

medium dose of the purgative mixture is a teaspoonful it is understood that the dose must be proportioned according as we may have to do with a child of six weeks or one of eighteen months. To be more precise as to the castor oil, let us say that a gramme suffices before six months and 2 or 3 grammes up to two years. In cases of an abundant and liquid discharge, repeated twelve or fifteen times, or even more, in the twenty-four hours, M. Blache doubles, or even triples the dose of the syrup, and adds to it Sydenham's laudanum (*vinum opii*) in small quantity, (1 to 3 drops at most in the twenty-four hours, according to the age.) In benign diarrhœas the purgative mixture is useless, and the use of chamomile injections for a day or two suffices to entirely arrest the laxity. When to the diarrhœa are added manifest signs of gastric derangement, M. Blache does not hesitate in the beginning to administer an ipecac. emetic, and when to a burning fever are joined nervous symptoms, giving rise to a fear of convulsions, he gives calomel in fractional doses before the castor oil.

—*Journ. de Thérap.*

From *La France Médicale*.

TREATMENT OF ERECTILE TUMOURS.

BY DR. VERNEUIL.

The *Gazette des Hôpitaux* contains a résumé of a lecture by M. Verneuil on the treatment of erectile tumours. The Professor passes in review the treatments successively recommended to remove this affection. Compression, multiple ligature, elastic ligature, canterization with caustics, and interstitial cauterization by means of needles red-heated either by fire, or by galvanization or the thermo-cautery. More recently the method of coagulating injections made by means of a Pravaz syringe armed with a gold or platinum needle has been much employed. The needle ought to penetrate deeply so as to deposit the coagulating fluid in the very centre of the tumour. It is sometimes necessary to puncture in several points of the circumference. It is not, however, necessary to make the needle penetrate into the very interior of the vessel; wherefore, in the case of voluminous tumours, after having injected some drops deeply, you should with-

draw the needle a few millimetres, inject again a few drops of the liquid, again withdraw, and again inject the coagulant. It is known that the danger of this method is the production of an embolus, if the liquid penetrate too suddenly into a vascular ampulla and a clot be carried into the general circulation. To prevent this accident, fortunately a rare one, it is desirable to compress the circumference of the tumour for from three to five minutes, the time regarded necessary for the clot to become adherent to the vascular wall. M. Verneuil employs for this purpose the ring of an ordinary key. The coagulant fluids employed are:—

1. The perchloride of iron at 30°, diluted with one-half of water, so as to bring it to about 15°.

2. The iodo-tannic liquid in use at Lyon, which is less irritant, but forms clots less rapidly, and these, moreover, are less adherent.

3. In Italy, chloral diluted with one-half of water is recommended, but if this liquid is a good coagulant and is not toxic, unfortunately the clots formed at length dissolve, and Prof. Verneuil has observed relapses. M. Verneuil has also satisfactorily employed Piazza's liquid, of which, according to Dr. Th. Auger, the following is the formula: R distilled water, and perchloride of iron, of each 30 grammes, of chloride of sodium 4 grammes. In one case in which M. Verneuil had to make four punctures in an erectile tumour on the arm of an infant, he deposited 3 drops only in each puncture, or in all 12 drops of the fluid.

From *La France Médicale*.

TREATMENT OF HICCUGH BY Pilocarpine.

BY DR. ORTILLE.

Dr. Ortille, of Lille, in a letter published in the *Bulletin de Thérapeutique*, declares that in a case of obstinate hiccough in a man 65 years of age, who had been suffering for some years from the consequences of cerebral thrombosis, vertigo, scintillations, transient hemiplegia, vomiting, and lastly, persistent hiccough, he conceived the idea of injecting 2½ centigrammes ($\frac{3}{8}$ ths grain) of chlorhydrate of pilocarpine, and that a quarter of an hour after the injection, the hiccough had disappeared not to return again. The patient was covered with sweat, and salivation was set up.