience in the asylum at Beauport entitles him, and feel confident that it will not long remain unoccupied.

**CATHETERISM OF THE DUODENUM AND JEJUNUM.**—Mr. Blanchet, in a paper presented to the *Académie des Sciences*, mentions four cases in which this operation was successfully effected, for the purpose of expelling foreign bodies engaged in the digestive tube, or of overcoming intestinal occlusion. The feelings of the patient seemed to afford sufficient proof that the sound penetrated beyond the pylorus, and experiments on the dead subject prove that the instrument can be introduced without serious difficulty through the duodenum into the first part of the jejunum. The author suggests that this will prove a useful method for distinguishing strictures, tumors, occlusion, and foreign bodies of the intestinal canal, and for introducing remedies or food beyond the pyloric orifice of the stomach, when that organ, from a state of disease, cannot tolerate them. The flatus, which sometimes accumulates in the intestine, giving rise to dangerous symptoms, may likewise be evacuated by the same means.—*Australasian Med. and Surg. Review*.

**GLEET.**—Gleet is readily transformed into clap. A hearty meal, alcoholic stimulants, free sexual indulgence, violent exercise, a long ride, or exposure to sudden changes of temperature, may bring on a copious purulent discharge, attended by tumefaction of the parts, scalding in micturition, and all the symptoms of acute gonorrhoea. And only a few hours are required for this change.

There is, probably, no doctrine more dangerous to the peace of families, than that "gleet is not infectious." It is indeed true, that men are occasionally met with, who have for years suffered from gleet, and who have yet had frequent connection with their wives with impunity, but when contagion ceases and immunity begins, no one can tell. It may at the present moment be wholly mucous, and

entirely innocent of contagious properties, and yet a short time hence be purulent, and in the highest degree dangerous.—*Hunstead*, 85.

**ELECTRO-MAGNETISM IN LOCAL PARALYSIS.**—By Ed. C. Fox, M.D., F.B.S.C.—The influence of electro-magnetism as a curative agent is becoming daily more manifest, and it is with a view of adding my quota to the stock of facts already published, that I bring the following case under the notice of my professional brethren.

A few weeks ago, C. W., a German, (Æt 30), and, to all appearance, perfectly healthy, suddenly discovered that he could not whistle; then, being a great smoker, he found that he could not "spit straight." He was obliged to close the left side of his mouth with his fingers, when he wished to spit. In a short time he could not close his left eye, which became very much inflamed, from its inability to protect itself from dust. Finally, the whole of the left side of the face was deprived of the power of motion, excepting the muscles of mastication. Sensation remained perfect—a clear case of paralysis of the *partio dura* of that side. In this state he consulted me. I first tried mild counter-irritation. Then I applied a blister over the stylo-mastoid foramen, and sprinkled strychnia on the denuded surface. No improvement took place. I then commenced with an electro-magnetic machine, and, having fitted wet sponges to the ends of the conductors, applied one over the stylo-mastoid foramen, and the other to the orbicularis palpebrarum. The eye closed instantly, and he could not open it while the current was continued. I changed the position of the sponge to the other affected muscles in succession, keeping the other on the stylo-mastoid foramen, and the effect was the same,—contraction of the muscle. I gave him two sittings a day, of five minutes each, for a fortnight, and then discharged him cured. It is worthy of remark, that after the first few sittings, he felt a sensation of heat in the part for some time after the application of the conductors; and the duration of this feeling of heat was longer as the cure progressed. (Maple, C. W., Oct. 1st, 1864.)

**ANEURISM OF THE SCIATIC ARTERY: INJECTION WITH PERCHLORIDE OF IRON.** On March 18th, M. Nélaton treated, by means of injection of perchloride of iron, an aneurism of the terminal part of the sciatic artery, which was of the size of a thumb, and projected in the natis. The case was an interesting one, inasmuch as the patient had already had sciatic aneurism in the same region, for which M. Sappey had in 1850 tied the sciatic artery above the tumor—the operation being for a time successful. This is said to be the first case in which the operation was performed. After one injection of the perchloride of iron, the pulsation completely ceased; the tumor subsequently gradually diminished; there was no inflammation; and, at the end of a month, the patient was making favourable progress towards recovery.—*Gaz. des Hôpitaux*.

#### To Correspondents.

**Farley's Coating for Pills.**—Beat up the white of an egg and smear the inside of a saucer sufficiently to moisten the pill which are to be revolved in it previous to shaking them in a mixture of equal parts of powdered sugar and tragacanth. The quantity of albumen to place in the saucer is soon learned by trial; it should be just sufficient to give the pills a firm and tough coating that will not be too long in drying.—*Pharm. Jour*.