

Of the hundred cases, 56 were cured, 32 much improved, and 10 improved; while in 2 there was no improvement. —*Etc.*

EARACHE.—Dr. Alex. Randall, of Philadelphia (*Amer. Jour. of Medical Science*), sums up the treatment of earache as follows:

In conclusion, then, it may be repeated that earache is often due to acute tympanic inflammation arising from a naso-pharyngeal condition which demands treatment. Cleansing and detergent sprays and post-pharyngeal painting with astringents can control this and relieve any referred pain from this location. The hot syringing will give any needed cleansing, allay the local pain, and, by reducing the inflammatory congestion, help on the resolution. Protection, local and general, with medicinal treatment of general symptoms, will generally give such prompt and real relief that the host of other remedies may remain as an unemployed reserve. The physician summoned to a case of earache can generally leave his morphine and cocaine at home if he will take his brow-mirror, a syringe, and an atomizer.

TRENDENBERG (A.) ON ICHTHYOL IN PROSTATITIS.—His experience dates back to March, 1891, and therefore over two and one half years. The drug was almost exclusively employed in the form of a suppository made up with cacao butter, and the cases in which it was used number from twenty to thirty. His cases were chronic or acute ones in the later stage. In the early stages of acute cases he confined himself to poultices over the perineum and rest in bed. The writer can only speak in favor of the ichthyol treatment. In nearly all the cases the prominent symptoms disappeared rapidly and complete recovery took place. As regarded dosage, at first he commenced with 0.5 grm. per suppository.

PLACENTA PRÆVIA.—Tarnier (*Jour. des Sages Femmes*, June 1, 1893,) demonstrated in May a case which he held to be highly instructive. On May 10th a sempstress, who had been delivered normally thirteen times and was approaching term, sent for the midwife, as great edema of the extremities had set in. On the 14th hemorrhage occurred, and recurred severely on the 15th. The midwife diagnosed placenta prævia, and immediately plugged the vagina with strips of the cotton dresses which lay about in the patient's room, dipping them first in sublimate. Tarnier declares that as time was pressing she did right, though rupture of the membranes would have been best. The stuff employed was of course not absorbent cotton, and free flooding occurred in the night; the midwife plugged the vagina again, and the patient was sent into hospital. M<sup>lle</sup>. Landais, the hospital midwife, found that there was no more bleeding, so left the case at rest. Strong pains occurred very soon, and about two hours after the application of the second tampon a single uterine contraction expelled "in half a minute" the tampon, membranes, child, and placenta. The infant was dead the mother little the worse for her dangerous labor. Tarnier notes that the hemorrhage might have been attributed to the conditions which caused the edema. There was no albuminuria. He does not, as is above explained, condemn the tampon in placenta prævia, there being no fear that the plug might change external into internal bleeding. Clots form behind the plug and tend to close the open vessel.—*British Medical Journal*.

DROPSY.—The following is a broad rule; Dropsy of the feet alone means heart, dropsy of the belly alone means liver, and dropsy of all the body means kidneys.