

ing success. Not long since a shop assistant presented himself with a bad gonorrhœa, high fever, inflamed testicle and chordee at night. With the application of the belladonna and opium ointment the chordee did not appear, and in four days after using the injection the running ceased, but after the first application the pain and running were much lessened. A suspensory bandage was worn, and with the daily use of the mercurial and belladonna and opium ointment the patient was quite well in three weeks. Patients have always stated that it is the injection, and not the ointment, which stopped the chordee. I have tried the anodyne treatment in various classes of people, from the dissipated paupers of the Eastern bazaars to the well-fed *roue* in the West; in the acute and in the chronic and gleet stages; in first attacks, and in those making one of a series; and in cases complicated with inflamed testicles and chordee; and I have no hesitation in saying that I have not witnessed anything to contra-indicate it nor to mitigate its success.—John Roche, M.D., in *Medical Press*.

THE INJECTION OF HOT OR COLD WATER IN UTERINE HÆMORRHAGE.—Dr. Schwarz relates a case of post-partum hæmorrhage which was controlled temporarily by an injection of water at a temperature of 120° F., containing two and a half per cent. of carbolic acid. The bleeding began again, however, and could not be arrested by further hot-water injections. A trial was then made of ice-water with perfect success. In other puerperal and non-puerperal cases, after failure with hot water, the author obtained most satisfactory results with cold injections. Dr. Graefe has also had several cases in which he found cold irrigations to answer the purpose after hot water had failed. He regards the styptic action of hot water as due not only to the swelling of the tissues which it causes, but also to a certain degree of muscular contraction in the uterine walls. The former is not sufficient in itself to arrest the hæmorrhage unless aided by muscular contraction. When cold water irrigations follow those previously made with hot water, strong contractions of the uterine muscles are excited, but the œdematous swelling caused by the hot water can not be so rapidly overcome, and hence the two conditions most favorable for arresting the hæmorrhage are present. In the same way when hot injections follow cold ones, the irritation to the muscular tissue remains, and to it is added the swelling of the tissues above mentioned. If only one be used, Schwarz prefers the cold water, as having the advantage of absolute safety. Hot water, if too hot, may cause a paralysis of the uterine muscular tissue, and if not hot enough will only increase the hæmorrhage. If a trial with one temperature be unsuccessful, the use of the opposite will almost certainly control the bleeding.—*Schmidt's Jahrbucher*, No. 7, 1884; *Med. Record*.

SWALLOWING OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Artificial teeth have probably been often swallowed. Too hard for digestion and not provided with sharp-pointed edges, as a rule, they cause very little inconvenience. More dangerous is the swallowing of whole sets, as in such a case a plate, with all its hooks and pointed edges, has to pass through the pylorus and the ilio-cæcal valve. If it were possible, after such a plate has been inadvertently swallowed, to send some substance after it that could envelop the pointed and "hooky" plate with a material which might remove the sharp points, the greatest danger would be removed. But thus far this substance has been a desideratum unfulfilled. In the April 13, 1885, number of the *Deutsche Med. Zeit.*, however, we find a communication which, on account of the ingenuity of the procedure, and of its complete effect, is highly interesting and deserves further dissemination through the columns of the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*.

A dentist named Geisselbrecht, in Fürth, was sent for one night by a servant girl, who, during sleep, had swallowed her artificial teeth. The set consisted of a rubber plate with four canines and two bicuspid, which plate was attached by the aid of gold clamps to the natural teeth. On examination, the neck of the girl was found to be swollen and painful to the touch in the region of the larynx. The examination of the pharynx gave no result; the set had disappeared; but with the use of the œsophageal sound it could be felt. But as the plate had already passed too deeply, there was no prospect of its being extracted, and G. pushed it with the sound into the stomach through the cardiac orifice.

Now comes the interesting part of the procedure. That the plate might pass on through the intestinal canal without injuring the latter, G. induced the girl to swallow a lot of cotton thread (spool cotton), which was first cut into small pieces and incorporated in the white of an egg beaten to snow. The intention was to have the threads steeped into the white of the egg, wrap themselves around the sharp points of the plate and thus prevent their injuring the intestines.

The result has been a brilliant one; four days later the girl brought the ominous plate, and the latter was found to be completely enveloped, over-spun, as it were, by the cotton threads. The patient said that she had no pain, or any other inconvenience either, while the plate was resting in the bowels or during its passage out.—*Med. and Surg. Reporter*.

THE TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.—The current number of the *Practitioner* contains the concluding paper of the interesting series that have been published in that journal by Drs. Lauder Brunton and Pye-Smith, in the course of which they have dis-