

Lastly, what is the use of analysis, if not to lead to synthesis? These two processes reciprocally support each other; for if it is true that to comprehend is to simplify, before we can simplify we must understand. Hence, however simple it may be made, medicine can never enter the head of a numakull.

THERAPEUTICAL RECORD.

Chlorine Fumigations in Cholera.—M. Nonat draws attention to the remarkable effects which, during the epidemic of 1854, the extrication of chlorine seemed to exert in preventing the propagation of cholera by patients admitted with that disease into his ward in La Pitié. He contrasts this result with what was observed in the same wards in 1849, and in those of his colleagues, in which chlorine was not employed. He employs the chloride of lime, distributing it in several smallish vessels through the ward, in preference to one or two large ones. Some of these vessels should be especially placed near the patients who are emitting the cholera miasmata in abundance. The fumes should not be disengaged in quantity sufficient to be perceived.—*Moniteur des Hôpitaux.*

Modification of the Uterine Douche.—M. Devilliers relates a case in exemplification of the modification he has introduced in Kiwisch's mode of employing the uterine douche for the induction of premature labor. In this case the ordinary douche had been employed several times in vain, when the author induced labor pains rapidly by propelling the water with some force between the membranes and the uterine parietes by means of an injection pump, to which a long curved metallic canula was attached.—*Id.*

Injection of Carbonic Acid Gas into the Bladder.—M. Paul Broca has endeavored to extend the anæsthetic application of this substance to painful affections of the bladder, introducing and letting it remain in contact with the organ. As a means of palliating pain, and relieving vesical tenesmus, some very remarkable results have been obtained. The bladder is distended with the gas, which becomes so slowly absorbed, that some still remains at the next miction, though this may not take place for three or four hours. The anæsthetic effect produced lasts for many hours.—*Id.*

Malva Moschata in Idiopathic Constipation.—This substance, employed as a laxative by the Greeks and Romans, according to the investigations of M. Duvigneac, forms the best substitute for castor oil, being as mild and as certain in its operation, without possessing its nauseous qualities. He administers it in the form of a bon-bon.—*Id.*

Artificial Rose Water.—M. Rudolf Wagner has given us a pretty little prescription for obtaining artificial rose water. The products of the spontaneous decomposition of salicylate of potash are generally characterized by a strong perfume of roses. This salt is quickly obtained by decomposing salicylate of methylen (which can be bought under the name of essence of gaultheria,) by caustic potash. In this manner a mass of crystals, consisting of salicylate of potash, are precipitated, and the supernatant solution has a strong odor of roses. This liquid gives by distillation an eau de roses of a very fine quality which constitutes a delicious perfume.—*Illustrated Inventor.*