

passed, and each thread being of sufficient length to form two sutures. The prepuce in front of the clip was then cut close off the clip separated, the penis released, vessels twisted, the threads fished up with a blunt hook from the now enlarged preputial slit, cut, and then tied on each side. The orifice in the inner or mucous layer of the prepuce can then be slit with scissors down to the corona, but this is unnecessary if the clip is put on so that the line of section runs in the direction from the corona to the orifice of the urethra.

The surface of the glans being anointed with vaseline, a plug of absorbent cotton dipped in one to twenty solution of boroglyceride made an excellent dressing, and was kept applied by a bandage passed round the abdomen, knotted behind, and the two ends brought forward between the legs over a piece of light macintosh or oiled silk, the bandaged ends diverging so as to include the genitals, then converging and being looped through the bandage crossing the abdomen. The absorbent pad was changed every time that urine was passed. Healing took place by first intention, and not a trace of odor was detected from first to last. Carbolized catgut sutures would have been better than silk, as they do not need to be removed.—*Edinburgh Medical Journal*.

CHAMOMILE IN INFANTILE DIARRHOEA.

Dr. Christopher Elliott, physician to the British Hospital for Sick Children (*Practitioner*, Dec., 1882), endorses Ringer's claim for the great value of infusion of chamomile in infantile diarrhoea connected with dentition, and in which the stools are many in number, green in color, or are slimy and streaked with blood, and accompanied by pain and cramp. He gave 3 ss 3 j of the infusion to a child under one year, and double the quantity to a child over that age, giving it three times a day, or oftener, according to the severity of the attack. He explains the rationale of this treatment by the power which chamomile flowers possess of subduing reflex excitability, a power residing in the volatile oil contained in them. Grisan was unable to tetanize, by means of strychnia, a decapitated frog which had been fortified with a dose of chamomile oil, and *vice versa* when reflex excitability has been artificially produced by means of strychnia, it could be calmed again by chamomile oil.—*The Medical Summary*.

TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Robert Saundby, in the *Practitioner*, gives a very valuable *resume* of this subject. Cod-liver oil and quinine are Dr. Saundby's sheet anchors, the hypophosphites having disappointed his expectations. Good nourishment and attention to the digestive functions form the best treatment of cough. If a consumptive patient wants to take a

short cut to the next world, he has only to take an opiate, paregoric for example. Codeia is most valuable. Camphor inhaled, a lump under the pillow, or some powder in a jug of boiling water, form an effectual anodyne. To prevent dryness of the mouth, a compressed tablet of chlorate of potash and borax in the cheek remains all night, and causes sufficient salivary secretion to keep the air-passages moist. The bronchitic attacks are to be met by the use of turpentine vapor and counter-irritation, and sulphur internally. Nothing controls the profuse secretion of the bronchial mucous membrane so readily as fifteen to twenty grains of sulphate of iron, given in pills or mixture during the day. The use of oro-nasal inhalers, charged with carbolic acid or eucalyptus oil, is strongly advocated. For anorexia, quinine does more than any other drug; while the peptones, Hoff's malt-extract, and such like preparations, are in many cases most valuable. Cod-liver oil, in doses of one teaspoonful, after meals, thrice a day, Dr. Saundby believes to be quite sufficient, larger doses not being assimilated. The diarrhoea is always controlled by two drachms of dilute sulphuric acid to the pint of sugared orange-water, drank *ad libitum*, unless ulceration be present; and then starch and laudanum enemata, or an enema of half an ounce of liquid extract of ergot, will in most cases give relief. The sweating is generally controlled by the same means as are used for the diarrhoea; but if not, then atropine or picrotoxine must be used. Hæmoptysis Dr. Saundby treats with ergot internally or subcutaneously. In conclusion, a tabulated view is given of the different remedies. Specific: quinine, cod-liver oil; Cough: liquorice, camphor, codeia lozenges; Bronchitis: turpentine inhalations and epithems; Purulent expectoration: eucalyptus inhalation, sulphate of iron; Anorexia: quinine, peptonized food, malt extracts, cod-liver oil, ether alcohol. Diarrhoea: sulphuric acid, ergot, ergotine.—*London Med. Record*.

HÆMOPTYSIS.

Dr. Brown says: Of drugs, ergot seems to be the most powerful in checking hæmoptysis. The extractum ergotæ fluid may be given in doses of a teaspoonful every fifteen minutes, until the hemorrhage is stopped, and then continued in smaller doses, or it may be given by hypodermic injection, in doses of 15 drops, or ergotine may be used: If the stomach is irritable, ergotine may be given, per rectum. Sometimes ergot will have no appreciable effect. Under such circumstances I think that gallic acid is the next best remedy. I frequently combine it with aromatic sulphuric acid, which makes a more efficient and pleasant mixture:

R. Acidi gallici, 2 drachms; acidi sulphurici aromat, 1 drachm; glycerinæ, 1 ounce; aquæ, q. s. ut. ft., 6 ounces. M. Sig. A tablespoonful, as required.