

fossa and portion of the lower outlet. The left was smaller and situated across the Fallopian ligament. Collateral circulation was quickly established in both limbs, and no bad symptoms were observed, although the saphena vein on one side had to be sacrificed.—*Med. Press.*

CHRONIC RHINITIS.—In the remedial treatment, the following has proven of service, used with the atomizer twice or thrice daily. If used as a douche, dilute with two or three parts water. Note: The iodine is decolorized in preparation, a clear solution of light amber color resulting:

R—Sodii boras, 3ss.
Sodii bicarb, 3i.
Aque puræ, 3ii.
Dissolve and add
Acid carbol., grs. xv.
Tr. iodi, 3iii.
Listerine, q.s. ft. 3vi.—M.

ENURESIS NOCTURNA.—Dr. F. Clark, of Boston, Mass., writing, says: "I have used Sanmetto with good results in bladder, kidney and urinary troubles. I had a man come to me from Philadelphia, Penn., who had been troubled from an infant up to the age of 24 years with nocturnal incontinence of urine—wetting the bed almost every night. I used three bottles of sanmetto on him, and found it made a thorough cure. He can go to bed at 8 o'clock and sleep until 8 the next morning without urinating. I recommend with all honesty, to the suffering, and to the profession, the great cure—Sanmetto."

STRYCHNIA IN UTERINE HÆMORRHAGE.—Recently very extensive claims have been made for strychnine as a specific against all forms of uterine hæmorrhage. In gestation where there has been a previous history of flooding, it is advised to administer in one-sixtieth-grain doses three times daily for a period of from four to six weeks before expected labor. It is also declared to be of value where previous parturitions have been tardy owing to irregular and feeble uterine contractions.—*Med. Age.*

PLEURAL EFFUSION.—Dr. Cassarories (Roumania), has used and highly recommends the application of guaiacol in pleural effusions. He uses this combination:

R.—Guaiacol, 3 grms.
Tr. iodini, 30 "
Glycerini, aa 30 "

The antithermic action commences at the end of about four hours. The effusion is absorbed after some few daily applications, and does away with the dangers of thoracentesis. He was also successful in the anasarca, by using the application over the loins. The test for the purity of

guaiacol is its perfect solubility in any proportion of glycerine. The crystalized guaiacol is to be preferred.—*Prog. Med.*

CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS.—An excellent cleansing and disinfecting solution for free use in the nasal cavities, by means of the spray apparatus, douche or syringe, is prepared as follows:

R—Acidi boracici, 3i.
Sodii boras, 3i.
Sodii chloridi, 3ss.
Listerine, 3ii.
Aque puræ, 3vi.—M.

DYSMENORRHEA.—

R—Potass bromidi, gr. xv.
Ext. viburnii prunifolii, . . . 3 ss.
Antipyrin, gr. xv.
Antifebrin, gr. j.
Spts. frumenti, ad. 3 j.

M. Sig.—Every three, four or six hours, according to the severity of the pain.—*Post-Grad.*

USE OF ANTIPYRIN IN CYSTITIS.—Vigneron, *Ann. des Malad. des Org. Genito-Urin.*, has found that in many cases of cystitis no local treatment can be carried out on account of the intense pain produced by such manipulations. The author now injects a solution of antipyrin into the bladder, and continues with the local treatment. If the bladder be not dilated, ten to twenty grammes of a 4 per cent. solution of antipyrin should be injected into the bladder at least ten minutes before the local treatment is carried out. In dilated bladders the local treatment may be carried out first, and then from sixty to one hundred and twenty grammes of a $\frac{1}{2}$ or a 1 per cent. solution of the drug may be injected into the bladder and allowed to remain.

THE TREATMENT OF DIPHTHERIC ANGINA BY SUBLIMATE.—Dr. Moizard, *Jour. Mde ed.*, recommends the use of sublimate in glyceria in the proportion of one to twenty or to thirty, which forms a syrupy, transparent liquid, which is not caustic. The affected parts are cleansed, the solution applied on cotton from which the excess of liquid has been removed, and the surrounding tissue being protected from the action of the solution by absorbent cotton held in forceps; this also prevents the swallowing of the solution. Of 261 cases treated, the proportion of cases cured varied from 95 to 81 per cent.