

CHLORIDE OF POTASSIUM IN EPILEPSY.

Dr. Lander advocates this salt as better than bromide of potassium in epilepsy. He finds it is more active, costs five-sixths less, and has not the inconvenience of the secondary effects of bromide of potassium. He begins with small doses, and has continued the use of the drug for several months without any bad consequences, in daily doses of from 3 grammes 50 to 5 grammes 50 (1 to 2 drachms). Moreover, Dr. Lander thinks that the bromide is converted into a chloride in the stomach, so he suggests the immediate use of the chloride.—*Philad. Med. Times.*

CARBOLIC ACID IN PRURITUS.

In prurigo and pruritus, says Dr. Pintschovius, in the *Allgemeine Medicinische Central Zeitung*, I have successfully tried carbolic acid externally. I prescribe a solution containing 2½ per cent. of carbolic acid, and of this direct a tablespoonful to be mixed with a teacupful of rain-water. Every morning and evening the diseased skin is thoroughly sponged with this. I treated thirty patients in this way, and every one has recovered in from three to eight days' time.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter.*

VERATRUM VIRIDE AS A HEMOSTATIC.

Dr. J. W. Collin calls the attention of the profession to the veratrum viride as a very powerful and very reliable agent for the arrest of hemorrhage, both active and passive. It should be given in doses of from three to fifteen drops, repeated every one, two, or three hours, according to the urgency of the case, always carefully watching its effects.—*American Practitioner, Sept.*

POWDERED ACETATE OF LEAD FOR HÆMORRHOIDS.

M. Decondé has obtained very good results by the application of acetate of lead to hæmorrhoids. He places the finely powdered salt in a canula, which he introduces into the rectum, and then by means of a syringe forces the powder out.—*Revue de Thérap. Medico-Chirurg., Aug. 1, 1872.*

TREATMENT OF GONORRHOEA BY TANNO-GLYCERINE PASTE.

Dr. Tomowitz, K.K., Regiments Arzt, Austrian Army, reports the successful employment of a modified Schuster's (Aix-la-Chapelle) tanno-glycerine paste for syphilis and gonorrhœa. His formula is as follows:

- ℞ Acidi tannici..... 3 ss.
- Opii pulveris..... gr. iv.
- Glycerinæ..... q. s. ut ft. pasta.

Some 50-60 drops glycerine are requisite to bring the paste to a proper consistency. A sound or elastic

bougie is dipped into the paste warmed over a stove or spirit-lamp, and thus smeared is introduced into the orificium penis to the fossa navicularis, where it is held for five minutes. This operation is repeated three times a day. In gleet the catheter or bougie is carried back to the bladder and slowly withdrawn, so as to bring the paste into contact with every surface of the urethra. Even in acute cases the pain is but very slight.—*Allg. Militararztl. Zeit.*

PRURITUS VULVÆ.

LISFRANC.

- Take of Bichloride of mercury..... 1 part.
- Alum 20 parts.
- Starch 100 "
- Water 2,500 "

Mix.

S. Apply freely to the part.—*Revue de Thérap.*

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SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

A few years ago, it was a common thing to hear expressed—that the profession of Medicine in Canada was overcrowded, and that a large proportion of those graduating, would have to subsist upon but scant success, while not a few would be compelled to seek other methods of gaining a livelihood. While to a certain extent this expression was doubtless correct, yet we never believed that it was correct to the extent implied. If we can judge from facts which have lately come to our knowledge, it is, however, far from correct now. The impetus given to the country by Confederation has, by largely increasing our population, made the demand for medical men greater than it has been for many years. In several of our daily papers we have noticed advertisements, stating that a physician was wanted in a certain locality, while we are informed that the Dean of Bishop's College had applications from four different localities for medical graduates. McGill College and other medical schools doubtless had many similar applications, so that we may now fairly believe that the demand is fully equal to the supply. In the city of Montreal, within the past two years, fully twenty-five new medical men have commenced practice, all of whom are, we understand, making satisfactory headway.