

bony structure of the head, confirmed by the deposit of two bony spiculæ with jagged edges, between the dura mater, forming the falx; engorgement of the sinors, a large quantity of serum between the dura mater and arachnoid; the latter was covered with a thick layer of coagulable lymph, and its texture much thickened; a small quantity of fluid was found in the ventricles; the substance of the brain firmer rather than usual.

EXCISION BY LIGATURE OF AN INVERTED UTERUS.

Mr. Crosse records a case in which complete inversion of the uterus occurred after delivery. It was found impossible to replace it, and after a month the patient becoming exhausted by discharge and irritative fever, Mr. Crosse resolved on removing the organ. For this purpose he applied a ligature, which he *gradually* tightened. The tumour was thus separated by ulcerative absorption, and not by strangulation. The patient recovered in about five weeks and has since "performed conjugal duties without inconvenience."—*Lancet*, July 27.

PROPHYLACTIC REMEDY AGAINST PTYALISM.

Dr. Schoepf, Professor of the University of Pesth, recommends the following tooth-power, while administering mercury, in order to prevent salivation taking place. R. Pulv. alumin. exsicc., oij., pulv. cinchon. zj. m. To be applied by means of a soft brush morning and evening.—*Ibid.*

LARGE DOSES OF QUININE IN EPILEPSY.

M. Taroni mentions in the *Gazette Medica di Milano* the case of a young woman who was the subject of epilepsy from fright. Failing other measures and the disease manifesting a marked periodicity, M. Taroni exhibited quinine in large doses, beginning with twenty grains daily, and gradually raising the quantity to forty grains, which were given daily for six days, after which the dose was gradually diminished. During all this while the cure was progressive, and was finally accomplished.—*Medical Times*.

Dr. Hope, who has filled the chair of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh with so much distinction died on the 13th of June; and the vacancy thus created has been supplied by Dr. William Gregory of the University of Aberdeen.