

left in the os, and sustained in place by a very slight tampon of cotton, merely sufficient for that purpose. The liquor amnii had been very slowly discharging for a couple of days. Labor recommenced in about an hour. Up to 6 a.m. no blood was lost, but at this time, during an effort to rise, the tampon dropped out, and with it about an ounce of fresh blood, but no clots. A speculum examination showed the os dilated about one-half, the placenta covering the orifice was now plainly visible, and the blood was flowing from the left margin. The iron solution was again applied, which stopped the bleeding instantly, and hence it was thought unnecessary to use the plectet. At 7.15 the hemorrhage recommenced, but was instantly controlled as before. All this time labor was going on satisfactorily. At 8.20 the patient got out of bed to have an evacuation, when, during a severe pain, the placenta was expelled, followed shortly after by the foetus, which was dead, and apparently had been for several hours. The subsequent history of the case has in it nothing worthy of note.—*Toledo Med. Journal*.

**FAMINE FEVER.**—Dr. Cullinan of Ennis writes a thoughtful letter to a local paper with reference to the present distress in Ireland, drawing attention to a very important matter which, he says, has not yet arrested general attention. Having regard to the facts collected by the late Sir Dominic Corrigan, during the famine of 1846-8, Dr. Cullinan expresses fears as to the famine-fever which is sure to follow a scarcity of food of the right sort; and he suggests that the food supplied to the destitute people should not be limited to Indian meal. He observes that life and health cannot be maintained by Indian meal alone, however liberally supplied. If the poor are obliged to live exclusively, or almost exclusively, on Indian meal, that food will introduce into the system some elements in excess of the requirements of their bodies, or out of proportion to other constituents, which are either deficient or altogether wanting, and there must ensue an effort of nature to redress the balance and eliminate the absolute or proportional excess. This process of elimination necessitates a derangement of the most important natural functions, and much constitutional disturbance, that is *fever*, attended or followed by various dysenteric fluxes, or watery or dropsical swellings of the body and limbs, etc., which were so fatal during the last famine-fever. In order to avoid this disastrous fever and its attendant disorders, Dr. Cullinan suggests that other foods should be distributed with Indian meal, such as American pig's-head and Australian and South American tinned beef; salted fish, herrings, lings, etc.; peasemeal and lentils, onions and carrots, molasses, etc. If this can be compassed, it seems to us very desirable to be done, as Indian meal is undoubtedly lacking in some of the elements of nutrition.—*Brit. Med. Journal*.

**NEUROTOMY AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR ENUCLEATION OF THE EYEBALL.**—Professor H. W. Williams remarks concerning this new operation, in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, that "neurotomy is probably of too recent application to warrant us in asserting positively that it will invariably be a preventive of sympathetic ophthalmia. Thus far, it has generally seemed effectual. Should any symptoms afterward manifest themselves, the operation might be repeated, to cut any nerve-filaments which possibly had escaped divisions at the time of the previous section. In case of failure as regards permanent relief, enucleation will still remain as an ultimate result."

**GRANULAR EROSION OF THE PHARYNX.**—In an editorial in the first number of this journal, Dr. H. C. Howard, of Champaign, Ill., was represented as having seldom failed to effect speedy cure of chronic pharyngitis and granular erosion of the pharynx by the use of a powder composed of sugar of milk, 200 parts; iodoform, 100 parts; thymol, 1 part. The addition of the thymol has been made for the purpose of depriving the iodoform of its disagreeable odor.

The application is made by means of an ordinary insufflator. He directs the powder to be applied once a day, in ordinary cases, and oftener in aggravated cases.—*Chicago Med. Gazette*.

**SLEEPLESSNESS.**—The following is recommended as a cure for sleeplessness: "Wet half a towel, apply it to the back of the neck, pressing it upward towards the base of the brain, and fasten the dry half of the towel over so as to prevent the too rapid exhalation. The effect is prompt and charming, cooling the brain and inducing calmer, sweeter sleep than any narcotic. Warm water may be used, though most persons prefer cold. To those who suffer from over-excitement of the brain, whether the result of brain work or pressing anxiety, this simple remedy has proved an especial boon."

Of the 133 candidates examined at the Royal College of Surgeons of England, during the last week, 77 passed to the satisfaction of the Court and obtained their diplomas; 7 passed in Surgery, and when qualified in Medicine will be admitted Members; the remaining 49 failed to reach the required standard, and were referred for six months' further professional study.—*Med. Press and Circular*.

—"REST, position and pressure are the trinity of the healing surgical graces, but the greatest of all is pressure."—Sampson Gamgee in *Am. Practitioner*, February.

Dr. J. Marion Sims says that Keith's great success as an ovariologist, is due to the removal of all blood and making the peritoneal cavity dry and clean before closing the abdominal wound.