

operative accident no suggestion was employed. Every surgeon should be thoroughly impressed with the fact that faith, hope, expectancy and belief, when aroused by suggestion, are most powerful aids to insure his patient against collapse and death. With this clearly before him and a determination to observe every minutia and care, he is in the best possible way to operate successfully.

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VICARIOUS MENSTRUATION FROM A FACIAL NAEVUS.

The September number of the *Archives of Paediatrics* publishes the following case which came under Dr. Bloom's observation: The patient was a young girl whom the author saw when she was a child, at which time he had been consulted about the advisability of removing a vascular naevus from her face, and he had advised waiting. She was brought to the author in March, 1897. The naevus was on the right side of the face, extending down on the nose and involving the upper lip. It was an ordinary vascular naevus such as is frequently seen, but not quite so dark in color as many, with a liberal distribution of dilated blood-vessels. No inconvenience had resulted from the naevus until just before the 23d of March, when suddenly, without injury or undue rubbing, the place began to bleed. It was apparently vicarious menstruation in a sixteen-year-old girl. The bleeding began two days after the appearance of the menses, and lasted until the menstruation stopped. Then it stopped suddenly. For two weeks there was no further bleeding; then for a period of two days the naevus again bled. During this time a small teatlike projection appeared on the cheek at about the point at which the bleeding had occurred, and another smaller one on the nose, showing where the bleeding had occurred. The fluid discharged was blood, dark in color and thick.

The author ligatured the small teat-like

projection, which looked much like a nipple and contained several sore spots. No difficulty was experienced in passing a ligature around it; this was firmly tied, and in five days the projection dropped off. Another and larger projection appeared at the site of the original one. Dr. Bloom considers the case interesting, because vicarious menstruation from a naevus in any situation is extremely rare.

DANGER IN POSTAGE STAMPS.

One of the newest diseases is the postage stamp tongue." The credit of discovering it is due to a London physician. It appears that the mucilage itself is injurious, and that, further, it is an excellent cultivating medium for germs of the worst character. In the ailment called "postage stamp tongue" the latter becomes sore and covered with red spots. A bad sore throat is likely to follow if great care is not taken. Apart from the specific disease of the tongue, any contagious disease may be acquired through the medium of mucilage. Never lick a postage stamp with your tongue. It shows a great lack of cleanliness and hygienic knowledge.—Exchange.

TOO LATE.

An English woman recently met with sudden death during a visit to St. Petersburg, and at the request of relatives in London the body was immediately forwarded to England. When the casket, a magnificent affair, arrived at its destination, the lid was removed to give the sorrowing relatives a final look at the departed. But instead of the emaciated remains of an aged woman, the portly corpse of a Russian general, covered with decorations and in the full glory of a state uniform, met the gaze of the mourners. Frantic messages were at once dispatched to the Russian capital, and in response to one of them the following message was received: "English lady buried yesterday with military honors. Please keep the general."