

and the incumbent of St. James', Marylebone, whose predilection for silver coins in contradistinction to copper ones is conspicuously announced upon the walls of his church, politely delivered himself of the following opinion at a recent anti-vivisection meeting: "If there are two parties of medical men, I prefer to be on the side of the medical men and the angels, and against the medical men and the devils." We cannot quite grasp the meaning of this curious avowal. But to have reminded his audience that he preferred angels to devils was an admission which might be described as a platitude. Indeed, he would find a difficulty in meeting with anyone who would be bold enough to assert the contrary. However, he has propounded a conundrum in the matter which we cannot pretend to solve, that is to say, we fail altogether to see what either angels or devils have to do with medical men. So far as we know, neither are taken into consultation by medical practitioners during the course of their daily work, and this can be asserted with any emphasis based upon a profound conviction.—*Med. Press*

MENTAL SEDATIVES.—Thousands of men and women, says the *London Spectator*, use novels as mental sedatives, read them to steady their nerves. Busy brain-workers or those who otherwise exhaust their nervous energies, want some form of mental sedative. They cannot rest while doing nothing. In order to quiet the thinking machine, it must be kept gently at work. The easier and more mechanical that work is the better, but the mental powers must just be kept running. A douche of fiction quiets them, so novels are poured over the weary in a gentle easy stream. This physical need creates the novel market. To one accustomed to use fiction to soothe his mind, there comes a positive craving for novels, like the craving for any other sedative. Hence the demand for fiction, good or bad, of a kind that does not obtain in other forms of literature. And if the novel is in a foreign language, be it said in passing, the sedative effect is complete.—*Med. Record.*

INTRA-UTERINE INJECTIONS IN ANTIQUITY.—At a recent meeting of an Edinburgh medical society Dr. Ballantyne quoted from a paper by Koromilas, a Greek physician, in which it was claimed that there was evidence in the writings of Hippocrates, Oribasius, Paulus Ægineta and Galen to show that these authors were acquainted with the use of intra-uterine injections. Hippocrates divided the degenerative organs into three parts—first, the external genitals; second, the genital organ or vagina; third, the uterus. He also used for each a special kind of substance to

be injected; wine with honey for the external genitals, goose-grease for the vagina and oil with honey for the uterus. Dr. Koromilas believed that Hippocrates was the first to make intra-uterine injections.—*Med. Rec.*

TREATMENT OF HYDROCELE IN CHILDREN.—Dr. Herwig has employed the following procedure for the past two years: By means of a slightly curved needle he passes a strong, sterilized, double silk or cotton thread from the upper to the lower extremity of the hydrocele. He then aspirates the fluid with a Pravaz syringe, removing what remains as completely as possible by means of pressure. The ends of the threads are then firmly knotted on the surface of the scrotum, and the three punctures, or the entire half of the scrotum, covered with collodion. No dressing is required. At the end of six to eight days the threads are withdrawn, and collodion re-applied to the puncture openings. In adults a larger number of threads are necessary.—*Centralbl. f. Chirurg.*

TO RELIEVE THE THIRST OF DIABETICS pilocarpin may be administered in solution or in pill-form. The pills are best prepared by the addition of glycerin and gum arabic. Each contains gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ of pilocarpin nitrate. For the solution the following form is given:

R—Pilocarpin. nitrat., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Spirit. vini dilut., ℥xx.
 Aquæ, ℥j.—M.

S.—The tongue is to be moistened with 5 or 6 drops of this solution four or five times daily.—*Nouv. Remèdes.*

APPLICATION FOR CONDYLOMATA:

R.—Acidi Tannici, Partes æquales.
 Hydrargyri Subchloridi, " "
 Amyli, " "
 Misce et fiat pulvis.

Sig.—To be dusted on the affected parts.

—*The Practitioner.*

W. H. CUNNINGHAM, M.D., Butler, Al., on November 15th, writes: I have been using "PAPINE" for about a year. It is not only retained in the most irritable conditions of the stomach, but will also control nausea and vomiting with more certainty than any other remedy. Even in acute gastritis it controls the vomiting better than morphine hypodermically. A number of ladies in my practice cannot take morphia on account of nauseating after-effects. The Papine has never in a single instance produced any unpleasantness. As an anodyne for children (from two months up) it is simply inimitable. Permit me—without solicitation—to express to you my thanks for the production of a remedy so useful, and in many instances absolutely indispensable.