

TREATMENT OF INTESTINAL HÆMORRHAGE OF TYPHOID FEVER.—At a recent clinical lecture, Professor Du Costa exhibited specimens from a case of typhoid fever in which death had occurred from peritonitis, with three recent perforations of the bowel. The patient four days before his death had had a profuse intestinal hæmorrhage. The distinguished teacher took the opportunity of endorsing the ergot treatment of the hæmorrhage, but insisted upon the importance of following it up with decided doses of opium in order to prevent perforation or to limit its effects.—*Phil. Medical Times*.

A TOPICAL APPLICATION FOR WARTS.—M. Vigier, recommends the following formula:—

Salicylic acid	1.00 gramme.
Alcoholic extract of <i>Cannabis indica</i>	0.50 “
Alcohol	1.00 “
Ether	2.50 grammes.
Flexible collodion	5.00 “

[Substantially, the foregoing is a well-known application for corns, and a very efficient one.]—*N. Y. Medical Journal*.

The following summary of the beneficial effects of cocaine are given in the *Centralblatt für Klinische Medicine*. The author recommends it—

- (1) As a stimulant, if one wishes to do extra physical or mental work.
- (2) In gastric indigestion.
- (3) In the cachexia.
- (4) In combating the effects of morphine and alcohol.
- (5) In asthma.
- (6) As an aphrodisiac.
- (7) As a local anæsthetic.—*Lyon Medical*.

During the recent epidemic of cholera in France several cases are reported of recovery, after the injection into the veins of a solution of common salt. The injections were made during the stage of collapse, and judging from the histories given, one would conclude that the intra-venous injection was the means of saving life in many cases.—*Lyon Medical*.

Dr. Laurencin, of Lyons, in the *Lyon Medical*, relates several cases of hystero-epilepsy successfully treated by the hypodermic injection of the hydrochlorate of apomorphia.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

The term dyspepsia is often used in a sense nearly or quite synonymous with the term indigestion. These two terms are defined in Dunglison's dictionary as equivalent. The French dictionary by Littré and Robin and the recent “*Dictionnaire usuel*” gives to each term a distinct definition. In the “*Real Encyclopædie*,” commenced in 1880 and completed in 1883, indigestion is not treated of as separate from dyspepsia, the former being considered as embraced in the latter.

The name dyspepsia, from its derivation, denotes an affection not necessarily involving indigestion. The name signifies difficulty of digestion. Now, digestion may be difficult, and attended by more or less suffering and disturbance of the nervous system, the digestive function, nevertheless, being duly and completely performed. Clinical observation shows that dyspepsia, in this sense of the term, occurs without indigestion, the latter term embracing the various forms of disordered digestion. Cases are of frequent occurrence in which symptoms arising from difficult, or, as we may say, labored digestion, are unattended by symptoms that denote any perversion or incompleteness of the digestive function. It may be said, and justly, that dyspepsia is often associated with indigestion, and that the latter can hardly exist without the former; but the point which I wish to make is, that the term dyspepsia denotes an affection distinct from, and irrespective of, indigestion, the latter term being considered as denoting an affection characterized by such symptoms as nausea, vomiting, flatulence, acidity, and diarrhœa—symptoms which show the digestive functions to be either perverted or incomplete. By late German writers the affection which it suffices to call dyspepsia is designated nervous or neurasthenic dyspepsia.—*Austin Flint, senr, in N. Y. Med. Journal*.

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