

remedy for many purposes and under many circumstances; for instance, in whooping-cough, asthma, emphysema, cough of many phthisical patients, in many cases of hysteria, and especially in many cases of dysmenorrhea it certainly has no equal. Given as an anodyne, it seldom produces headache or disturbance of the digestion, as does morphine, or depresses the heart's action as does hydrate of chloral. In diarrhoea accompanied with cramping pains and tormina, in teaspoonful doses, repeated every two or three hours, it generally acts quickly and satisfactorily.

In many cases of diarrhoea in children, a few drops of the elixir, together with a few drops of castor oil and vini ipecac, in syrup of acacia, make a most efficient remedy.

The objections to chlorodyne are—

1. It is very expensive in this country;
2. It is not a perfect mixture, as it separates;
3. It is too concentrated to be safe for general use;
4. And principally it is a patent medicine, the exact formula of which is unknown.—*San Francisco Western Lancet*, August, 1880.

VARICOCELE AND ITS TREATMENT.

C. Nebler (*Inaug. Diss.*, Breslau, 1880; *Cbl. f. Chir.*, 1880, p. 635) urges the radical operation,—double ligature after laying open and excision of a section of the venous plexus,—with antiseptic precautions. He says this is absolutely without relapse and usually harmless. His views are based on five cases operated upon by Fischer. Nebler also concludes that atrophy of the testicle, which was observed as the result of two operations in Halle and once by Miflet, is not necessarily the result of the operation, but of the simultaneous wounding and ligature of arteries. Experiments on animals are brought forward by Nebler in support of this view. He regards the older operations as frequently dangerous.

TUBERCULOSIS AND PREGNANCY.

Gaulard (*Thèse de Paris. Le Progrès Méd.*, 1880, p. 670) says that pregnant women are far from enjoying that immunity from acute and chronic disease which used to be supposed. Pregnancy exercises anything but a salutary influence on the course of tuberculosis. The puerperal condition aggravates phthisis, as does nursing. Gaulard brings forward a large number of cases in support of this view. In one series of thirty-two cases, phthisis existed before pregnancy; the aggravation of the disease was, so to speak, constant. In a second series, tuberculosis appeared at a more or less advanced stage of pregnancy, and became worse and worse until its termination. Finally, in a third series of cases, phthisis did not seem to show itself until a period more or less prolonged after accouchement. It seems to Dr. Gaulard

that in these last cases the puerperal condition exercised considerable influence on the appearance of the disease. On the whole, the influence of pregnancy, as shown by Gaulard's statistics, is unfavorable: in pregnant women phthisis runs a more rapid course than in other women.

TREATMENT OF CYSTITIS.

Diday (*La France Méd.*, 1880, p. 523) recommends patients suffering with this disease to drink daily a large glass of flaxseed tea mixed with orgeat or other flavor, or with some mineral water. A stimulating plaster twice the size of the palm is to be placed over the kidneys, and if necessary retained in position until it produces an eruption. The patient should take great care to resist the inclination to pass the last drops of urine. This is very important, and exercises an immediate happy influence on the tenesmus and the exudation of blood. In addition, a pint of an infusion containing the following powder is to be taken twice daily: $\mathcal{R}$ Folii hyoscyami, gr. xii.; sacch. alb., gr. ii.—*M.* A slight narcotic effect is produced by this infusion, which is favored by inunctions in the perineum with belladonna ointment, or by rectal suppositories containing one and a half to three grains of extract of belladonna. If the pain persists, the narcotics can be increased to a toxic degree, carefully watching their effect. During the morning the patient drinks every half-hour a tablespoonful of an infusion of forty-five grains of hyoscyamus in three ounces of water. In a few hours relief is almost always obtained. The medicine may be begun again after a few days if the trouble returns. Ice is indicated in anal tenesmus and enlargement of the prostate. For the prevention of ammoniacal urine the following prescription is recommended:

$\mathcal{R}$ Acid. benzoic., gr. xv. ad xl;
Glycerinæ, f3 i ad 3 iss;
Syrupi acaciæ, f3 v.—*M.*

Sig. Half a teaspoonful to a teaspoonful daily.

TREATMENT OF FISSURE OF THE ANUS.

In an unusually painful case of this character Dr. Glénerau (*Bull. Gén. de Thérap.*, vol. ii., 1880, p. 269) used the following means of relief. The patient took about a drachm of calcined magnesia in syrup every evening before retiring. In the morning she was seated upon a commode containing a boiling-hot decoction of belladonna leaves kept hot by fresh additions of the same, and the vapor confined by a wrap around the seat and body of the patient. After a few minutes efforts at defecation were made, which at first were very painful. When the pain began to lessen, the efforts were again made, and the pain became less and less. After the stool was finally passed, a few minutes more were spent over the