

well-known powers against putrefaction; and the hyposulphites, especially that of soda, are equally effective against fermentation. Each of these processes consists, in essence, of swift multiplication of peculiar cells."

Two cases are reported by Dr. Whittaker: one, a woman having secondary cancerous tumors in various parts of the body, who had two months before suffered amputation of the breast for the same disease, and who had cancerous cachexia, cancerous deposits in the stomach, and probably in the liver also. Any kind of food was vomited, and prostration was complete. The patient was kept alive and free from pain by the use of 6 grains of morphia daily, $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains being the smallest dose that would give her temporary relief from the indescribable distress.

"I gave her," to quote his words, "at first two drops of the bisulphide of carbon in a teaspoonful of alcohol three times a day. This dose I afterwards increased to four drops in almond oil. From almost the first dose, in virtue of the anæsthetic action of the drug, a change in her symptoms began to be observed. There was complete relief of the vomiting at the time, and there have been but three attacks since. The appetite toned up to become almost insatiable, though but little food can be taken at a time, on account of a feeling of distention. The return of strength was gradual but marked. Last week the patient spent the day out among some friends, and this week she spends entire in Avondale. It was found impossible to do without the morphia altogether, but the quantity has been gradually reduced from six to little over one grain per day. The local masses have not changed to any great extent. No new ones have developed, but several of the old ones have flattened somewhat. None of them are painful."

* A second case is reported of a woman having what was diagnosticated to be cancerous stricture of the pylorus, in which vomiting was a prominent symptom, and was quieted only by morphia. She was also given two drops of bisulphide of carbon three times daily. "On the evening of the following day she had another attack of pain and vomiting, which was checked by morphia given subcutaneously. Since that time" (two weeks to the date of the report), "she has taken the remedy regularly. During this time no other medicine has been given *per os* or subcutaneously. All this time she has taken egg-nog, milk, wine, and beef-tea, and has never vomited any of them. She relishes her food, but still experiences some uneasiness after eating. She has gained both appetite and strength and is now able to walk about the house. The sallow skin, the dilated stomach, and the tumor still remain. I do not by any means consider my patient cured of her disease, but it is unquestionably better held in check by the bisulphide of carbon than by any remedy hitherto employed."

"It was the knowledge of the great solvent properties of this agent which first led me to give it a

trial. I am sure I am very far from vaunting it as a specific for carcinoma. I am not certain that its virtues are not dependent upon its well-known anæsthetic properties (I am informed by ship surgeons that it is the best known remedy for seasickness), but even if this be true—which I very much doubt, because its efficacy is so long continued—it is a remedy of the greatest value in the relief of symptoms as distressing and painful as exist in any disease in our nosology."

TO DESTROY WARTS.

Mr. Frank Parker, of Mineral Springs, Ark., says that a drachm of nitrate of silver dissolved in an ounce of nitromuriatic acid makes a solution which, applied to warts with a fine brush, will permanently cure them in four days.

TO CLEANSE THE OS UTERI.

Every gynecologist, says Prof. Paget, knows how difficult it often is to cleanse the uterine orifice of the viscid mucus which is characteristic of certain forms of catarrh. After trying a variety of chemicals, in order to discover a satisfactory detergent, the simplest substance suggested itself the last, and was found all that can be desired. This is the yolk of egg. Dip a piece of charpie or cotton in the yolk of a fresh egg, apply it to the orifice, throw some water into the speculum, continuing to mix the yolk and the mucus, then let the water escape, dry the os, and it will be found perfectly clean.

THE RELIEF OF PRICKLY HEAT,

Many persons are very subject to this annoying affection. They will be glad to learn that Surgeon-Major Dr. J. G. French, of the Indian medical service, in a contribution to the *Indian Medical Gazette*, says that we can cure prickly heat in three or four days by the application of a solution of sulphate of copper. This should be of the strength of about ten grains to the ounce of water, and the solution should be applied daily, or oftener, by means of a camel-hair brush, or bit of sponge tied on the end of a stick. It is best applied after the morning bath, when the skin has been well rubbed with the towel, and it must be allowed to dry on the skin before dressing. Dr. French states that he has used this application for over thirteen years, and, when regularly and properly applied, he has never known it to fail.

ON WRY-NECK.

On the occasional forms of his trouble, Dr. A. J. Steele writes, in the *Transactions of the Missouri State Medical Society*, 1876:—An adult exposed to a cold draft of air, as from an open window, falling especially upon the neck, may have an attack of cervicodinia, a painful affection of the muscles of one side of the neck, to relax which the patient holds his head awry. This so-called muscular rheumatism is usually a transient affair, but may become chronic,