

is not called forth except by special volitional control, and nocturnal incontinence results. This distinction of the two types enables the appropriate treatment to be applied. In the first type of cases the author resorts to daily local applications of cocaine solution with adrenalin, first to the urethral passage and then to the bladder itself, combined with the internal administration of bromide. In this way the sensitiveness is gradually diminished and the bladder becomes accustomed to retain the urine. For the second type of case the author advocates injections of 1 to 3 per cent. silver nitrate solution twice a week, in order to increase the vascularity and sensitiveness of the parts. He thinks that the mechanical irritation by instrumentation for the introduction of the solution contributes largely to the cure.—*The Hospital*.

Ethylmorphine Hydriodide, a new Dionin Preparation.

Since Wolffberg published his first paper on the lymphagogue action of dionin, ten years ago, B. Sylla has used the drug freely in affection of the anterior and posterior portion of the bulb. As a rule, the powder or the 10 per cent. solution is preferred. The two disadvantages are that the application is often painful and that the patients soon become accustomed to the drug. If, however, iodoform powder is used with or after the dionin, better results will be obtained and opacities will clear up in a remarkably short time. This is believed to be due to the iodine which is gradually given off from the iodoform. As dionin is chemically the hydrochloride of ethylmorphine, it was thought that if the corresponding hydriodide is employed there will be less pain and more rapid action. The new salt, ethylmorphine hydriodide, is less soluble than the hydrochloride, hence is preferably applied as powder. A pronounced swelling will rapidly set in with partial anaesthesia, just as with dionin itself. When patients had been treated for a long time with dionin and had become accustomed to the drug, the hydriodide still gave good results. It may, therefore, be advisable to alternate the two in suitable cases. The scars resulting from the hydriodide are generally smaller and more delicate. Particularly good results were obtained in tears of the cornea with injury to the lens and in chronic trachoma with pannus of the cornea.—*Woch. f. Therap. u. Hyg. des Auges*.