

found some weeks afterward, by speculum, except nodules, of the size of shrivelled currant. The case had resisted Dr. Houston's application of fuming nitric acid.—*British Medical Journal*, June 27, 1874, p. 849.

#### A SIMPLE METHOD OF REDUCING THE DISLOCATION OF THE FOREARM BACKWARDS.

Dr. Alexander Murray writes to the *New York Medical Record* of July 1, 1874, that he has reduced five cases of the above-mentioned dislocation by the method to be described.

Supposing the dislocated arm to be the left. Dr. Murray takes his position at the outside of the dislocated arm, and places the palm of his right hand to the patient's left, dove-tailing his fingers between each of the patient's. In this way, a firm hold is secured for extension. He then places his elbow as a fulcrum and for counter-extension on the forearm in front and against the lower end of the humerus, and by a steady pressure downwards and backwards, and at the same time flexing the forearm towards the shoulder, in a few minutes the luxated bones slip into their natural places. Other dislocations of the elbow can be reduced by the same method.

#### TREATMENT OF PERTUSSIS.

John J. Caldwell, M.D., Brooklyn, N.Y., says in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*:

My treatment of whooping cough may, or may not, be entirely new to the profession, viz., local medication by the spray atomizer; my favorite medicinal agents being bromide of ammonium and of potassium, together with liquid preparation of belladonna. Believing in Niemeyer's views of the pathology of this disease, "that whooping cough is a catarrh of the respiratory mucous membrane, combined with intense hyperæsthesia of the air passages," I made my medication directly to the parts affected, and the results have been so satisfactory and rapid that I venture to submit the following cases for your journal:

Cases I. and II. were my little daughters, aged respectively four and two years. They contracted the disease in July, 1869, it being at that time prevalent in our city, and in their cases the malady was decided and distressing. After exhibiting the usual remedies with little or no relief, I resorted to the above treatment, as an experiment. Getting up steam and placing my little ones upon my knee, in such a position that the spray should play right into the face; as a natural consequence they began crying, and that was just what I expected, and what I most desired, for the deep inspirations would carry the bromides and belladonna home to the local trouble. My formula is as follows:

R Ext. belladon. fld. gtt. v. to x.  
Potass. bromid., 3 i.  
Ammon. bromid., 3 j.  
Aque distil., 3 ij.  
M. Ft. solutio.

Of this we use a tablespoonful at each application.

July 11th.—Children much better; the intermissions of greater space. Made another application.

14th.—Attacks very mild; scarcely any whoop. Continued treatment.

16th.—Whoop and spasmodic action gone with a slight cough, which passed away in a few days.

Aug. 24th.—Was called across the street to see my neighbor's children, three in number; found them suffering from the same affection. The father informed me the distress was so great and constant that the children could not rest, and were becoming very weak and emaciated; that their physician did not relieve them, and that, as the weather was so oppressive, he felt fearful for their lives. I administered the spray treatment to them in turn, while they were sitting upon the father's knee, as before mentioned. They called on the following succeeding days, viz., 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th, and on the first of September when I discharged them cured. Sept. 9th, Mrs. McG. called at the office with her little son, æt. 2 years afflicted in the same manner. After three or four applications we had similar happy results.

#### TOPICAL APPLICATIONS IN OTORRHOEA.

M. Ménière in a clinical lecture on otorrhœa gives the following formulæ as convenient and useful in many cases. Although they cannot always be expected to exercise a curative influence, yet joined to appropriate internal remedies they are in a high degree serviceable.

In "earache" one or two leeches are to be applied behind the ear, which may afterwards be covered with a poultice sprinkled with laudanum. At the same time two or three drops of the following solution may be dropped into the external meatus:

R Aconitiæ, gr. i;  
Aque, f3 v.—M.

This solution gives better results than laudanum, chloroform, etc., so frequently used. Should the pain be intense, general anodynes may be employed. In chronic otorrhœa the external meatus should be kept thoroughly clean by frequent injections of tepid water, and may in addition be painted once a day with the following solution:

R Acid. carbolic., gr. i;  
Glycerin., 3 i.—M.

This solution acts very satisfactorily in modifying the character of the secretion; it is sometimes necessary to increase the proportion of carbolic acid. A ten per cent. solution of nitrate of silver painted upon the internal meatus will often serve a similar purpose. M. Ménière frequently employs the following solution in cases of chronic discharge from the ear. It has the advantage that the patient can apply it himself:

R Zinci sulph., gr. iv;  
Glycerin., f3 ii;  
Aqu æ, f vi.—M.

Three to six drops are allowed to fall into the ear, which has previously been thoroughly cleansed with