

"A polish is given to the pills by agitating them in a bag or rolling them in a shaker in contact with a piece of *wax* or *paraffin*."

Now, how even a pill manufacturer could imagine a combination of ferments, peptic, pancreatic, or biliary in the human economy which would be possessed of sufficient strength to dissolve a *paraffin* coated pill we fail to perceive.

Antipyrin as a Hæmostatic.

Dr. W. M. Powell, in a communication to *Daniel's Texas Medical Journal*, March, 1888, says that he was sent for in haste to see a woman who had a frightful hæmorrhage from a sore leg which had been struck, and when he arrived he found her nearly exhausted. A four per cent. solution of antipyrin was applied, and he had the satisfaction of seeing the bleeding quickly checked. A light compress and bandage was then applied, and the extremities elevated on pillows in bed. No more hæmorrhage occurred.

A few days later he operated on a boy seven years old, for phimosis, removing nearly one inch of prepuce; the hæmorrhage was profuse. Before removing the clamp forceps he applied a four per cent. solution of antipyrin, and also immediately after removing them. All bleeding was promptly arrested and mucous membrane and foreskin were neatly brought together with numerous stitches without the least annoyance from further hæmorrhage. A simple water dressing completed the operation, and on redressing, the following day, he says he does not think he ever saw a cleaner, nicer wound.

Jaborandi in Hiccough.

The following from the *Nederlandische Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde* may prove useful: In a case of obstinate hiccough which continued day and night and brought the patient fearfully low, all possible means—bromide of potash, morphine, belladonna, galvanism, pressure upon the trunk or the vagus and phrenic—were employed without relief. Kiithe, however, secured prompt success from a decoction of jaborandi, 8 parts to 180. The hiccough did not recur.

Cholera Infantum

Dr W. H. L. Hale recommends the following formula in cholera infantum, and many other diarrhoeal disorders in children:—

R. Bismuthi salicyl., . . . ʒij
Tr. capsici, gtt. xij
Spts. ammon. aromat., . . . fʒiss
Pulv. acaciæ, ʒij
Aq. cinnamomi, q. s. ad. fʒij M.

Sig.—Teaspoonful every two hours, for a child from three months to one year of age.

NEUROLOGY.

Cause of Nerve Injury. Recovery with operation.

The *Med. Rev.* gives the following from Dr. H. H. Fotheringham: A lady, aged about 35 years, sustained a fracture of the right humerus by a fall upon the elbow. The fracture was situated just below the insertion of the deltoid muscle, was oblique, and the displacement extreme. The patient complained bitterly of pain in the forearm and hand, which was not relieved by reduction of the fragments of bone. Morphine in large doses was necessary in order that any sleep might be obtained. Two days later the pain was somewhat diminished, and was referred by the patient to the area of distribution of the musculo-spiral nerve below the elbow. Five days after the injury motion of the wrist and fingers seemed to be impaired. Seven days later the extensors and supinators of the hand and forearm were found to be completely paralysed and there was œdema of the back of the hand. One month after injury the condition was as follows: There was strong bony union of the fracture, there was cutaneous anæsthesia of the back of the hand with œdema and glazed skin, complete paralysis of extensors and supinator muscles.

Under a diagnosis of compression of the nerve an operation was suggested to the patient, who demurred. Faradism as a next resort, to exercise the muscles, was advised. About this time the patient left the city and placed herself under the care of a specialist who applied both galvanic and faradic currents to the arm several times a week, but without improvement.

Two months later the lady returned unimproved and ready for any measures that promised relief. Accordingly, the nerve was cut down upon and found just as it reached the front of the internal inter-muscular septum; from this point it was traced backward through what had been the musculo-spiral groove but now corresponded to the line of fracture and was filled with callus, against which