

operation, including both tonsils, can be performed in a very few minutes without any bleeding, and with scarcely any pain. It must be repeated four or five times at intervals of two or three days, and this is usually sufficient to cause the tonsils to return to their ordinary condition.

A READY AND EFFECTUAL METHOD OF APPLYING THE PRINCIPLES OF MANIPULATION IN THE REDUCTION OF RECENT DISLOCATIONS OF THE SHOULDER-JOINT.—As a ready and simple method of reducing dislocations of the humerus, I can recommend the following manœuvre, which I have successfully put in practice in three cases of recent luxation of the humerus (subcoracoid) coming under my personal care: The patient—suppose the right humerus is dislocated—is placed on the floor on his left side, and the surgeon stoops or kneels beside him, and, taking the patient's right arm, places it with the forearm lying over the operator's neck, whilst the patient is directed to grasp the wrist of the injured arm with his left hand, or lock his fingers together. The surgeon is thus hugged by the arms of the patient. Now, in order to effect reduction, traction should be made "in the axis of the bone perpendicular to the glenoid fossa," as this allows relaxing of the muscles (the main obstacles of reduction), and is the best method of overcoming the mechanical difficulties preventing reduction. By gently raising him-self into a more erect position, the surgeon makes traction on the extremity in a gradual, continuous, steady pull, and the weight of the patient's body as the counter-extending force, whilst the right hand of the operator, placed in the axilla, feels the head of the bone, and with a gentle touch of his fingers the bone slips into its place. The hands of the operator are entirely free to guide the head of the bone, the right one in the axilla, the left one placed on the shaft of the humerus steadying it, and both helping the mind to change the direction of traction into the line of least resistance by the swaying motion the surgeon can impart to his body in the "hunkering" position in which he acts. The principles are simple and easily understood. By humour-

ing the muscles and their various degrees of tension, spasm, and resistance the bone can be easily restored to its natural relation with the scapula. No extraordinary effort on the part of the surgeon is required; all movements can be done, as they should, in the gentlest manner possible, persevered in slowly and steadily, without jerking, and it is found that by moderate extension, and without any assistant's help, the surgeon, with surprising ease, in less than two minutes, feels the bone go into its place with a slight snap. **GEORGE S. THOMSON, M.B., M.Ch., M.A. O., R.U.I., etc., Surgeon, I.M.S., Bombay Army.**

THE INFLUENCE OF JABORANDI ON THE COLOR OF THE HAIR.—Dr. D. N. Prentiss has met with two cases where the use of jaborandi or its active principle pilocarpine was followed by an entire change in the color of the hair. The first case occurred in 1880. The subject, a lady, suffered from severe anuria for several days. The resulting uremia being unrelieved by hot baths and packs, one-eighth of a grain of the hydrochlorate of pilocarpine was injected subcutaneously. The effect was so prompt and satisfactory that it was repeated at intervals until convalescence was established; twenty-two doses being given. In a few months the light blonde hair of the patient was perceptibly darker and in a year the color was almost a pure black. This case is known to scores of people in Washington, D. C., and is entirely beyond question. The second case is a lady aged 72, suffering from Bright's disease. Her hair and eye-brows have been white for twenty years. She suffered greatly from pruritis of uremic origin. Jaborandi was exhibited in doses from 20 to 30 drops several times a day and was used from October 1886 to February 1888. During the fall of 1887 it was noticed by the nurse that the eye-brows were growing darker, and that the hair of the head was darker in patches. These patches and the eyebrows continued to become darker, until at the time of her death they were quite black, the black tufts on the head presenting a very curious appearance among the silver-white hair surrounding them.—*Ther. Gaz.*, April, 1889.