

typically represented than the effect which they exert on the blood. Quite a number of years ago Keyes, of New York, emphasized the value of minute doses of mercury bichloride in syphilitic and other anæmias, and abundant clinical observation has certainly confirmed his views. The dose of bichloride of mercury in anæmia should be about one-fortieth of a grain. Not only will minute doses of the bichloride of mercury act in this way, but small amounts of calomel or mercury itself will have such an effect.

Inunctions of very small amounts of mercurial ointment, once a day, or every other day, in adults and children, will increase the fulness and redness of the cheeks and lips, and the number of the corpuscles, the piece of ointment used being no larger than the half of a very small pea. This treatment will be found of service in cases not dependent upon specific taint or scrofula. The marked increase in the nutrition of children of syphilitic taint, who are suffering from marasmus, under the use of gray powder and inunctions, gives further evidence of this fact.

Arsenic also is of value in anæmic conditions, and may be employed in comparatively larger doses than mercury; but, nevertheless, smaller amounts than are usually given in chorea and similar states. Osler has shown the value of the drug in anæmia, and so has Barton, of University College, in England. Any one of the preparations may be employed, but not more than one-sixtieth of a grain of arsenious acid should be taken in a day, although more has been used with no less benefit to the patient. Most of the drug under these circumstances is in excess and is cast off in the urine and feces unused and wasted, and strains and irritates the emunctories of the body during its passage through them.—*Med. News*.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF DYSMENORRHOEA.—Dr. E. W. Mitchell writes as follows on the medical treatment of dysmenorrhœa: Remedial measures naturally divide themselves into those of relief and those of cure. Of the former, opiates occupy the first place in their power to relieve and in their power for ultimate evil; but once used, the danger of the opium habit is great. The bromides, chloral, tincture of cannabis indica, hyoscyamus, belladonna, are all

valuable. In plethoric women with scanty flow he has often found the bromides, combined with belladonna or hyoscyamus, promptly effective in affording relief. Sometimes the pain may be arrested by beginning their administration a day or two preceding the flow. Cannabis indica is useful in certain spasmodic cases, and in cases with a free flow. Antipyrine is a valuable addition to our means of allaying pain, and will give temporary relief in a large majority of cases, whatever the diseased condition, but the author has not been able to observe any curative effect. Caution should be exercised in its administration, since in too large doses dangerous symptoms may arise, especially in anæmic women. Dr. Palmer speaks highly of concentrated tincture of cimicifuga and of tincture of pulsatilla. Dr. Mundé also recommends pulsatilla in the neuralgic form. The physician may very wisely give his patients (and especially the anxious mothers) a warning against overdosing and over-soaking. Rest in bed, the application of dry or moist heat, an occasional hot sitz bath, the moderate drinking of hot fluids, are domestic measures which will afford a certain amount of relief. The dosing with gin or whisky, with tansy tea, etc., should be discouraged. With cannabis indica in cases in which the flow is free; belladonna or hyoscyamus in spasmodic cases; antipyrine, possibly oxalate of cerium, pulsatilla, etc., we have a list of remedies for relief which are safe and usually effective for the time. Bromides in congestive cases, used occasionally or for short periods of time, may be valuable, but their prolonged administration disorders the stomach and favors anæmia. Chloral should be used with circumspection, on account of the liability to the establishment of the chloral habit.—*American Journal of Obstetrics*.

THE USE OF FLUORESCIN AS A MEANS OF DIAGNOSING LESIONS OF THE CORNEA.—Dr. Straub, a Netherland army surgeon, first discovered that a solution of fluorescein, when dropped upon a portion of the cornea which was deprived of its epithelium, would color this spot a deep green and leave the rest of the cornea unchanged.

For the past two months, in the eye clinics of the Johns Hopkins Hospital and the Presby-