

of the edges of the wound. 5. The provision of necessary drainage. 6. To apply gentle pressure to prevent exudation. 7. To give perfect physiological rest. 8. To secure the best possible position of the parts to promote comfort and healing. 9. To provide for hygienic surroundings. 10. To attend to the patient's general health.

**TREATMENT OF LARYNGEAL SPASM.**—The treatment of spasm of the glottis is often difficult and uncertain in its results, but Sir Morel Mackenzie writes (*Hospital Gazette*) that by setting up a rival reflex the laryngeal spasm may be instantly overcome. The patient need only take a pinch of snuff or black pepper into the nostrils, or if neither can be obtained, the nares should be tickled by a feather. The immediate result is a paroxysm of sneezing, after which the breathing is relieved.—*Med. News*.

**KELOID.**—In the treatment of small keloid growths, Dr. Browning (*London Med. Rec.*), has obtained satisfactory results from the application of perchloride of mercury in collodion (1 in 30). The tumor is thickly coated with this application, which is allowed to remain on until it peels off, which usually takes 5 or 6 days. Another coating is then applied, and so on, until by successive coatings, the growth is reduced to a level with the surrounding surface.

**ETHER INJECTION FOR NEURALGIA.**—Dr. Kunes, of Antwerp, has conceived the plan of using subcutaneous injections of ether in the treatment of neuralgia. He prefers to use Hoffman's anodyne, containing equal parts of ether and alcohol. He injects as near the seat of pain as possible, a quantity equal to what an ordinary Pravaz syringe will hold. Often a single injection has sufficed, but in a certain number of instances, two or three have been found necessary.

**THE CURE OF HYDROCELE.**—Prof. John A. Wyeth always cures hydrocele by injections of pure carbolic acid. All the liquid must be first drawn off with an aspirator. About thirty minims of carbolic acid is a sufficient quantity to sear the sac. This is not as painful as might be supposed. The first effect is to cause swelling, which soon subsides. In fifty operations two cases only have failed to be cured by the first injection.

**A REMEDY FOR PHTHEIRIASIS.**—There is certainly no lack of remedies for phtheiriasis (*Med. Press*) but the simpler plans are often those last thought of. One of the best washes for the removal of the ubiquitous parasite from the hairy parts of the body is a decoction of quassia to which a little borax and glycerine have been added.

**FOR IRRITABLE BLADDER.**—Prof. Bartholow, whom the whole profession sympathize with on account of his failing health, induced by long-continued over-work, says that gelsemium will often do more good in irritable bladder than any other remedy. It is especially adapted to those women of hysterical type, troubled by irritability at the neck of the bladder calling for constant urination.

**LAWSON TAIT, *Cleveland Med. Gaz.***, lays down this rule: If pain precedes menstrual flow, it is tubal; if the pain follows the appearance of the flow and chiefly referred to the back and spasmodic in character, it will be found to be due to some mechanical obstruction in the uterus. Sterility following this symptom should be treated by dilatation. When the menstrual epoch is unaccompanied by pain, dilatation will not avail.

**LISSAR'S PASTE.**—The following is the celebrated Lassar's paste. It may be applied directly by the finger or on strips of cloth. Its usefulness is best seen in many varieties of eczema and intertrigo:

R.—Acidi salicyl.,	. . . . .	3 js.
Zinci ox.,	. . . . .	3 ij.
Amyli,	. . . . .	3 ij.
Vaselini	. . . . .	3 ij.—M

**ARSENIC IN CYSTIC GOITRE.**—Dr. Snow (*Brit. Med. Jour.*) speaks highly of arsenic in cystic affections of the thyroid gland. In one case in which he employed the drug, the thyroid enlargement entirely disappeared. In two other cases the improvement was very marked in a short time, but the patients ceased attending very soon after the treatment was beginning to show its influence.

DR. EWART lately showed (*Lancet*) at a meeting of the medical society of London, a woman, aged 48, who was the subject of complete situs inversus viscerum. The abdominal organs had been mapped out. She was right handed and complained of nothing but palpitation and dyspepsia.