

HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS IN THE TREATMENT OF UTERINE HEMORRHAGE.—M. A. Mendes de Leon, of Amsterdam (*Arch. f. Gynaek.*) reports his experience in the treatment of about forty women with *hydrastis canadensis*. The remedy seems to have afforded the best results in cases of menorrhagia accompanied with severe dysmenorrhœa as a consequence of a determination of blood to the generative organs; in catarrhal inflammation of the body and neck of the uterus; in chronic pelvic cellulitis with severe abdominal pains at the periods; in prolonged and painful menstruation connected with displacements, especially retroflexion and retroversion; and in hemorrhage at the menopause. Instances are given of each of these five sorts of cases. In almost all of them the drug diminished the bleeding, and generally it overcame unnatural frequency of menstruation. The author observed no untoward effects beyond slight digestive derangements, except in two cases; on the other hand the appetite was improved. In the two exceptional cases, nervous symptoms made their appearance, the pulse became very weak and frequent, the patients were depressed and had hallucinations, and one of them suffered with transitory delirium and loss of consciousness. The drug was usually given for fourteen days before a menstrual period, in doses of from fifteen to twenty drops (preparation not specified) four times a day; in a few cases it was given during the whole intermenstrual period. Like Schatz, the author attributes the efficacy of *hydrastis* not so much to any action of the muscular tissue of the uterus as to its exciting vascular contraction and consequent diminution of pelvic congestion.

NOTES ON THE TREATMENT OF SUN-STROKE ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR DA COSTA.—For *heat exhaustion*, removal to a cool place, stimulation and forced feeding. For *sunstroke proper*, or *thermic fever*, reduce the temperature by stripping patient and dousing with cold water, or rub down with ice. A new method, introduced into practice simultaneously by some New York doctors and by Dr. Orville Horwitz of this city, is the use of antipyrine, either hypodermically, per rectum, or by the mouth. This plan has given excellent results. Turpentine by the bowels, at times, is useful. When the face is flushed, pulse full, put a drop or two of croton oil on the tongue. The use of the lancet is not advised, but exceptionally, when the case simulates apoplexy, it may be called for. Dry cups to the back of the neck in these cases do good. See that the kidneys keep acting: keep the system full of liquids: give water by the rectum. For convulsive phenomena, *asa-fetida* by the bowel, inhalations of chloroform with care, and chloral hypodermically, all do good; but the most certain is morphia, thrown under the skin.

When the acute symptoms are over, a long treatment is necessary. If the patient has means he should remove to a cool climate, at least during the summer, and do no work of any nature for a year. Care must be taken about the function of the bladder, as irritability of that organ remains, also severe headache. Both of these troubles are best relieved by potassium bromide and cannabis indica.—*Col. & Clin. Record.*

INFANTILE DIARRHŒA.—In Dujardin-Beaumetz's *Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines*, an English translation of which, by Dr. E. P. Hurd, has just been issued, the following suggestions of Parrot as to the treatment of infantile diarrhœa, enterocolitis, and cholera infantum, are highly commended:

R Subnitrate of bismuth . . . 2 parts.
Syrup of blackberry . . . 100 parts.—M.

Dose: A teaspoonful every third hour before nursing or taking food.

If the stools are of a green color, and have the cut spinach appearance characteristic of enterocolitis, the following formula is preferred to the above, viz.:

R Subnitrate of Bismuth . . . 3 parts.
Lime water
Syrup of blackberry . . . aa 50 parts.—M.

Sig. Dose, a teaspoonful every third hour before nursing or taking food.

In acute athrepsia and threatened collapse, Parrot administers, alternately, every ten minutes, a teaspoonful of the following mixtures, both of which are to be iced before administered:

1. Old brandy 1 part.
Water 20 parts.
- 2 A nutrient broth made of lean beef.

Twice or thrice a day the infant should be immersed for five minutes at a time in a warm bath, at about the blood heat. In this water a little bag of mustard flour may be allowed to soak. Two ounces of mustard are sufficient for six gallons of water.—*Medical Age.*

PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH WITH THE AID OF COCAINE.—Bignon records several cases in which teeth were extracted without pain by the subgingival injection of a twenty per cent. solution of cocaine benzoate. The method as at present practised, seems somewhat complicated, but is probably capable of simplification. A preliminary injection of two or three drops of the solution named is made in the internal portion of the gum of the carious tooth. After waiting forty seconds to one minute, a second injection of the same amount is made at the same point, but somewhat deeper. After a second delay of one minute the tooth is removed. The second injection is not felt.