

beneficial in relieving the engorged and cedematous state of the mucous membrane, and in markedly influencing for the better the most distressing symptom, the abnormal secretion of mucus. It was employed by me both in solution and in powder form, always preceded by thorough cleansing of the post-nasal space by an antiseptic alkaline spray. As a solution I used a three per cent. strength in five per cent. of phosphate of sodium. As an insufflation I recommended the following:—

Tannigen	4 drachms.
Bism. carb.	3 drachms.
Pulv. amyli	2 drachms.

Parenthetically, I may remark that in using a combination of Eupropien and Tannigen as insufflation after canterization in the nose it has appeared to me that the reaction is of shorter duration than that which usually occurs. The same combination is effective in cases of epistaxis, both for the purpose of locating the point of erosion and of controlling the hemorrhage. In those cases of post-nasal catarrh in which there is such extreme irritability of the pharynx and contraction of the palate as to prevent the application of the powder by way of the throat, rather than aggravate the irritability by the employment of a palate retractor, I prefer to trust to reaching by insufflation through the anterior nares. Applications ought to be made not less often than once daily, and if the patient can himself assist by using a spray in a manner to reach the post-nasal space, in the solution above mentioned, once or twice during the day, the result will be hastened; at any rate he should irrigate the part thoroughly by some alkaline wash.—*Medical Bulletin*, April, 1897.

LINSEED OIL FOR CORNS.

Prof. Bilslik says. Linseed oil is a good thing for corns. A piece of lint damped with the oil should be wrapped round the part and kept constantly applied. It gives great relief where the corn is soft, and is not long in eradicating it.

THE TREATMENT OF HYDROCELE WITH CARBOLIC ACID WATER.

What appears to be both a simple and an effective method of dealing with hydrocele, says the *Lancet* for August 7th, has been practised for the last two years by Dr. Pilate and Dr. Vissemans in the Orleans Military Hospital. It consists in the washing out of the cavity of the tunica vaginalis—after evacuation, of course—with a weak solution of carbolic acid. The surface is first cleaned with soap and brush and then washed with a solution of bichloride of mercury. The trocar is then inserted, and after the serous fluid has been drawn off warm carbolic-acid water of the strength of three per cent., which has been previously boiled, is injected. This is allowed to come out, and is seen to be turbid, containing fibrinous flocculi. The washing out is repeated four or five times until the liquid emerges from the cannula quite clear. The instrument is then withdrawn and the puncture closed in the usual way, a suspensory bandage being put on. Owing to the anæsthetic effect of the carbolic acid the patient feels no pain. Some further effusion into the sac usually occurs in four or five days, but this soon subsides and the patient can resume his ordinary work. He is advised, however, to continue to wear the suspensory bandage for a time. This treatment has proved quite satisfactory, but is recommended only in simple cases occurring in young subjects.

ICHTHYOL IN INSECT STINGS.

Dr. W. Ottinger tells of his lack of success with ammonia, but says that he has found ichthyol an admirable remedy. He has tried it in numerous cases of the stings of flies, gnats, bees, and wasps, and has found that it quickly and surely causes the phenomena of inflammation to subside. He attributes its effect to its vaso-constrictor action. It is best to apply it pure in a pretty thick layer, but it may be used in the form of an ointment.—*Munchener Med. Woch.*