

Selections.

Epistaxis.

The older methods of treatment for this condition, while ordinarily reasonably positive and satisfactory, must give way to the newer method of the employment of the extract of the suprarenal gland. Not only is the application of this solution followed by almost instantaneous blanching of the mucous membrane and stoppage of the hemorrhage, but it has a very wide range of effect. Except in aged persons with a cardiopathic condition causing the epistaxis the method is universally applicable and valuable.—*The Clinical Review*.

Normal Salt Solution.

Himmelsbach, in *N. W. Lancet*, recommends, as a matter of great importance, relatively small and repeated injections of the normal salt solution subcutaneously. The quantities formerly given in this manner, from one to three pints, are entirely unnecessary, and according to his statement an equally specific effect can be produced upon the renal organs when the solution is given in smaller amounts, as shown by the elimination which is many times greater than the quantity injected. This has the advantage that the time taken to do the operation is curtailed, which is of great importance in children. Lenhartz advocates injections subcutaneously of two to six ounces every three or four hours, and states that they have a better diuretic effect and cause less strain on the kidneys than a pint given several times a day.—*Medical Review*.

Combined Operations in Pelvic and Abdominal Surgery.

In summing up the evidence in favor of combined operations, it may be said, experience has demonstrated, on the one hand, that several operations performed at the same sitting do not compromise the life of the patient to any appreciable degree; that the extra time, within reasonable limits, required for the execution of the various procedures does not necessarily augment the dangers to be anticipated from any surgical act; that repair in the individual parts involved goes on as uninterruptedly and successfully, and that convalescence is as rapid and satisfactory as when but a single uncomplicated operation is performed. While, on the other hand, following the passing of the ordeal, the patient's mind remains tranquil and undisturbed by the dread of possible future treatment and the fear of the anesthetic, convalescence is not retarded by the presence of morbid structures or conditions left behind, and recovery is not partial, but total and complete.

Therefore, in every instance, whatever is necessary should be