

sults were obtained. One case of scarlet fever yielded in three days. Milk compresses to the throat in diphtheria gave the best results. If this remedy should really prove as efficacious as it is simple, therapeutics has made an advance.—*College and Clinical Record*.

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PROFUSE MENSTRUATION.—The *Canada Lancet* contains an able article on this subject by Dr. Chas. P. Noble, who, after a thorough discussion, offers the following conclusions: 1. Menorrhagia in young virgins is usually functional, due to disturbances in the vaso-motor nervous system or to relaxation of the tissues, in general caused by the rapid growth which at times takes place about the time of puberty. Because of its pathology, menorrhagia in young virgins is usually curable by general treatment. 2. Menorrhagia occurring in young child-bearing women is usually due to some mishap in connection with pregnancy or parturition, such as the retention of products of conception, laceration of the cervix or perineum, retro-displacement of the uterus, sub-involution, inflammation of the uterine appendages, and pelvic congestion. Menorrhagia in this class of women is curable. It usually requires local treatment of an operative nature. When due to sub-involution and malpositions of the womb, operation is unnecessary. 3. Menorrhagia in women approaching the forties, and in those who are older, is usually due to gross diseases of the uterus, such as fibroid tumors, polypi, adenoma, or malignant tumors. Menorrhagia occurring in this class of women, except

when due to advanced malignant disease, is curable, but almost invariably requires operative treatment applicable to the disease present in the particular case. 4. As menorrhagia is a symptom and not a disease, an exact diagnosis is requisite in every case. With the exception of young virgins, it is desirable that a physical examination of the pelvic organs be promptly made. The importance of this examination is the greater with the increasing age of the patient. Special considerations should influence the practitioner to postpone the local examination in the unmarried, unless it be reasonably certain from the symptoms that gross local disease is present. 5. There is no treatment for menorrhagia *per se*. By general measures, such as rest in bed and the use of digitalis, strychnine and ergotine, pelvic congestion can be lessened, and in that way menorrhagia can be, at least in part, controlled; but it cannot be too strongly insisted upon that in every case of menorrhagia an exact diagnosis must be made, and the appropriate treatment addressed to the disease which is present.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter*.

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COUGH MIXTURE.—Cough mixtures should be regarded as a relic of ancient and unscientific methods of practice, and as most of them do more harm than good, their employment should be relegated to well-merited oblivion. Some physicians favor a Turkish bath as a remedy for a bad cold, and in exceptional cases this plan works well; but it is not suited to many, for the reason that a bad cold is but the warning signal that the