

affected surface so as to produce a superficial burn. This seems a rather severe remedy, but then the disease is sometimes a very dreadful one, and makes the lives of its victims almost intolerable. Now, the look of the cautery is much worse than the reality, and a bit of lint kept moist with a solution of carbonate of soda soon takes the smarting away. I do not know if others have tried this plan, but it is an excellent one, and may be resorted to with tolerable confidence in aggravated cases. Deep cauterization is not required; merely a superficial frizzling.

MORPHINE IN POST-PARTUM HEMORRHOIDS.—

Dr. M. S. McMahan writes to the *N. Y. Med. and Sur. Jour.* that he has successfully used the following plan in post-partum hemorrhage for the last fifteen years. On finding the surface of the patient pale, the extremities cold, with profuse hemorrhage, he at once injects hypodermatically from ten to fifteen minims of Magendie's solution of sulphate of morphine. This will invariably, and within a few minutes, produce a flushed surface, warm extremities, and a stopped or much diminished flow. He adopts no other means—no styptics, no cold compresses, and no foolish plugging.

RAPID DILATATION IN DYSMENORRŒA.—Rapid dilatation of the cervix by instrumental means, in cases of dysmenorrhœa and sterility, is strongly recommended by Dr. Goodell. He finds it much more satisfactory than tents. In one case where the dysmenorrhœal pain was so severe that two physicians were in attendance giving chloroform for forty-eight hours, a single dilatation effected a cure. "No serious symptoms," he says, "have ever followed, though the dilatation is carried to the extent of an inch or an inch and a quarter. In four or five cases lacerations have resulted, but never of sufficient magnitude to require a suture."

NOCTURNAL ENURESIS.—Dr. Harkin (*Prov. Med. Jour.*) says he has given up belladonna and potash in the treatment of the above, and has adopted derivatives and revulsives, such as dry and wet cupping. He applies a blister 3 inches long by 2 wide to the neck, as close to the *foramen magnum occipitale* as possible. The application of one blister is usually sufficient. He regards the emp. lyttæ or the lin. cantharidis as the best agents to use. In obstinate cases, as in adults, and especially in females, the process requires to be repeated after a

few months, owing to a re-appearance of the trouble, and "dry or wet cupping may be requisite to complete the cure."

IMPURE ICE.—The New York State Board of Health, in a report on the dangers of contaminated ice, draws the following conclusions: Ice formed in impure water has caused sickness; it may contain from 8 to 10 per cent. of the organic matter dissolved in the water, and in addition, a very large amount of the organic matter that had been merely suspended or floating in it; it may contain living animals and plants, ranging in size from visible worms down to the minutest spores, and the vitality of these organisms may be unaffected by freezing.

EPISTAXIS.—Dr. Patrick says (*N. Y. Med. Jour.*) he has always succeeded in arresting the hemorrhage in epistaxis, by bandaging each thigh close to the body, tight enough to prevent the venous circulation, without interfering with the arterial; the arms may also be bandaged. The tension in the bleeding vessels is thus lowered by a large amount of the blood of the body being confined in the extremities, and the bleeding stops. The bandages should be left on long enough to allow pretty firm clotting to occur, and removed gradually and one at a time.

HAGER'S CATARRH REMEDY.—The *Therap. Gaz.* gives the following: The formula recommended by Dr. Herman Hager is as follows: Of carbolic acid, ten parts; alcohol, ten parts; water of ammonia, twelve parts; distilled water, twenty parts. Take two-ounce wide-mouthed bottles, fill them to one third with the above liquid; then introduce a bunch of (absorbent) cotton of sufficient size to soak up all the liquid; to be used in incipient cold in the head, coryza, chronic catarrh, etc. A stronger preparation, also recommended by Dr. Hager, is the following: Carbolic acid, ten parts; oil of turpentine, five parts; alcohol twenty parts. To be used in the same manner as the preceding Hager recommends those as prophylactic against diphtheria. He advises all those who handle and are about patients suffering from diphtheria or phthisis, to place a vial with this *olfactorium* to the nose when they approach the patient.

RADICAL CURE OF HYDROCELE.—Dr. J. K. Murray writes to the *Brit. Med. Jour.* that J. J., aged 70, had a hydrocele which had been tapped repeatedly during the last five years. On the last occasion iodine had been injected, but the fluid began to re-accumulate in less than a month. In