

In rigid perineum Dr. Southworth says that "he who tries the following will never be disappointed. I consider it indispensable and infallible": Chloroform, 2 drachms; ether, 1 drachm; spirits cologne, 1 drachm. Mix and apply locally.

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The *Medical Press and Circular* (Dublin) of July 5, 1899, says that in the constipation of infants the first step must be to regulate the habits and life of the mother. She must be placed on a diet of fresh meat, fresh vegetables and freshly cooked fruit, with due provision for regular exercise and restriction in the matter of tea-drinking and other dietetic irregularities. This *regime* will diminish the proteid and increase the fatty constituents of the milk, and will go far to rid the infant of the tendency to constipation. Should it fail, the best treatment for the child is the administration of cream in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls in warm water from time to time just before the periodical meal.

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Horn is strongly in favor of the dry treatment of the umbilical stump, with the use of earth powder, and no baths until after the cord has fallen off. He allows the children to be bathed once, immediately after birth, and then the cord is dressed with dry cotton and the powder. In 160 consecutive cases so treated there was no case of suppuration, the powder being antiseptic and not irritating to the child's skin. The falling off of the stump cord is slightly delayed, but the umbilicus is left in such very good condition that the method is well worth using.

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All that is necessary in epistaxis is to fashion with a pair of scissors a dry plug of prepared sponge, in size and length comparable with the little finger of a twelve-year old boy. This should be carefully soaked in boiled water, to free it from grit, squeezed dry to free it from unnecessary fluid, and inserted its full length, gently, along the floor of the bleeding nostril. No styptic is necessary. The expansive pressure of the soft sponge against the bleeding side, increased by the coagulation of a few drops of blood in its interstices, will check the bleeding at once. It should be removed in twelve hours; under no circumstances should it remain longer than twenty-four. Melted vaseline containing 5 per cent. of carbolic acid, applied with a medicine-dropper in liberal quantities, is the only local treatment called for afterward.—B. CORNICK, in *Canada Lancet*.