

servations were called for to render his researches available to the physician for a successful plan of treatment of a disease which is rare, but has thus far proved intractable.—*Med. Ex.*

*On the Use of Sulphate of Bebeerine in Menorrhagia.* By Prof. A. P. Merrill, M. D. A few weeks ago I was summoned, in haste, to a lady suffering from an attack of menorrhagia. She had been long subject to excessive menstrual discharges, and uterine hæmorrhages, and had been treated for them by several physicians without success. I administered five grains of the sulphate of bebeerine, which I happened to have in my pocket, and ordered twenty pills of four grains each, one of which she was directed to take every two hours, until relief should be obtained. On visiting her the succeeding day, she showed me the twenty pills, and said the dose I had given her suspended the discharge before they were brought from the druggist, and she deemed it unnecessary to take them. One other case, occurring about the same time, in all respects very similar to the above, was relieved, also, by a single dose of five grains.

I could relate more than a dozen cases besides the foregoing, more or less severe, in which the sulphate of bebeerine has been successful. Several women in this city are now in the habit of keeping the remedy always at hand, with perfect confidence, from the results of their own experience, of being able to restrain excessive menstruation. And uterine hæmorrhage, whenever they may occur. In several cases, also, I have known it relieve leucorrhæal discharges, and to give tone and vigor to the vagina, suffering relaxation from the effect of such discharges; and it is the only internal remedy upon which I have been able to rely, for the relief of *pruritus vulvæ et vaginæ*. Whether this remedy will prove to be as valuable as the above experiments would seem to indicate, remains to be proved; and it is with a view to elicit such proof, that this publication is made.—*Memphis Med. Recorder.*

*Chloroform.*—Denonvilliers says, in reference to the use of chloroform, that it "can be administered to both men and women, from earliest infancy to extreme old age. Hysteria and epilepsy are not absolute impediments to its employment; and diseases of the brain, heart or lungs only interfere with its use when they are very plainly marked.

The debility which follows large hæmorrhages; the prostration which accompanies strangulated hernias of long duration; the commotion and stupor caused by extensive wounds; the crushing injuries caused by falls from a great elevation and complicated gun-shot wounds are undoubtedly contra-indications, because they all favour syncope. The same may be said of the exaggerated fears and cowardice of persons.

Chloroformization is also improper in all operations where blood is liable to be poured out abundantly into the air passages."

These are general, not absolute propositions. "The patient, when