

He has only used it once to arrest uterine hæmorrhage, and that in a case of metrorrhagia caused by a fibroma. In this instance its action was wholly satisfactory. One point not to be forgotten is, that it must be injected into the cavity of the uterus to arrest hæmorrhage from its walls, for it must come in direct contact with the blood as it leaves the vessels.

In experiments upon dogs, he repeatedly arrested bleeding from the freshly cut surface of the liver by a few seconds contact with the gelatine solution, but without exerting any pressure.

This is an agent that should not be overlooked in case of persistent bleeding. It is especially worthy of trial in severe uterine hæmorrhage, especially post-partum. It is inexpensive, readily prepared, may be sterilized, and promises more than any other agent we have. But the caution to use it only at about the temperature of the body must not be overlooked. There are cases of menorrhagia and metrorrhagia in which it should be of great service, especially in such as are due to conditions only relievable by operation, and in which operation is refused, is postponed, or is no longer justifiable. By its means much time may be saved in perineal and cervical plastic operations in the prompt arrest of oozing, thus permitting the earlier approximation of the surfaces.

This new hæmostatic is worthy of prompt and thorough trial, with the early recording of results.—*Medical Council.*

CANCER TREATMENT.—C. D. Spivak has collected sixty-one cases under the care of fourteen observers, and found thirty-three cases had been improved under chelidonium majus. He concludes (1) that it undoubtedly has some influence upon cancerous tissue and that it is worthy of further investigation. (2) That the experiments are not numerous enough to warrant definite conclusions. (3) That the drug being unstable, many of the unfavorable cases may be attributed to the inefficiency of the preparation, and (4), that probably the technique of the administration is not yet perfected.—*Med. and Surg. Bull.*

HÆMORRHAGE IN HÆMOPHILIA.—Bienwald employed a very original method in the case of a child aged two years old, the subject of hæmophilia. Having failed to arrest the hæmorrhage from a small wound on the face by the application of perchloride of iron, he obtained some blood by aspiration from a healthy subject and deposited it on the wound. In a few minutes it coagulated, and the hæmorrhage at once ceased. His explanation is that it supplies the ferment necessary for thrombosis in the small vessels. Whether this is correct or not is impossible to say in the absence of definite knowledge of the pathology of hæmophilia. As affording his explanation some support we may mention the success obtained by Dr. Wright in his experiments with a solution of fibrin ferment and chloride of calcium as a styptic.—*The Lancet*, (London.)