

consists in spreading on a cloth a thick paste of flowers of sulphur, placing the afflicted member on this sulphur-bed and wrapping it up. How the flowers of sulphur act nobody knows; we can only say that the urine soon gives forth a strong smell of sulphuretted hydrogen. The treatment takes effect very rapidly. One night suffices to relieve the patient of the neuralgia. At a meeting of the Paris Therapeutical Society, some remarkable cures by this method were related by the doctor.—*N. Y. Med. Times.*

DR. BURROUGHS (*London Lancet*) uses nitro-glycerine as a substitute for alcohol, in cases of emergency. The preparation used is a one per cent. solution, the dose being one drop. It may be given in water, when it is almost tasteless, or, in emergency, a drop may be placed upon the tongue. Dr. Burroughs has found it relieved pain and dyspnoea in neuralgia of the heart (angina pectoris.) A drop on the tongue roused a man who fainted during dressing of his wounds. Anemic headache was quickly relieved by it. One drop instantly relieved spasmodic asthma, enabling the patient to resume work at once. A patient with typhoid fever became delirious and extremely prostrated on the twenty-fourth day. His temperature fell; pulse became slow and remittent. He refused brandy. One-fourth of a drop of nitro glycerine (one per cent. solution) was given every fifteen minutes for two hours. The pulse became full and regular, the delirium subsided, and in twenty-four hours the mind was clear. In cases of opium narcosis, and of uremic coma, with feeble pulse, great benefit followed its use. It is suggested, also, in any case of apparent sudden death, and from drowning. Nitro-glycerine solution, dropped upon the tongue, might start the heart again and revive the patient.

SULPHURET OF CALCIUM LOCALLY IN DIPHTHERIA.—Dr. G. E. Hubbard, of New York, considers Vlemink's Solution, sulphuret of calcium, as the most effective application for the destruction of the germs of diphtheria. He employs the clear solution undiluted, by means of a spray, every half hour until the disease is under control, and then, at

longer intervals. In cases of very young children it may be best to add a little water to the solution at first, but he has almost invariably used it pure. Dr. Hubbard has met with so much success from this compound that he now applies no other. This is not of course the whole of the treatment of diphtheria but in many cases it will suffice. The solution is prepared as follows:—Take of lime, one part; sulphur, two parts water, twenty parts. Shake the lime with some of the water, then add the remainder and the sulphur; boil to twelve parts, and filter. Under the use of solution in spray, even sparingly applied, the diphtheritic patches undergo a change in a few hours: in some cases they disappear entirely in a day. If the false membrane has developed rapidly before the case is seen, the spray will be effectual even then in arresting systemic poisoning.—*The Medical Record* vol. xxxiv, p. 703.

ICHTHYOL is obtained by distillation from the fossilized remains of fishes. It acts in three ways: 1. As a protective. When a solution of it is painted over the skin surface, it quickly dries, forming a thin layer somewhat resembling friar's balsam or collodion, and so protects the skin from the air, dust, etc. 2. As a reliever of congestion. When applied to healthy skin, its effects seem *nil*, but when there is active congestion of the part it acts promptly by causing contraction of the arterioles and so diminishes the vascularity of the part. 3. As a desiccant. As it reduces the vascularity of congested skin, the outward flow of serum is also reduced, and consequently the part becomes drier. In these three actions we have the essentials of the treatment of many skin diseases. It has been successful used in erysipelas and applied in the early stages, the disease will be aborted. The strength should be one to eight or one drachm to an ounce of distilled water.—Charles J. McLean, *Brit. Med. Jour.*, March 9th, 1889.

TOTAL EXTIRPATION OF THE PREGNANT CANCEROUS UTERUS.—In October 1888, Dr. Zweifel, of Leipsig, removed a cancerous uterus in the six month of pregnan-