

much more certain and effective diuretic than caffeine. The drug is most useful the greater the amount of dropsy. In some cases of cardiac valvular disease, with albumin but no dropsy, the drug has failed to cause diuresis.

In dropsy arising from cirrhosis of the liver it usually fails to give relief. The great value of the drug is to be found in its active diuretic action in cases of dropsy cardiac or renal origin.

FIBROMA.—Dr. Marchand, of Paris, (*La Tribune Medicale*) has, during the past few months, had occasion to operate for the enucleation of thirteen sessile intra-uterine fibromata. From the clinical and operative standpoints, these growths may be divided into three classes: small, medium and large tumours. Small fibromata may be extracted by enucleation, after simple dilatation of the cervix uteri. Larger ones require section of the cervix, and breaking up of the tumour. In fibromata weighing from 90 to 650 grammes, dilation of the neck of the womb followed by enucleation, was successful in nine cases.

LIQUID SALOL.—Dr. Reynier, of Paris, states (*La Tribune Medicale*) that at 40° cent. salol liquifies, and remains so at temperatures ranging from 37° to 38°. At the latter temperature it may be injected hypodermically or into a cavity.

Another property of salol is that at 41° it mixes closely with iodoform, forming with it a homogeneous liquid which, after cooling, solidifies.

Dr. Reynier has injected liquid salol and iodoformed salol into fistulas and purulent cavities, where the salol, by crystallization and subsequently disintegrating, rendered the cavity or tract completely aseptic. In small cold abscesses the injected mass remains a sufficient time to bring about the cure of the abscess

on condition that the small quantity of pus which reforms is aspirated from time to time. Salol injections have also caused the healing of fistulas following the resection of ribs for tubercular lesions—fistulas which, up to that time, had resisted every other treatment.

Similar results have been obtained in large cavities in bone following osseous tuberculosis or in osteomyelitis.

Another application of liquid salol is as a dressing for sutures. Applied along a line of sutures it forms a really impermeable aseptic varnish.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.—L. B. Todd, in July number of *American Practitioner*, has an interesting article on the above disease. He ranks bad air, over-crowding, improper food, and exposure to the heat of the sun, as the leading causes.

For some hours at first he gives brandy or champagne with crushed ice every half hour. The whole of the stomach and bowels are covered with warm spice poultices. In the course of three or four hours after the stimulants have been ordered, one grain of calomel is given every hour, until five or six doses have been administered. With regard to foods, he attaches much value to Fairchild's peptogenic milk powder, which is the best substitute for mother's milk where there is great exhaustion. When the child is threatened with chilliness, the author speaks highly of the water bed partially filled with warm water at about 140 F. Woolen clothing should be worn during convalescence, to keep the surface warm.

PUERPERAL SEPSIS.—Dr. W. W. Potter, in *Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal* for August, reviews this subject. With regard to prevention he lays down the following rules:

1. The physician should be thoroughly clean in his habits. He should take