

the humiliating conditions prevailing in Manitoba.

In an editorial in the July issue of this journal, criticizing a letter of Dr. Patterson's, the sentence, "We are aware that Dr. Patterson is adverse to helping young men in their first start in life," was intended to apply solely to the suggestion, that the proposed bonus of \$400 a year to the Victorian nurses should be given to a young medical man to induce him to settle in a sparsely settled and out of the way district. Dr. Patterson considered, and so stated, that in his opinion the nurse scheme was the most preferable, and was adverse to bonusing young medical men instead of nurses, grounding his opinion on the assumption that there were too many medical men already, and that such a scheme would interfere with those now practising in the province. In no other connection was the above remark made, and though we differ entirely with Dr. Patterson on this question, we would be sorry that any remark in our editorial columns should admit of misconstruction injurious to a brother professional.

MISCELLANEOUS

ADHESIVE PLASTER FOR STITCH IN THE SIDE.

Solberg (*Norsk Magazin for Lægevidenskaben*, 1896, No. 9; *Deutsche Medizinisch-Zeitung*, August 5, 1897,) reports that, in a case of pneumonia with severe pain in the side in which he could not resort to the injection of morphine, he applied a strip of adhesive plaster, and the result was surprisingly prompt, as in cases of fracture of a rib. He has since employed the plaster in six other cases of severe pain in the side occurring in the course of pneumonia. In four of them, in which the inflammation was in the lower lobe, the improvement was not-

able. In another case, in which the "stitch" was really in the scapular region, alleviation was effected by applying the strip of plaster directly beneath the axilla. In the sixth case, in which the "stitch" was not severe and the strip was removed at the end of a day because the patient felt a little constrained by it, it was applied again at the patient's request. Even the dyspnoea and the cough seemed to be mitigated, according to Solberg's observation and the patient's own statements. The strip used was of American adhesive plaster, not more than an inch and a half wide, applied as in cases of fractured ribs.

THE PREVENTION OF GONORRHEA

A. Neisser recommends the method proposed by Blodasewski. It consists in instilling (not injecting) a few drops of a 2 per cent. solution of nitrate of silver into the meatus after coitus, a drop also being allowed to flow over the fraenum. Experiments have shown that a 2 per cent. solution of silver nitrate kills the gonococcus.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter*.

THE ACTION OF SULPHATE OF QUININE AS AN OXYTOMIC.

Sulphate of quinine (Schwab, *L'Obstetrique*, February, 1897,) is considered by many authorities to have a distinct effect in increasing the contraction of the uterus during labor. Schwab states that in every case in which he has given it for uterine inertia contractions have rapidly come on. He records two cases in detail. In his opinion the drug is a powerful stimulant to the uterine muscle. It is only efficacious, however, during labor, and whilst contractions of the uterus are going on. It will not bring on labor or abortion. The contractions set up by quinine are intermittent, thus preserving their physiological character, and hence there is no additional risk to the mother or child attending its administration. The amount should not be less than fifteen