

ing. An examination of the parts verified the mother's statement. I told her I could not account for it, as I had already seen it in children younger than hers, but the lady, who is of rather extraordinary intelligence, advanced a theory that their recent excessive indulgence in roller-skating brought on their affliction. Certainly, I partly coincided with her sentiments. When she returned home and spoke to other ladies about the matter, it brought out the fact that there were many others afflicted in the same way. In fact, I examined nine children in forty-eight hours, whom I found affected with leucorrhœa. These children were all roller-skaters, from nine to sixteen years of age. Their mothers steadfastly maintained that they were not afflicted before they commenced the so-called exercise. I have reason to believe that the practice of roller-skating exercise is injurious to young females by reason of excessive movements of the lower extremities, especially of the pelvic organs, including the walls of the vagina. I trust the profession everywhere will record cases of this nature that may come under their observation, which will, I am sure, reveal many valuable pathological changes caused by the exercise of roller-skating."

MEDICAL NOTES.—Many of the patients applying for relief at the out-door department of the (Woman's Hospital, Baltimore), complain of vesical irritability, frequency of micturition, with burning pain at the meatus and much straining. In a large proportion of these cases the urine is alkaline and frequently cloudy. These symptoms are usually quickly relieved by the following combination:

R Acidi benzoici, ʒj;
Sodii biboratis, ʒss;
Aqua, - fʒvj. M.

S.—Tablespoonful every three or four hours.

If the trouble does not yield to this medicine, Dover's powder in three-grain doses every two to three hours is frequently found effective.

As a tonic in the anæmic condition so often attendant upon the pelvic troubles of women, the following pill is given:

R Quinina sulphat., gr. xlvij;
Ferri sulphat. exsic., gr. xxiv;
Strychnina sulphat., gr. i. M.
Ft. pil. xxiv.

S.—One after each meal.

The operations for lacerated cervix are generally done in the hospital without an anæsthetic. A catgut loop is passed around the cervix and drawn tight by means of a wire-ecraseur frame. This not only renders the operation a practically bloodless one, but the strangulation of the tissues obtunds the sensibility, and the denudation can be completed and needles passed without causing more than a slight degree of pain.—*Med. Times.*

HYPODERMIC INJECTION OF DEFIBRINATED BLOOD.—Dr. Oscar Silbermann, of Breslau, has published an account of two cases of severe anæmia which he treated successfully by the subcutaneous injection of defibrinated human blood. The first case was that of a little boy of eight, who, after measles and whooping-cough, became very anæmic, there being a systolic mitral murmur, vomiting, and fainting fits. Iron and other drugs were tried and proved useless, so forty grammes of defibrinated human blood were injected under the skin of the thigh, and a rapid improvement resulted. The injections were, therefore, repeated, and the child was completely cured. The second case was that of a girl of eleven, who had been reduced to a highly anæmic condition by profuse bleeding from a rectal polypus. There were in her case, as in that of the boy, a systolic mitral murmur, vomiting, and fainting fits. Fifty grammes of defibrinated human blood were injected subcutaneously into the thigh, and rapidly brought about a cure. The author remarks that the greatest care must be taken to disinfect the hands, the instrument, and the cutaneous surface, both of the patient and of the person who gives the blood. The blood must be completely defibrinated and kept at a temperature of 39° C.; also, during and after the injection, the surface should be rubbed or stroked in an upward direction.—*Lancet.*

THE DANGER OF VACCINATION SHIELDS.—In his capacity of medical officer to the Local Government Board, Dr. Buchanan has issued a caution against the use of vaccination shields. Cases of erysipelas have been traced to their use, and, having regard to their construction, is by no means difficult to understand why such results should have followed. That portion of the framework of the shield which rests on the arm, as also the bands for fastening the apparatus on, are covered with, or consist of, porous material, such as lint, &c.; and whenever any discharge takes place, this material runs almost certain risk of being soiled. Any subsequent use of the shield practically, amounts to the use of a dirty surgical dressing, and it is well known how serious a danger this is, even to the most trivial of surgical cases. Protection for a vaccinated arm is rarely wanted in the case of an infant, for the arm can easily be altogether taken out of the clothing, care being taken to wrap the child up warmly in some loose shawl or other similar article which is free from irritative dye. Having regard to these considerations, vaccinators are urged to discourage the use of so-called "vaccination shields," and to advise some other means of preventing irritation by means of clothing, where this may be necessary.—*Lancet.*

SHOCK AND ITS TREATMENT.—In a critical study of shock intended to elucidate its pathological relations, Groninger, of Berlin, defines shock as an