

The grey powder does all that could possibly be wished. I must add to this, that I am always particular to use mercury sedulously to the local manifestations of the disease. The chancre is to be soaked with black wash; and to the skin-eruption an ointment of the ammoniochloride is almost always applied. If the throat become sore, a gargle of black wash or of the bichloride is usually prescribed.

"With regard to the dose, it ought to be sufficient to produce decided effect on the disease. If it be given for an indurated chancre, the hardness ought to begin to diminish within a week. The quantity required in order to effect this will be found as every one knows, to vary very much in different individuals. A few patients will be met with who appear to resist mercury in a most extraordinary manner, in whom it neither destroys the syphilis nor affects the constitution. As a rough rule, I always expect to have to give more mercury to dark complexioned patients than to others.

"The correspondent asks 'if some preparations are more adapted to certain stages of the disease, say primary or secondary.' In reply, I do not know of any special adaptation of this kind, but find the one I have mentioned the most convenient in all. The bichloride, which at one time I used to give largely in the later forms of secondary disease, I now rarely prescribe, having become more and more convinced that it is the mercury which is wanted, and not any special preparation of it; and that what is to be aimed at is mainly to choose that form least likely to irritate."

NEW TREATMENT OF CANCER.

Another treatment of cancer has been brought out by Dr. Hasse, of Berlin. An account of it is given in the *Medicinische Central Zeitung*, February 18. Dr. Hasse injects, with a hypodermic syringe, pure alcohol, to which one per cent. of ether is added, not into the new growth, but around its edges, thus obliterating, he claims, the vessels, especially lymphatics, which convey the infection, and causing the atrophy of the growth itself. The pain is rather severe, but is much reduced by ice bags, and lasts only about two hours. The injections are repeated every eight to fourteen days, and have no alarming reactions. He claims striking success in carcinoma of the mamma, and in cauliflower excrescence of the uterus, but has failed in epithelioma of the lip, which he attributes to the impossibility of obliterating by this means the large and closely adjacent coronary artery.

EXTERNAL TREATMENT OF VARICOSE VEINS.

If Dr. Linon, of Verviers, is right in his reports of his treatment of varicose veins, many who suffer from them will thank him for his discovery, as it saves them the pain and danger of an operation. He says, in the *Tribune Medicale*, that he was for years treated such cases with success by swathing the leg in a flannel compress wet with a solution of chloride

of iron in water, forty-five grains to the ounce, and then applying a roller flannel bandage over it firmly for twenty-four hours. This is to be repeated daily for a week or two weeks, when the patient is, or ought to be, well.

ERGOTIN INJECTIONS IN PROLAPSUS ANI.

The eminent surgeon, Von Langenbeck, of Berlin, announces that he has lately been treating prolapsus ani "with astonishing success" by hypodermic injections of a solution of ergotin (five to fifteen parts to one hundred of distilled water). He replaces the bowel, and inserting the point of the syringe about three centimetres in depth in the cellular tissue, throws in from one to two grains of ergotin. This should be repeated every three or four days for three or four weeks, any hard fecal masses in the bowels being first removed by a simple injection. As a means of treating a most obstinate and troublesome complaint, this method, sanctioned by so eminent a name, deserves careful repetition.

HOOPING COUGH.

Dr. Stephens, of Ilminster, gives his experience with various remedies in this disease, in the *British Medical Journal*, as follows:—

I must give the preference, in an ordinary case, to small doses of compound tincture of benzoin, frequently repeated. If the cough be more than usually spasmodic, I find dilute hydrocyanic acid, combined with bromide of potassium and camphor mixture, very serviceable; in the latter stage of the disease I much prefer alum, combined with dilute nitric acid and gentian, to any other astringent tonic; although in all cases everything depends upon the diathesis of the patient. I was greatly disappointed in the use of chloral hydrate, as in one case only could I detect the slightest benefit.

TREATMENT OF GRANULAR LIDS.

In a clinical lecture on this subject, in the *Irish Hospital Gazette*, Dr. Swanzy remarks that the first and most important thing is to provide abundance of fresh air, both within doors and without. The patients should never be allowed to remain moping in the house, as he is apt to do, but should be made to take several hours open-air exercise daily. More, he is convinced, may be done in many conjunctival diseases by fresh air alone than by any other treatment without it. It probably acts directly and locally on the conjunctiva, and not in any round about way through the constitution. When vascular reaction is insufficient for the absorption of the granulation, it should be excited; when excessive, it should be restrained. Hyperæmia may be excited by warm fomentations and by sulphate of copper. Excessive leucorrhœa may be checked by nitrate of silver solution, containing ten grains to the ounce, applied by means of a camel-hair brush to the com-