

slowness, and was neither more nor less discomposed by any complication or untoward event than anyone else. The finish of his operative work was rather the result of his immense experience than of any remarkable aptitude. Nevertheless, as an operator he must be held to have justly earned a very high price.—*E.c.*

TREATMENT OF GONORRHEA.—In a recent paper, Prof. Neisser, of Breslau, asserts that all treatment must have in view the removal of the essential cause of the disease, which is the gonococcus. As astringents do not destroy the gonococcus, they are useless. He advises the cleansing of the parts with boiled distilled water, and the use of injections, consisting of solutions of nitrate of silver of from 1:4000 to 1:2000, or of bi-chloride of mercury 1:30000 to 1:20000.

BERNHEIM'S NUTRITIVE ENEMA.—The *Union medicale* gives the following formula: Concentrated bouillon, ten ounces; pulp of boiled meat, an ounce; Malaga wine, six drachms. Such an enema, administered every three hours, it says, is sufficient to maintain nutrition.—*E.c.*

TREATMENT OF KELOID WITH SUBCUTANEOUS INJECTIONS OF CREOSOTE OIL.—P. Marie, *Journ de Med. Cut et Syph*, p. 162, recommends injections of twenty per cent. creosote oil into the keloid growth. Will destroy the growth without fear of any bad results. This treatment is probably available in other diseases, as cancer and lupus.—*Monatshefte für Praktische Dermatologie*, xvii, No. 11.—*E.c.*

CHLORIDE OF AMMONIA IN RENAL DISEASE.—Corrie finds chloride of ammonia an excellent remedy in cystitis. He prescribes ordinarily a No. 1 capsule of Squibb's pulverized purified ammonium chloride, to be taken three or four times in the twenty-four hours, preferably when the stomach is somewhat empty, each dose to be followed immediately by half a goblet or a goblet of pure cold water. The following are some of the conditions in which the drug has been given faithful trial, with most satisfactory results in every instance:—

Cystitis dependent upon stone in the bladder; stricture, hypertrophy of the prostate; deposits of urates, etc.; gonorrhoea (male and female); cystic irritation from uterine disease or menstrual disorders, malarial disease, masturbation, early pregnancy, simple

urethritis (traumatic) in newly-married women; cystic and renal sequelæ of *la grippe*.

In the majority of cases it was simply surprising to note the rapidity with which the urine was cleared of bladder-mucus, blood-corpuscles, pus-corpuscles, urates, phosphates, etc., the distressing symptoms disappearing therewith; and in no case did the salt occasion any gastric or other disturbance when taken as ordered. No explanation of the *modus operandi* of the remedy is offered. The capsules are to be filled only as needed for administration, as the salt dissolves the gelatin in a short time.—*Virginia Medical Monthly*.

CORDIER (A. H.) ON SUPRA-PUBLIC HYSTERECTOMY FOR THE REMOVAL OF FIBROIDS OF THE UTERUS.—*Deductions*:

1. All rapidly growing fibroids of the uterus should be removed.

2. Procrastination, tinkering, and electrical darts convert many a simple case into one of great magnitude, with many complications, making the work of the operator very difficult, and hazardous to the patient.

3. Small, stationary, hard fibroids, without dangerous symptoms, may be with safety allowed to remain, especially in women nearing the menopause.

4. Rapidly growing oedematous myomas may not present any dangerous symptoms, may occur at any age, may and do continue to grow after the climacteric. Removal of the appendages does not check their growth.

5. Oedematous myomas should be removed by a hysterectomy, as the entire uterus will usually be found taken up in the body of the neoplasm.

6. Fibroids undergoing mucoid or colloid degeneration should be removed by hysterectomy.

7. Pediculated fibroids, if the pedicle is small, may be removed with safety by taking all due precautions to guard against hemorrhage.

8. All classes operated on should get well.

9. Oophorectomy as a means of relief for tumors of the uterus is being more and more limited in its sphere by a more thorough understanding of the nature of these growths.

10. Medicinal agents and electricity may in some instances relieve symptoms for a short time, but the uncertainty and the danger attending their use more than outweigh the expectations for good.—*Internal Med. Mag.*, April, 1893.