

This dressing should be removed the following day. The uterus and vagina is thoroughly cleaned and then apply the zinc caustics. These are made of two degrees of strength, 3v to aq 3j, and equal parts by weight of zinc chloride and water. A pomade of bicarbonate of soda in vaseline, 1 to 3, and a 30 per cent. solution of the same salt in water is placed ready for use.

The cavity being ready for the caustic the vagina and labia are protected by the pomade. Great care is necessary to protect the meatus and adjacent tissues from the action of the caustic.

The strength of the caustic to be used is determined by the thickness of the tissues to be acted upon, less than 5 or 6 millimetres in thickness would not bear the use of stronger caustic. The weaker solution is also generally used upon the vagina. The caustic is applied on masses of cotton, which are packed into the cavity and the surface of the packing, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ centimetres of the upper part of the vagina is filled with absorbent cotton saturated with the bicarbonate of soda solution.

The pain following the operation if severe can be relieved by an hypodermic of morphine.

On the 2nd or 3rd day the cotton is removed from the vagina and also from the uterine cavity, if loose; if still adherent it is well to wait a day or two more. On examination, a firm, white, cement-like surface is seen. In from 5 to 10 days this slough will separate, and at no time should any force be used to effect its separation.

The exfoliation of the slough may be encouraged by very gentle douches of carbolic solution. —The tendency to bleeding during the stage of sloughing is much lessened by the use of opiates and keeping the patient perfectly quiet in bed. The bladder should be emptied by the catheter—Should the hemorrhage be severe, some form of astringent can be used. Cicatrization is complete in from two to four weeks, leaving a contracted, pale, soft, velvety membrane, free from any odor or discharge.

This plan of treating such cases of cancer of the uterus has much to commend itself to our favor and imitation, and the issue of several cases reported are most encouraging.

GREAT SURGICAL OPERATION.

The *Dublin Medical Press and Circular* of October 1, 1884, says:—

The current number of the *Independence Belge* mentions a great surgical operation which has just been performed in Brussels by Dr. Langenbusch, of Berlin, who must not, however, be confounded with his eminent fellow-citizen Langenbeck. The subject of this daring and successful proceeding was M. Eugene Anspach, the Deputy Governor of the National Bank of Belgium, who has been for many years suffering from a collection of gall stones, which have kept him in a state

of aggravated suffering (*douleur atroce*), and have latterly defied all measures of relief. M. Langenbusch, summoned specially from Berlin, proposed to lay open the gall bladder, with antiseptic precautions, admitting, however, that he had only performed this operation four times, and that but one of these cases recovered. M. Anspach's family and friends were much dismayed at this announcement, and begged that the operation should not be performed. M. Anspach was firm, and reflecting that without it he would not live long, and that in the meantime his life would be worse than death, decided on the operation. Even at this supreme moment the banking mind asserted itself, and M. Anspach remarked, "after all, one in four is 25 per cent., and that is a fine dividend." "You have had one recovery already, doctor," he remarked, "and I will be the second," an element of confidence which no doubt had something to say to the result. The operation was performed on the 9th September, and 125 calculi were extracted from the gall bladder. M. Anspach suffered a good deal after the proceedings, but is now out of danger and in complete comfort. We trust he will long live to enjoy the reward of his own pluck and of the skill of his surgeon. It is a curious circumstance that this operation has to a certain extent been anticipated here. The late Sir Timothy O'Brien suffered from gall stones, and the late Sir Dominic Corrigan worked down into the gall bladder by means of a potash issue, and removed them. Sir T. O'Brien's recovery was complete.

IODOFORM IN ERYSIPELAS.

There would seem to be no limit to the uses to which iodoform may be put in restoring the human form divine to its pristine vigor. In the May number of the *Practitioner*, Mr. Clark Burnam commends it for erysipelas. He used a solution of one part of iodoform in ten parts of collodion, and found that after a single application of this the pain and heat were relieved, and that the tendency to spread ceased. This good result could not be attributed to the internal treatment adopted nor to the collodion, because Sir James Paget expressly states that it does not check the spread of the disease.—*Lond. Med. Times*.

DOCTORS WHO DIED OF CHOLERA.

Of one hundred and thirty-nine physicians engaged in attending cholera patients in Naples under the White Cross Society, twenty died.

EXCESSIVE SWEATING.

Sponging the surface of the body with a solution of quinine in alcohol—one drachm to the pint—is now recommended for excessive sweating. It is a remedy that has long yielded us good results, —*American Practitioner*.