

and reach the pharynx. Repeat night and morning. This treatment cures a large majority of cases speedily and permanently. I have abandoned all forms of instrument treatments and all but the above, and can heartily recommend it to the profession.—*Med. World*.

LACTIC ACID IN LARYNGEAL TUBERCULOSIS.—Dr. H. Krause, in following up the experimental application of lactic acid as pointed out by Mosetig-Moorhof, who has found it valuable in the local treatment of fungous caries, lupus vulgaris, superficial epithelioma, and papilloma, has made use of the remedy in the local treatment of laryngeal tuberculosis. The cases which he records had previously been under treatment, and a great variety of agents was used without beneficial result. Among the remedies used were iodoformized glycerine, boric acid, carbolic acid, and creasote either with morphia or cocaine.

The cases in which the pathological condition was treated are fourteen in number, and microscopic examination showed the presence of the bacillus tuberculosis in every instance. The results of the local application of the lactic acid were as follows: Hand-in-hand with the decrease of the infiltration and the scar of the ulcer a diminution of pain was noticed, and at the same time diminution of the secretion. The subjective result so far as the larynx is concerned is, that in all the patients, without exception, the condition was markedly improved.

Concerning the return and persistence of the cure after cessation of treatment nothing can be reported, on account of the limited time covered by the observations. Dr. Krause considers, however, that the use of the acid is of certain efficacy in the treatment of this form of tuberculosis, and especially worthy of trial in the light of the failure hitherto experienced in the treatment of this affection of the larynx.

Even in cases in which, owing to far advanced pulmonary tuberculosis, and the general effects of the disease, only a most unfavorable prognosis could be given, the dysphagia accompanying the disease was much diminished by lessening perichondrial oedematous infiltration. The writer further does not hesitate to express a hope that in the least unfavorable cases in which laryngeal tuberculosis has not advanced too far, and the general constitution is well conserved, the use of lactic acid will render it possible to destroy the infiltrated tissue and effect the concurrent cure of the local process. The writer, in conclusion, also suggests the application of lactic acid in other diseases of the mucous membrane of the upper air-passages, among which may be mentioned the diffused swelling and circumscribed thickening accompanying chronic nasal pharyngeal and laryngeal catarrh.—*Berliner klin Wochenschr.*, July 21, 1885.—*Medical News*, Aug. 22, 1885.

THE TREATMENT OF DIARRHŒA.—Dr. John Kent Spender tells us in the *Brit. Med. Journal*, Aug. 8, that more than thirty years ago a combination of laudanum and castor oil was much prescribed for "dysenteric diarrhœa," and he says that he has found the following formula extremely valuable for nearly all forms of sudden and acute diarrhœa, such as we often see in August and September. He combines about two minims of castor oil with three or four minims of solution of hydrochlorate of morphia (*Brit. Pharm.*), and rubs them into an emulsion with gum acacia. To this he adds spirits of chloroform and a little syrup. This is the quantity for a single dose, which may be repeated every hour or two, according to the urgency of the case. If the diarrhœa is chronic, the quantity of the oil is increased, and if there is much pain, more morphia is prescribed. But when this mixture fails or does little good after four or five doses, it may even aggravate the malady to continue it. Warm milk and lime-water is the best food; a mustard poultice may be put on over the stomach, and there should be absolute rest in bed.—*Med. and Surg. Reporter*.

SULPHATE OF IRON IN THE GASTRIC CATARRH OF INFANTS.—When absorbents and tonics fail to correct the acidity, Roth ("*Pest. med.-clir. Presse*"; "*Conseiller méd.*"; "*Rev. des mal. de l'enfance*") resorts to sulphate of iron, which acts favorably in a variety of ways. In the first place, it is a disinfectant; under its use, the evacuations are changed in color and lose their offensive odor. Being an astringent, it contracts the turgid mucous membrane and coagulates albuminous matters. In order that these effects may be decided, its use should be continued for several days. The author employs the following formula:

R.—Sulphate of iron,	grs. 1½
Mucilage of acacia,	} each 5 5
Syrup,	

A teaspoonful to be given every two hours.—*N. Y. Med. Journal*.

THE COLD DOUCHE IN INSOMNIA.—The following is recommended as a very efficacious means of producing sleep in insomnia associated with eruptive or continued fevers: The patient's shoulders are covered with a cloth and the ears plugged with cotton. Then the head being held face down over the edge of the bed, a fine stream of cold water is dropped upon the neck and occiput. The water should fall from a height of eighteen inches during a period of three or four minutes. The head is then dried, and the patient made comfortable in bed. As a general rule, sleep follows in a very short time.—*Concours Médical*.

UTERINE FIBROIDS IN THE NEGRESS.—Negro women are almost as exempt from ovarian tumors,