

flatulence and pyrosis, and that it sometimes relieves pain. We meet with cases where flatulence, or acidity, or pyrosis is the only symptom; but more frequently these symptoms are combined. Some patients rift up huge quantities of wind without any other symptoms than depression of spirits; in others we get flatulence and acidity, one or the other predominating; and we meet with others who suffer from acidity, and also pyrosis. In all these various forms we find glycerine useful, and in the great majority of cases very useful. We do not mean to say that in all cases it is superior to other remedies for these complaints; indeed in several instances it has only partially succeeded when other remedies at once cured. On the other in some cases glycerine speedily and completely succeeded, where the commonly-used remedies for acidity and flatulence completely failed. We do not pretend to estimate its relative value to other remedies; we are only anxious to draw attention to its virtues.

#### TREATMENT OF MENORRHAGIA AND METRORRHAGIA.

By R. Tausky, M.D., Attending Physician to Mt. Sinai Hospital.

Résumé. In the treatment of the above and of pelvis congestion, *rest*, with pelvis elevated, is of the utmost importance. Hot water injections and scarifications of cervix and endometrium are beneficial. Salicylate of soda, quinia, digitalis in large doses and opium (anodyne and nerve sedation) are invaluable. Ergotin in large doses every hour is one of the most valuable aids. Intra-vaginal balls of astringents (preferably gr. iv. alum with a few drops of iron and glycerine) introduced every hour. if the hemorrhage be alarming. or better application to fundus of tannin and glycerine on a probe, or of Monsel's solution and water equal parts, have checked obstinate hemorrhages of months standing. Catarrhal endometritis requires cauterization once a week; flexions require straightening with the sound and a pessary, and if adhesion be present, by Bozeman's method of tamponing the vagina. In submucous and intramural fibroids, injecting ergotine daily often for months, has frequently checked long-continued metrorrhagia. In carcinoma, rodent, ulcer, fungosities, polypi and granulations, the cutrette and Monsel's solution are applicable. If the bleeding be from an rodent cervix, he often applies the Monsel powder or strong solution of alum. In rare and obstinate cases, occasionally he applies nitric acid or hot iron to endometrium with only good results. Compressing the abdominal aorta has saved three cases in his hands, when the patients were moribund and all else had failed.—*Am. Journ. Med. Sci., Jan., 1881.*

## THE CANADA MEDICAL RECORD, A Monthly Journal of Medicine and Pharmacy.

EDITOR:  
FRANCIS W. CAMPBELL, M.A., M.D., L.R.C.P., LOND  
ASSISTANT EDITORS:

R. A. KENNEDY, M.A., M.D.

JAMES FERRIGO, M.D., M.R.C.S. Eng.

EDITOR OF PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT:

ALEX. H. KOLLMYER, M.A., M.D.

SUBSCRIPTION TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

All communications and Exchanges must be addressed to the Editor, Drawer 356, Post Office, Montreal.

MONTREAL, JUNE, 1881.

### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

As we are nearing the end of Volume 9, we propose, before the issue of another number, to send accounts to all our Subscribers. We hope that they will promptly remit the amount due.

### CANADA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

We again would remind our readers that the Canada Medical Association will meet at Halifax on the 3rd of August. Those who intend to attend must procure certificates from the Acting General Secretary, Dr. Adam Wright, Toronto.

### ELECTRICITY IN THE TREATMENT OF EXOPHTHALMIC GOITRE.

In the *New York Medical Journal* for June, 1881, Dr. A. D. Rockwell, Electro-therapeutist to the New York State Woman's Hospital, alludes to eight cases of exophthalmic goitre previously recorded by him as having been treated with electricity—three ending in recovery, and one in approximate recovery, and gives the history of an additional case in which the result was favorable. It would be impossible, he thinks, to obtain similar results in a number of cases by any one method of electrical treatment. In some cases localized galvanization by the ordinary method may prove efficacious. This method may be thus described: Place the cathode over the cilio-spinal centre, above the seventh cervical vertebra, and the anode in the auriculo-maxillary fossa, gradually drawing the latter (after a few moments of stable treatment) along the inner border of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle, to its lower extremity. The second step in this process consists in removing the anode to the position occupied by the cathode, and placing the latter over the solar plexus, using for a few moments longer a greatly increased strength of cur-