

THE OPERATIVE TREATMENT OF INTUSSUSCEPTION.—Hutchinson (*Arch. of Surgery*) says that the rule of practice in the early stages of intussusception ought to be invariably to try insufflation and injection, and it is only when they have failed that laparotomy ought to be thought of; they are not without risk, and must be tried with judgment and caution. There is no reason for preferring insufflation to the injection of water; for the latter he prefers hydrostatic pressure to the use of a syringe. In infants under two years of age laparotomy is so uniformly fatal that it should not be resorted to. Above that age, if injection has failed, a prompt resort to laparotomy should be recommended. It is desirable that this should be done early before the serous surfaces have become adherent. In the operation the chief difficulty is in releasing the incarcerated part. This is best done by pressure from below, not by traction from above. The older the patient the slower will be the progress of symptoms, and the longer the period during which it is possible to effect relief by operation. In adults a successful operation is possible even after a very long interval.—*British Medical Journal*.

EUPHORIN.—C. Curtis (*Rif. Med.*), as the result of some 200 clinical experiments with euphorin and of bacteriological researches made in the Pharmacological Institute of the University of Rome, has come to the following conclusions: (1) Euphorin is a powerful and safe antipyretic; it acts better when the fever is at its maximum and during the period of subsidence than in the early stage. The action of the drug shows itself in from half an hour to two hours, and lasts from three to six or even ten hours. (2) Defervescence is attended with a feeling of warmth and moderate sweating; when the temperature rises again the accompanying rigor is not severe. (3) It does not cause any serious secondary effects; sometimes there is little cyanosis, but never collapse. (4) Euphorin can be used in preference to any other antipyretic when a rapid and marked lowering of the temperature is required. (5) It answers fairly well as an antipyretic in surgical fevers. (6) It is a most potent antirheumatic; in acute rheumatism its action is certain; in the chronic forms its effect is also satisfactory, and it usually succeeds in cases which have

resisted all other remedies. (7) In patients suffering from fever the dose is 1.20 g., taken in from 4 to 5 doses. In febrile rheumatic affections from 1 to 2 grammes should be given in the twenty-four hours; in chronic rheumatism 1 gramme in 3 or 4 doses. On the average 1 gramme of euphorin corresponds to 2 grammes of antipyrin. (8) Euphorin has a sure analgesic action in neuralgia unless when it is due to a specific cause. (9) Euphorin is a powerful antiseptic, its action being intermediate between that of carbolic acid and that of corrosive sublimate. (10) It is one of the most effective disinfectants in thrush. (11) In local applications it has advantages as compared with iodoform, iodol, aristol, etc.; it is more powerfully antiseptic and less desiccating than dermatol. (12) Euphorin used locally in powder or in an ointment with vaseline or lanolin is also an anodyne, and promotes the healing of wounds and ulcers. It gives excellent results in surgery and gynaecology and in diseases of the skin and syphilis.—*British Medical Journal*.

BELLADONNA IN THE FIRST STAGES OF LABOUR.—Dr. Asher, in the *Australian Medical Journal*, says that in all cases in which, in spite of persistent pains, the mouth of the womb fails to dilate sufficiently (especially with primiparæ), he is in the habit of giving from twenty to thirty drops of tincture of belladonna every hour, or even more frequently. Less than twenty drops will not answer. In every one of numerous cases cited there was energetic and rapid dilatation of the col, diminution of suffering, and a happy delivery. He considers belladonna in every way superior to chloral.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter*.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.—Dr. R. W. Mitchell has had success with the following (*Memphis Med. Mo.*):

R. Acidi sulphurici dil.	ʒss.
Morph. sulphat.	gr. ʒʒ.
Spts. vini gallici	ʒjss.
Aquæ destillatæ	ʒiij.

M. Sig.—Inject under the skin of the arms, legs, and over the stomach every hour until symptoms of the disease are relieved.—*Med. Review*.