

FOR DYSMENORRHOEA.

Dr. J. Shaw recommends a mixture of belladonna and hyoscyamus for the relief of dysmenorrhœa. It is particularly in the so-called neuralgic or spasmodic form of the affection that this mixture seems to afford the greatest amount of relief.—*Lancet*, September 22, 1888.

MAGNESIUM-SILICATE IN CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

This preparation is administered by Dr. Debove, in twenty-five to sixty grain doses. In the diarrhœa of phthisis, if given with milk and for a prolonged period, it will overcome the diarrhœa, and improve the appetite and digestion.—*Deutsche med. Wochenschrift*, November 22, 1888.

FOR UTERINE HEMORRHAGE.

R.—Extract of Indian hemp 7½ grs.
Fluid extract of ergot 1 drachm.
Fluid extract of hamamelis,
Tr. of cinnamon āā ½ ounce.—M.

Sig. One teaspoonful three times daily.—*Revue de Thérapeutique*, December 1, 1888.

FOR DYSPEPSIA ACCOMPANIED WITH PALPITATION.

R.—Compound tincture of cardamon ʒij.
Aromatic spirits of ammonia ʒij.
Bicarbonate of soda ʒj.
Infusion of gentian q.s. ʒvj.—M.

Sig. One teaspoonful when required.—*Revue de Thérapeutique*, December 1, 1888.

ANTISEPTIC GAUZE.

To prepare "antiseptic gauze," used for dressing wounds, etc., Professor Gross directs :—Boil the gauze (to remove fatty matter) in a solution of ½ lb. sodium carbonate to the gallon of water, for eight hours; rinse with clean water, and keep in the following solution: To the pint of ordinary bichloride of mercury 1 to 1000, add glycerine ʒ ss, alcohol ʒ j.—*American Digest*.

TREATMENT OF SCARLATINAL DIPHTHERIA.

Professor O. Henbuer, of Leipzig, treats the diphtheria of scarlet fever with injections of three to five per cent. solutions of carbolic acid into the tissues of the tonsils from which it passes into the lymphatics. The injections are to be continued until the lymphatics are reduced in size and the temperature has fallen nearly to normal.—*Med. Chirurg. Rundschau*, December 1, 1888.

SIMPLE TEST FOR ARSENIC.

To the suspected liquid is added, in a test tube, a solution of caustic potash or soda, and then a fragment of aluminium. The mouth of the tube is then closed with paper moistened with a solution of nitrate of silver. If arsenic be present, the paper turns black. Aluminium is preferable to zinc, for the latter may contain arsenic, whilst aluminium is always free from it.—*Farm. Ital.; Arch. de Pharm.; Amer Jour. Pharm.*, December, 1888.

TREATMENT OF PITYRIASIS VERSICOLOR

R.—Salicylic acid 3 parts
Precipitated sulphhr 10 "
Lanolin }
Vaseline } āā 50 "—M.

To be applied to the scalp at night and washed off in the morning with soap and water. Continued for one week, this treatment will almost always effect a cure.—*L'Union Médicale*, February 21, 1889.

ARTIFICIAL CARLSBAD SALTS.

The fulsome advertisements of these salts in various ways may have tended to obscure the fact that very cheap and effective artificial preparations can be made. One of these is that suggested by Ziemssen: Sulphate of sodium, 40 parts; carbonate of sodium, 6 parts; chloride of sodium, 1 part. This should be dissolved in hot water, then the latter evaporated, the remaining salt powdered, and a proper dose of this (one-half teaspoonful) taken in hot or carbonated water.—*Medical Record*.

INJECTIONS OF LEMON-JUICE IN EPISTAXIS.

After having vainly tried all remedies recommended to overcome epistaxis, Dr Geneuil resolved to test the value of lemon-juice. The results obtained were surprising; nasal hemorrhages which had lasted from twelve to fifteen hours, and which had resisted all known hemostatics, were brought under immediate control.

His mode of procedure is as follows: With the aid of a small glass syringe, he first washes the bleeding nasal cavity with fresh water, in order to remove all possible clots, and directly afterward injects a syringeful of fresh lemon-juice. Within less than two minutes the hemorrhage ceases; if not, the injection is repeated.

The author does not attribute the resultant good action to citric acid (as he, on two occasions, made use of a concentrated solution of citric acid with negative results), but rather to the ensemble of substances contained in the lemon.—*Bulletin de Thérapeutique*.