

to ten minims of a solution of nitrate of silver (one drachm to the ounce of distilled water) are injected into each, not stopping till all have been thus injected. No pain is felt except what is caused by handling parts rendered hypersensitive by protracted irritation.

One of the suppositories before mentioned may now be passed into the bowel, and thenceforth, if the treatment already given for removal of constipation be followed up assiduously and patiently, little further inconvenience will be felt and no further treatment required. Even though the suppository be omitted, little pain is felt, and the patient goes at once about his business. The tumors immediately become hard, atrophy, and in about ten days have wholly disappeared. They can only recur from the cause which first produced them. Dr. Todd says that he has not had occasion to repeat this little operation in the same individual but once, which was in the case of an old gentleman, in whom tumors located higher in the bowel subsequently came down and were cured by the same means,

POTASSIUM BROMIDE IN ORCHITIS AND INFLAMED BREASTS.

Dr. J. Grammer, M.D., says that, when consulted in time, he finds nothing else necessary, either in orchitis or milk breast, but potassium bromide, in five-grain doses, three times a day, or smaller doses, more frequently repeated. In advanced or complicated cases, of course, auxiliary measures should be used, if only as a precaution, or to expedite the cure, but he has never had the bromide to fail him even when used alone.

In orchitis, a suspensory should always be worn.

In some of these cases, he has seen the disease held in abeyance for weeks, when the patients would persist in the grossest imprudence, in walking and horseback-riding. He rarely restricts them in diet. Yet even these cases eventually recovered, without suppuration or atrophy,—neither of which results has he seen since he has used this remedy.

He has had no opportunity to test it in the metastatic orchitis of mumps, but is sure it will prove as useful as in the ordinary cases; and, though it is a specific inflammation, he expects to find it efficient in the next epidemic of parotiditis he may meet with.

Dr. Grammer has seen but one case of mammary abscess since he commenced the use of the bromide of potassium for such cases, and that case occurred not very long ago. The abscess had already pointed when he first saw it. He opened it, and prescribed potassium bromide, gr. ij, every three hours during the day: and in less than a week her husband reported the patient well. This, however, was not a fair test of the effect of the bromide on a mammary abscess for there was no infant to complicate or irritate the inflammation.

It was to Dr. Grammer a unique instance of the secretion of milk during pregnancy. The woman was four or five months advanced with her fourth child, and she stated that, being habitually rather irregular, she always recognized her pregnancy by the appearance of milk,—the secretion of which thenceforth continued.—*Virginia Med. Monthly.*

LOCAL TREATMENT OF CHRONIC METRITIS.

Prof. Amann, of Munich, read a paper on this subject at the London Congress, of which the following is an abstract:—

Most cases of chronic metritis require local treatment for their cure. If the disease be limited to the mucous membrane of the cervical canal the treatment is comparatively simple, and cure can be affected by various harmless means. Greater difficulty is met with when chronic inflammation of the body or of the body and neck of the uterus calls for local treatment. For many years I have carefully tested the various means recommended during the last twenty years in the treatment of the affection in question, in hospital and private practice, in more than 3000 cases, and have come to the conviction that only one method acts with certainty without being troublesome and dangerous. This is new only in the manner of its execution, and consists in the systematic cauterization of the cavity of the body and eventually of the cervix of the uterus by means of an instrument like a sound, into a hollow in the upper end of which is fused *lapis mitigatus*. This can be employed, as is self-evident, according to the behaviour of the endometrium, and the resisting power of the uterus in individual cases, at one time more frequently and thoroughly, at another more rarely and cautiously, and will have, according to the peculiarities of the special case, by itself alone, or in conjunction with other means (topical blood-letting, scraping off of growths of the endometrium), almost sure results. Only in a few cases of large tumours or severe bleeding granulations of the endometrium is the employment of the galvano-cautery or thermo-cautery necessary. The intra-uterine application of *lapis mitigatus* is, with the necessary caution, absolutely free from danger, and in a small number of cases only does it cause pain, which, however, is usually of short duration; sometimes also it gives rise to considerable but transient bleeding. Once only have I noticed, after a severe cauterization of the whole of the uterine cavity, dangerous metritis or perimetritis, which, however, ended in a few weeks in complete recovery. Even slighter degrees of acute endometritis and acute metritis occur according to my experience in barely 2 per cent. of all the cases.