

not soured, and if we observe these simple precautions we will soon cure these obstinate diarrhoeas without drugs.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter*.

INDUCTION OF PREMATURE LABOR.

Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas says: The method of inducing premature labor which I now invariably adopt is a very simple, and is at the same time a perfectly efficient, one. The patient is placed across the bed, with the buttocks resting near the edge, and under is arranged a large piece of rubber or oil-cloth in such a way as to drain into a tub on the floor. In this tub we put one or two gallons of water at a temperature of ninety-eight degrees Fahrenheit. The operator stands between the thighs of the patient, whose knees should be properly supported, and employing a syringe with a long nozzle, which is carried up as far into the cervical canal as it will go, he keeps a steady stream directly against the membranes. In the course of ten minutes the os will be the size of a silver half dollar, and when dilation to this extent has been accomplished, he is to insert a gum catheter between the membranes and the uterine walls. The patient is then put to bed, rhythmical uterine contractions soon follow, and the labor is completed in a few hours.

THE TREATMENT OF EPILEPSY.

M. Ball, professor at Clinic St. Anne, gives preference to the bromides of sodium and ammonium in the treatment of epilepsy in solution, and belladonna with oxide of zinc in pills. The mixture he employs is the following: Bromide of sodium and bromide of ammonium, 3iiss; water, 3x. Four tablespoonfuls a day in an infusion of valerian, and a pill night and morning, composed of ext. of belladonna and oxide of zinc, 15 grains, divided into 40 pills. He considers the bromide of potassium inferior to the other bromides, which are much more easily supported, and do not produce the loss of memory and weakness of the intellect attributed to a continued use of the potassium. However, in the cases of phthisical patients the bromides of sodium and ammonium are not well borne.—*Medical Press*.

NUX VOMICA IN PROLAPSUS ANI.

M. Schwartz has employed, during the last ten years, with good result, extract of nux-vomica to combat proclentia of the rectum, not only in children, but also in adults, and even in those cases in which, from neglect and want of care, the ease has become chronic. He dissolves one or two grains in a glass of distilled water, and gives seven to ten drops every four hours, and he asserts that the prolapse disappears in twenty-four hours. For children, as a rule, the dose is five drops, and for children one or two years of age, only two or

three drops. To prevent relapse the nux vomica should be given for eight days after the cure, two doses being administered daily. If the prolapse be of long standing and do not at first yield to the nux vomica, one drachm of extract of krameria should be added. The nux vomica overcomes the paralysis of the intestine, and the astringent krameria controls the diarrhoea which the relaxation of the intestine provokes.—*El Dictamen*.

A LINIMENT FOR EARACHE.

Pavesi recommends a liniment composed of camphorated chloral 2½ parts, pure glycerine 16½ parts, and oil of sweet almonds 10 parts. This is to be well mixed and preserved in a hermetically closed bottle. A pledget of very soft cotton is to be soaked in the liniment and then introduced as far as possible into the affected ear, two applications being made daily. Frictions may also be made each day with the preparation behind the ear. It is claimed that the pain is almost immediately relieved, and even in many cases the inflammation is subdued.

A PAINLESS METHOD OF INTRODUCING THE CATHETER.

The plan suggested by Dr. J. H. Berst, in the *Therapeutic Gazette* is the spurting of a few drops of a four per cent. solution of cocaine mur. into the mouth of the urethra, and allowing it to seek the deeper parts of the canal by gravitation. This can be accomplished with an ordinary medicine dropper, the point of which has previously been glazed by holding in the flame of a spirit lamp.

By this simple method of producing local anæsthesia the writer has been enabled not only to painlessly cauterize his patients, but in four cases perform internal urethrotomy, and carry out the after treatment, viz., the daily introduction of a full size sound, without causing any pain whatever.

TREATMENT OF SCABIES.

Dr. Comessati says (*Pharm. Zeitung*) that the following is an easy, effective method of treating the disease: In a liter of water 200 grams of hyposulphite of sodium are dissolved. The entire body is thoroughly washed in this lotion, at bedtime. The next morning the body is washed in a solution of 50 grams of muriatic acid to the liter of water. By this means sulphur in a very finely divided state is deposited in the pores of the skin; sulphurous acid and chloride of sodium are also formed. These products are destructive to the parasite. The great advantage that the author has found in the use of this treatment is that it need not be repeated.