

between periods, and is aggravated at periods. Leucorrhœa was very pronounced; pains in the back; "hot flushes," vertigo, headache. Patient would not allow an operation; highly sensitive. Several preparations were tried, but none gave relief until Ergoapiol (Smith) was used. It has entirely relieved the patient, and she is now loudly singing its praises. In this case treatment was kept up for ten weeks.

Ergoapiol has never failed in my hands. It is not possible that it can cure obstructive dysmenorrhœa, but with that exception it is indicated in all the other diseases of the womb where a tonic and sedative action is the requirement.

Case 6.—Mrs. D., widow; aged 33; had three children; youngest ten years of age. She had suffered all her menstrual life severe pains in the pelvis at each period; had to keep in bed a week or more each month; paroxysms of pain were followed by a flow of the "whites;" no anemia; womb found to be flabby and relaxed; pains extended down thighs posteriorly. Had been treated for many years by various physicians of note, but had received only temporary benefit.

Ergoapiol (Smith) was given her, one capsule three times a day, and increased at the time of the flow to four a day. After three months of this treatment her menstrual function became regular, and being entirely well now, she feels that life, after all, is worth living.

I could prolong this list indefinitely with records of cases that have been entirely relieved of these conditions, and I shall be pleased to furnish any information desired as to Ergoapiol (Smith) and its use.

SURGICAL HINTS.

To tap the bladder in very fat men, observe the furrow which runs transversely above the pubic fat, and tap where this line crosses the linea alba.

In severe epistaxis, or after operations in which patients swallow much blood, they are likely to be considerably nauseated. The stomach may be washed out, or else the patient may be given some bicarbonate of soda, or a good dose of pepsin.

In operation upon alcoholic subjects it is often wise to give them a drink of spirits an hour or less before its performance. These people are more restless than others, and often require a greater quantity of the anesthetic to abolish sensibility, but long deprivation of drink, if anything, only tends to intensify these unfavorable tendencies. — *International Journal of Surgery*.