

some most excellent men of the day, who advocate, rather, the removal of the uterus, leaving the ovaries intact, unless they are the seat of positive disease. Now, if we could all obtain results in our hysterectomies such as are published by Jacobs, Richelot, etc., we might prefer to remove the uterus in every case.

"Far-off fields look green," and unless the results in hysterectomy, obtained by the average operator, improve, I will feel safe in advocating the less formidable operation, with its proper limitation as to suitable cases.

The abdominal incision, two or three inches in length, in the middle line, is the best. Care must be taken to tie off the pedicles as near to the uterus as possible, in order to obtain the best results.

A sanguineous discharge comes on in most cases in from twelve to twenty-four hours after the operation. It lasts but a few days and usually requires no special treatment. Diminution in the size of the tumor is well marked in a short time, and in my experience the ultimate results in appropriate cases have been most favorable.

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180 SIMCOE STREET.

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A NEW REMEDY FOR INTESTINAL CATARRHS. -In the treatment of diarrheal affections the use of drugs which will constrict the inflamed intestinal mucous membrane, thus subduing congestion and arresting profuse abnormal secretions, is frequently demanded. Up to recent times, however, the intestinal astringents suggested for this purpose have had the serious defect of being more or less decomposed in the stomach, and of giving rise to digestive disturbances. Owing to the decomposition of these drugs in the upper part of the gastrointestinal tract, their action upon the lower part of the intestinal canal was, therefore, much weakened, and this accounts for much of the disappointment experienced from their use. This objectionable feature is completely absent from a new class of intestinal astringents of which Tannopine is a prominent representative. Tannopine is a compound of tannin with hexamethylene-tetramin, which passed unaltered through the stomach, but gradually liberates its astringent constituent in its passage along the intestinal canal, so that even the lowermost part is subjected to its influence. Schreiber, who has thoroughly tested it in the medical clinic of Goettingen, recommends it highly in acute and chronic intestinal catarrhs, diarrhœa of typhoid fever, and intestinal tuberculosis. The dose for adults is ten to fifteen grains, and for children three to eight grains, four times daily.—*Atlantic Medical Weekly*, July 23rd, 1898.