

ness. During the whole process it is desirable to have a full light upon the face, to watch the countenance and feel the pulse occasionally, and to observe the pupils. These, in some cases, are very quickly affected, and thus the inhalation requires to be suspended for a time. During the time the process is going on, I am in the habit of giving a tea-spoonful of brandy in a cup of weak tea with plenty of milk, and something to eat; or instead, a glass of wine and a little cake or bread and butter, from time to time, to keep up the strength and prevent that sudden pallor of the face which sometimes occurs. I may add, as only a portion of the alcohol is taken up in vapour, it accumulates in the sponge, so that it is necessary occasionally to squeeze it out before adding a fresh quantity." Mr. Townley has now given the anodyne mixture in 216 cases without seeing any bad result, and after mentioning a number of instances in which the previous labors had been very severe or complicated, he concludes that—"1st. It is possible for a woman to be delivered with less pain from the beginning to the end of her labor than a rhubarb draught would occasion. 2d. It is possible to afford that relief without interfering with the regular and natural action of the heart or brain. 3d. It is possible for the child to be born without the mother experiencing any pain whatever, while at the same time she retains her consciousness and power to bear down when told to do so; and the first knowledge of the birth of her child shall be from hearing it cry. 4th. That when a woman is confined without suffering pain, although she shall have had inflammation after each of six previous labors, the prevention of the suffering will have the effect of preventing the usual inflammation. 5th. That by preventing the suffering of labor, the woman does not lose her strength, and always has a speedy recovery."

ARREST OF SECRETION OF MILK.

Dr. Heriss, of Savannah, employs a saturated solution of camphor in glycerine in preference to belladonna. It is gently applied over the surface by means of flannel, several times a day. The same solution, with the addition of four grains of tannin to the ounce, is of utility in sore nipples.—*American Med. Times*, No. 15, and *Med. Times and Gazette*, p. 511; *Braithwaites Retrospect*.

MEDICINE.

CASES OF SEVERE NEURALGIA TREATED BY VALERIANATE OF AMMONIA.

The following cases of neuralgia, extracted from the case-book of Dr. O'Connor, are representatives of a large class of a similar character which have come under his care. They illustrate the success attending the use of the valerianate of ammonia as a remedy in the severer forms of this malady. Dr. O'Connor informs us that this drug, if retained in a state of crystallization, rapidly decomposes, and is uncertain in its action. It should be kept in solution and the smallest dose he is in the habit of giving of the latter is equal to twenty grains of the crystal.

Case 1.—J. R., a man aged 46 years, a porter, unmarried, was admitted Nov. 9th, complaining of excruciating pain in the right side of the face, commencing near the malar bone, from thence extending to the nose, over the whole of the upper, and then to the lower jaw. He has been subject to the pain for ten years; it is generally more severe about ten o'clock at night, but he is never totally free from it. For the last week it has been most excruciating, and he has had scarcely any sleep. He has been under the care of many medical men, and sought advice at various institutions without benefit. Dr. O'Connor ordered him a dose