

on the heart or kidneys noticed.—*British Medical Journal*.

DERMATOL IN OTORRHOEA.—S. A. Shaniavsky (*Meditsinskoie Obozrenie*) has used dermatol in thirty cases of acute and chronic purulent otitis, externa or media. Having washed out the ear with a three per cent. boracic acid lotion, he thoroughly dries the parts with absorbent cotton wool, and then introduces deep into the meatus a piece of the wool impregnated with dermatol powder. The results are very satisfactory, the antiseptic effect of the substance being very marked, more especially in acute otorrhoea. In cases of otitis externa, a marked decrease in the discharge was pretty frequently noticed within three days, while a complete cure was far more quickly effected than in cases treated by iodoform, tannin, calomel, boracic acid, subnitrate of bismuth, and other ordinary drugs. In cases of otitis media, with perforation of the drum-head, however, the healing process advanced somewhat more slowly than in those of external otitis.—*British Medical Journal*.

MERCURIALISM.—Patterson (*Dental Cosmos*) contends that the inflammation and sponginess of the gums that occur, as well as the blue line that sometimes forms in the course of the therapeutic employment of mercurials, are not dependent upon the immediate action of the drug, but upon neglect in the care of the mouth. The discolouration he believes to be due to the deposition of calcic salts. To avoid unpleasant complications, without the necessity of withdrawing the medication or diminishing the dose of the drug, he recommends the careful removal from the mouth of all irritant matters and the institution of perfect hygienic and antiseptic conditions.—*Med. News*.

USE OF IPECACUANHA IN UTERINE INERTIA.—Drapes says this remedy in simple atony of the uterus is a powerful agent in producing uterine contraction during the first and second stages of labour. In general, two or three doses of from ten to fifteen drops of the wine of ipecacuanha, given at intervals of ten minutes, produce in a short time marked activity of uterine action and a rapid birth. It is much better than ergot, as it does not pro-

duce tetanic contraction, but only induces normal and regular expulsive effort.—*Med. Review*.

THE TREATMENT OF HÆMORRHAGES BY REVULSION OVER THE HEPATIC AND SPLENIC REGIONS.—L. H. Petit (*Bulletin Générale de Thérapeutique*) writes at length upon the above subject, and refers to cases in support of the good effects produced by the treatment proposed in his article. The author sums up his object by affirming that, in the presence of an abundant spontaneous hæmorrhage, it is well to examine carefully the condition of the liver, spleen and kidneys, and, if these organs be diseased, especially in the case of the liver and spleen, a more or less energetic revulsion by means of blisters over the regions of the organs last mentioned is indicated. A milk diet is advocated in cases of nephritis. To apply the revulsive treatment, it is absolutely necessary to investigate the cause of the hæmorrhages. The amount of revulsion necessary to obtain a hæmostasis varies. In certain cases a vesication for a period of an hour is sufficient; in others, it is necessary to prolong the revulsion. When there is a certainty about the etiological diagnosis of the hæmorrhages, no hesitation should be entertained in applying abundant vesication, especially over the regions of the liver and spleen, but this treatment must not be put aside if the revulsion should not at first produce the desired effect.—*Therapeutic Gazette*.

TREATMENT OF ALBUMINURIA BY THE SALTS OF STRONTIUM.—G. Sée has reported to the Académie de Médecine (*Bulletin de l'Académie de Médecine*) the satisfactory results obtained in the treatment of a case of albuminuria by the salts of strontium. A young man, twenty years of age, who had been cured of pulmonary phthisis, exhibited three weeks afterwards an anasarca due to a parenchymatous nephritis. The patient passed daily two litres of urine charged with twenty-three grammes of albumin. He was immediately placed under the alternate administration of strontium and calcium, in doses of from four and a half to five grammes a day. On the very first day after the beginning of this treatment, the quantity of albumin was reduced to six grammes per litre of urine, and after a few days to one gramme. Soon afterwards the albumin entirely disappeared, and the anasarca