

prevent further pregnancies: By a median vaginal incision he penetrated the peritoneal cavity; then drawing the tubes into view he placed around them two catgut ligatures. This done, he performed vaginal hysterectomy immediately above the internal orifice of the uterus, introducing into the vesico-uterine cavity a strip of gauze and suturing the wound into the vagina, so as to leave a small opening for the passage of the drainage. Apart from a little fever and slight suprapubic pain there were no sequelae. This process of artificial sterilization possesses the advantages over castration of being a less serious operation, and of not bringing in its train the nervous troubles that double ovariectomy does. Dr. Kehrer thinks this could be done in certain grave affections (anemia, pulmonary and cardiac lesions) which renders pregnancy dangerous. He acknowledges that from a moral point of view the legitimacy of this operation could be questioned, and believes it ought not to be performed without the written consent of the parties concerned and a statement of the motives for such intervention.—"Med. Record."

A curious bar was set up to the collection of a physician's bill in a case reported by Dr. Gotthell, in the "New York Medical Journal." The defense was that the adult sister of the patient, who had called in the physician, lacked six months of being 21 years of age, and was therefore legally a minor. The parents of the patient resided in another State, and the case was thrown out.—"Gaillard's Med. Journal."

Amillet ("L'Obstetrique, July 15, 1897) insists that after grave hemorrhage in pregnancy or labor a saline intravenous injection is the best method for encountering acute anemia. A 1 per cent. solution of chloride of sodium is the only available mixture which has no evil influence on the corpuscles. At least 1,500 to 2,000 grammes must be injected. In less serious cases 200 grammes can be injected under the skin; more than one dose may be required. Amillet recommends an intravenous saline injection or a subcutaneous injection before any obstetrical operation is performed on a woman exhausted by loss of blood. When the patient has

clearly been revived by these means she must, in any case, be closely watched, as some time the good effects do not last. The injections must be repeated, if necessary, till all danger has passed away.—"British Medical Journal."

NEURALGIA REMEDIES.

1. Menthol45 gra.
Cocaine15 grs.
Chloral hydrate10 grs.
Petrolatum300 grs.
2. Tincture aconite5 parts
Lard20 parts
3. Oil Peppermint8 parts
Tincture aconite4 parts
Chloroform2 parts
Poison! Apply every half hour.
4. Camphor1 part
Chloral hydrate1 part
Chloroform4 parts
Alcohol4 parts

CASCARA SAGRADA DEPRIVED OF ITS BITTERNESS.

The disagreeable bitterness of cascara sagrada can be effectually cloaked under the guise of the following mixture:

- Cascara sagrada pulv.....11 ozs.
Liquorice3 ozs.
Cloves, pulv..1 dr.
Magnesia calc2 drs.

A sufficient quantity of water is then added; it is then intimately mixed; it is then kept at a temperature of about 82 degrees for about forty-eight hours. After all the moisture has been driven off it is again pulverized, and then sifted; the product thus prepared has no bitter taste left, though it retains all its laxative properties.—"Repert de Pharm."

THE DANGERS IN COCA WINES.

Dr. Snow, of Bournemouth, in his Presidential address to the British Baenological Society, spoke of the increase of intemperance amongst invalids from the enormous consumption of coca wine. It is a subject to which we have frequently called attention. The evil, however, is by no means confined to invalids and convalescents, but pervades all classes of society, women and children being the chief