

but thinks that whatever degree of cure has been effected by them has been accomplished "purely by the dilating effect of their bougies."

TRANSPORTATION OF DEAD BODIES.

The question of the transportation of the bodies of persons who have died of communicable diseases is one which we think not well understood by the great majority of the profession, and much needless worry and trouble is often experienced by the friends of the dead person, as well as by the medical man in attendance, and the officials of railroads, steamboats and omnibus lines. The following rules which have been recently adopted by the Michigan State Board of Health, seem to be very full and explicit; we therefore append them for the benefit of such of our readers as may not receive copies of the transactions of that Board. Their careful perusal, illustrating as they do, principles, will we believe repay any professional man, even though he may not be called upon to superintend the removal of such dead bodies.

1. The transportation of the bodies of persons dead of small-pox, Asiatic cholera, typhus fever, or yellow fever is absolutely forbidden.
2. The bodies of those who have died of diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, erysipelas, measles, puerperal fever, and other contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases, must be wrapped in a sheet thoroughly saturated with a strong solution of not less than two per cent. of the bi-chloride of mercury, and encased in an air-tight zinc, copper or lead-lined coffin, or in an air-tight iron casket, and all enclosed in a strong, tight wooden box. The coffin or casket must also be surrounded in space between coffin and outside box by sawdust saturated with a solution of chloride of zinc, or bi-chloride of mercury of same strength as above.
3. In cases of contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases, the body must not be accompanied by persons who, or articles which have been exposed to the infection of the disease. And in addition to permit from Board of Health, agents will require an affidavit from the shipping undertaker, stating how body has been prepared, and kind of coffin or casket used, which must be in conformity with rule 2, and that the health officer of the locality to which the body is consigned, has consented to the

proposed shipment, and has had such timely notice of the hour of its arrival within his jurisdiction as will enable him to supervise its reception.

4. The bodies of persons dead of diseases that are not contagious, infectious, or communicable, may be received for transportation to local points in same state; when encased in a sound coffin or metallic case, and enclosed in a strong wooden box securely fastened, so it may be safely handled. But when it is proposed to transport them for a considerable distance, they must be encased in an air-tight zinc, copper, or lead-lined coffin, or in an air-tight iron casket. If any other kind of coffin is used, the body must be properly embalmed.
5. Every dead body must be accompanied by a person in charge, who must be provided with a ticket, and also present a full first-class ticket marked "Corpse" and a permit from Board of Health, giving permission for the removal, and showing name of deceased, cause of death, and whether of a contagious or infectious nature.
6. The permit from Board of Health must be issued in duplicate, the original to accompany body to destination, the duplicate copy will be retained by agent at initial point, and sent to the General Baggage Agent.
7. It is intended that no dead body shall be removed which may be the means of spreading disease, therefore, all disinterred bodies, dead from any disease or cause, will be treated as infectious and dangerous to public health, and will not be accepted for transportation unless said removal has been approved by the State Board of Health, and the consent of the health officer of the locality to which the corpse is consigned, has first been obtained.

REPRESSION OF MENSTRUATION AS A CURATIVE AGENT IN GYNÆCOLOGY.—Dr. Gehrung, read a paper (*Amer. Jour. of Obstet.*) on the above subject, at the Amer. Gyn. Society, in which he gave his treatment of excessive menstrual flow. Strong women should lose little blood at such a time, weak and anæmic, little or none. Most women lose too much, and as a consequence, many suffer from neuralgia, neurasthenia, melancholia, anæmia, chlorosis, uterine diseases, etc. The tampon is the remedy which stands at the disposition of every practitioner, by which he may regulate to the best of his judgment, the amount of loss in menstruation according to the necessity of the case. It is