

preferably made of absorbent cotton, rolled into little balls the size of a walnut. These being squeezed dry from a solution of 1 in 100 to 2 in 100 alum and water, are packed around and upon the cervix until the vagina is filled. This is left untouched for forty-eight hours, unless the bleeding should recur sooner, when it should immediately be applied fresh. This not only lessens or stops the hæmorrhage, but also shortens the duration of menstruation; as a woman habitually bleeding for eight or ten days may be entirely well in two or three days. Rest is desirable during the treatment. If the tampon has been applied during the whole time of the usual duration of menstruation in a given case, and if after the bleeding had ceased it recommences, one may almost be sure of finding intra-uterine vegetations, tumors, etc.

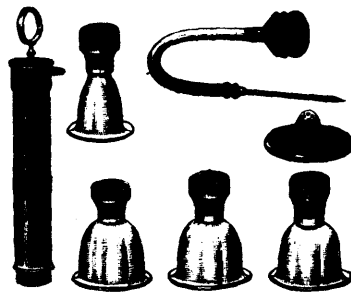
ANTIFEBRINE IN GOUT.—Dr. J. N. Love (*Weekly Med. Review*) has relieved a case of gout in a patient seventy-six years old, who had suffered with acute attacks of great violence at intervals for many years, with five-grain doses of antifibrine every two hours, in solution with brandy to avert its depressing effects. In twenty-four hours all suffering had ceased, and all evidences of inflammation about the joint had vanished.

CATHETERIZATION.—Dr. Zandell, in a paper read at the Louisville Surgical Society, discussed the propriety of suddenly emptying the distended bladder. He showed that after forty years experience in such cases, he had never experienced any trouble whatever follow the emptying of the bladder completely and on the spot, no matter how much, nor how long it had been distended. The chief precautions observed in the use of instruments have been: (1) That the patient be warm, perspiring if possible. (2) Everything about him warm, such as air, bedding, instruments, hands, and oil. The heat acts either by causing the relaxation of the tissues, or by checking the spasm created by repeated unsuccessful attempts. Dr. Bloom suggested that pilocarpine be given to relax the tissues and to produce perspiration instead of, or along with heat.

RESORCIN.—Theodore Maxwell (*Lancet*) has used resorcin successfully in chronic painful ulceration of the tongue when other drugs have failed.

DR. BLACK'S CUPPING APPARATUS.

A very ingenious apparatus for cupping, is that invented by Dr. Black. In this apparatus we have the cup, breast-pump and aspirator, admirably combined, and the combination is so simple that it is well worthy of our highest commendation. We all know how readily the aspirator gets out of order, and is then a dangerous instrument and worse than useless; in the apparatus of Dr. Black we have at least the guarantee, in the simplicity



of the instrument, that it will not readily get out of order. As a breast-pump, it has the advantage in producing gentle and easily modified suction, which is continuous in its pressure. As a cupping apparatus, we make bold to say, it is not equalled by any apparatus at present known to the profession. It will prove an indispensable instrument to the general practitioner, and every physician will find it time profitably spent in acquiring a personal knowledge of its uses and advantages.

TENSION IN SURGICAL PRACTICE.—Mr. Bryant, in his Hunterian Lectures, says: "Time tells me that I must now draw to a conclusion; and as I have applied the principle of practice I am advocating to every variety of inflammation of bone, I may be allowed to summarize the whole in the following conclusions: 1. The pain associated with every form of inflammation of the bone or of its periosteal covering is due to tension, and the severity of the pain is a fair measure of its intensity. 2. In acute inflammation of the bone or of its periosteum, tension is the chief cause of necrosis; and in the subacute and chronic forms it is a potent cause of their chronicity, as well as of the destructive changes which, as a rule, follow. 3. The relief of tension, wherever met with, when the result of inflammation, is an important principle