

series of images which may more fully impress the understanding than mere verbal descriptions, the text is accompanied by no less than five hundred and seventeen engravings on wood, all executed with great fidelity, and illustrating every department of surgery, from the microscopic structure of tumors to the mechanism of instruments, the appearance of diseased or distorted limbs, or the successive steps of surgical operations.

We cordially recommend Mr. Krichsen's work in its present enlarged and improved state to the notice of the Profession.—*Medical Circular.*

AN OUNCE OF QUININE AT A DOSE.—Dr. Taussig, in a letter to a friend in London, relates a singular fact which occurred in Rome, where he resides, in December last. It is as follows:—

Dr. Hayler, a military medical man, visited in barracks a soldier, suffering from a relapse of ague, and administered to him a small dose of sulphate of quinine. At the same time, he directed a man to fetch one ounce of the same remedy from the hospital, in order that he might have it in readiness for any emergency. The man received the bottle; but, supposing that it was ordered for the patient just mentioned, he took it to him. In the presence of their comrades, they put the whole into a cup, adding sufficient water to make a paste of it, and the patient, although he found the medicine uncommonly bitter, did not leave off until he had swallowed it all.

Dr. Hayler, on learning that this enormous dose had been taken, at once visited the patient. The most careful investigation left no doubt of the fact; but, with all that, *incredible dictu*, except a complete deafness and a kind of stupor, no other bad effect ensued, and no antidote was administered. He was directed to the hospital, where he remained a week under observation, and left the establishment in the best state of health. The ague disappeared, probably never to return. I saw the man myself; he is a Swiss, named Abitz, aged 30, of small stature, and of a strong constitution.

It was not to be supposed that there was any important adulteration of the remedy in question, as all such preparations are subjected to a chemical investigation before they are admitted in the hospital dispensary.—*Medical Times.*

TINCT. OPII.—Mr. R. H. Davis, of Harrowgate, remarks that the opium used in preparing laudanum, is not exhausted by the diluted spirit, and bears out the statement of Pereira, that morphine may be obtained from it. He speaks of one carefully conducted experiment, where, in the 13½ oz. of dried residue (marc.) left from the 36 ounces of opium, employed in making three gals. of tincture, he obtained 56 grs. of pure hydrochlorate of morphia. He says that when made by percolation the quantity is much less. He did not find any codeia.—*Pharmaceutical Journal.*

CURIOUS CASE OF AMENORRHEA.—Sarah, an Irish woman, æt. 40, commenced menstruating at the usual age, married young, and lived with her husband many years without children. She had always been very regular and healthy, she said, up to the time that her husband left Ireland for America, when her courses became suddenly and completely arrested. This at first produced great derangement of her health; but taking much outdoor exercise, she soon became apparently "as

well as ever," and continued thus for a period of five years without menstruating during the whole of this period. She afterwards followed her husband to America, when, on connection, she first noticed the return of the flow, and came to consult me on account of its scantiness and the pain it occasioned her. Having prescribed some simple emmenagogue, I satisfied her by telling her that I thought she would soon be quite regular, if she did not become pregnant.

W. E. B.

SIX MILE T. URRIBABLE ULCERS.—Dr. Bélin of l'Assomption, tells us that he has been in the habit for many years of treating old inflamed ulcers, and those with exuberant granulations by means of cold poultices of coagulated milk kept constantly on the part, and renewed several times a day. He says that he has often found them speedily to reduce inflammation, and heal ulcers that have resisted every other mode of treatment for months.

CONSTIPATION.—Trousseau declares belladonna to be the remedy *par excellence* for habitual constipation. It does not purge nor produce loose stools, but only renders defecation easier, and sometimes in the dose of a quarter of a grain the extract will produce several stools. As soon as the bowels become regular the dose of the medicine should be gradually diminished. Cases illustrative of the efficacy of this treatment are reported by Fiesang, who however, made use of suppositories containing the extract of belladonna; by Blaché also in the *Annuaire de Thérap.*; and by Fleury in the *Archives Gén. de Méd.* (*Stillé.*)

TREATMENT OF NASAL POLYPI BY BICHROMATE OF POTASH.—Dr. Frédéricq states, in a communication to the Society of Medicine in Ghent, that he has successfully treated twenty cases of nasal polypus by means of bichromate of potash. A saturated aqueous solution of the salt is applied by means of a small brush to the parts of the polypus which reach, care being taken to avoid the neighboring tissues. The operation may be repeated several times. It does not generally produce distressing pain; but, at the end of about three or four days the polypus becomes the seat of a kind of inflammation, which extends sometimes to the nose. It swells up, and a watery and slightly acrid fluid often flows from the part. This inflammation, however, does not give rise to alarm; it never lasts above ten days. When the irritation has gone off, the polypus will be found to have partially or entirely disappeared. When the first signs of inflammation appear, the application is suspended, and is resumed when the irritation has ceased. It is not uncommon to find polypi cured in five or six days after a single application. Relapses are rare in treatment by bichromate of potash, in polypus as well as in syphilitic vegetations. The only case treated occurred in females, most of whom had passed their fiftieth year. The tumors varied in number, size, and shape; all were mucous except one, which was fibrous, and which did not appear to be radically cured.—*British Med. Journal.*

SECTER'S STARCH BANDAGE.—The Brussels *Pro Medica* relates a notable example of the great utility of the starch bandage. The Director of the Brussels Mint, while visiting the Escorial at Madrid met with a fall which dislocated his patella and tore a portion of the triceps. His presence being at the same time urgently required in Brussels,