

new teaching upon the origin of this prevalent disease.—*Lancet*.

TREATMENT OF INTESTINAL OCCLUSION.—Dr. Kollman mentions in the *Münchener Medicinische Wochenschrift* a case of occlusion of the small intestine in an old woman, who, after opiates and morphia injections had been unsuccessfully given in order to arrest the violent vomiting, showed signs of such extreme weakness that operative measures were out of the question. He therefore determined to act on the lower part of the bowel by means of glycerine injections, while keeping the upper part of the intestinal tract quiet by the administration of ice and by ice-cold applications over the stomach. In this way the peristaltic action of the gut below the spot where the obstruction existed was stimulated while the part above this was kept at rest. The result was satisfactory, for on the second day a motion was passed and the patient recovered.—*Lancet*.

HERPES ZOSTER.—The first case was a young man with an eruption on his neck. In herpes zoster there is a change along the neurilemma of the nerves, and it is from this nerve trouble that it arises. The lesions are vesicles grouped around each other in patches along the course of one or a group of nerves; these vesicles dry up, leave a crust and a peculiar stain on the skin. Before the eruption appears there is severe pain, and to relieve this give at one dose hypodermatically:

R.—Morphinæ sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
Atropinæ sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{80}$.—M.

Galvanism along the course of the nerves is often efficacious. This is a case of herpes zoster cervicis. Locally he was directed to use:

R.—Plumbi carbonatis, 3 ij.
Camphoræ, gr. v.
Acidi carbonici, gr. ij.
Ung. zinci benzoati, 3 j.

Misce, fiat unguentum, et sig.: use locally as a soothing agent.

R.—Ferri pyrophosphatis, gr. xl.
Acidi arseniosi, gr. j.
Extracti ignatiæ, gr. ij.
Extracti belladonnæ, gr. ij.

Misce, fiat pilula no. xx., et sig.: take one pill three times a day.

—Shoemaker, in *Times and Reg.*

BORIC ACID AND ALCOHOL FOR ACNE.—Dr. Sarah E. Post (*Med. News*): The face is bathed at night in hot water containing a few drops of ammonia; no soap is used; it is then rinsed in cold water and dried. The solution is then applied, being sopped on with the corner of the handkerchief, or soft, clean rag. In the morning the solution is again applied without washing the face,

and several times during the day if the skin becomes moist. In very bad cases apply a little ether and remove the comedones with the extractor at the time of the visit. Within a week great improvement may be obtained. The solution consists of half an ounce of boric acid in eight ounces of alcohol, to which a little perfume may be added, if desired. Unlike most applications to the skin, this forms an elegant toilet preparation.—*Weekly Med. Rev.*

IODINE IN VOMITING.—Dr. Frederick Taylor, in a letter apropos of the use of iodine to check vomiting, says he has often found it of the greatest service in the vomiting of Bright's disease, in cerebral vomiting, in the vomiting of migraine and after chloroform and in gastric disease. The value of iodine in this respect was pointed out as far back as 1883, by Dr. Gaunt, of New York, and it was the perusal of this article that induced Dr. Taylor to give it a trial. There are of course, cases in which it does not succeed, but it may nevertheless prove a valuable addition to our means of treating cases of this kind. The dose is from three to five minims of the compound tincture of iodine given at intervals of fifteen minutes.—*Med. Press and Cir.*

MENORRHAGIA.—

R.—Fl. ext. ergot, 3 ss.

Tr. catechu, 3 iss.—M.

Sig.—Teaspoonful in sweetened water every one to three hours, as needful.

If undue irritability exist, causing uterine pain and febrile action:

R.—Pulv. opii, gr. v.

Plumbi. acet., gr. xx.—M.

Ft. ch. No. x. Sig.—One to be given every second to fourth hour with preceding.

After a long experience with catechu, I place more dependence upon it in these uterine flows than any other astringent. — Dr. Purviance, in *Med. Summary*.

A NEW expansion trocar has recently been invented by R. E. J. Durdin, L. K. Q. C. P. I. &c., which we think will serve a useful purpose in many cases. It is illustrated by a drawing in the *Lancet*, London, Eng., and described as follows: It is sharp-pointed like a trocar, with an opening near the point. The body of the instrument is hollow, and is introduced into a swelling with the blades closed. Should there be fluid or pus there, it will enter the opening near the point, run down the hollow portion of the instrument, and come out at the opening near the hinge. In this way an abscess may be tapped or any fluid removed. If an extra opening is required, the blades may be divaricated, and thus cutting and loss of blood avoided.