

the back of the head, the other below it on the neck. He loaded a hypodermic syringe and, passing the point through the openings and into the sloughing mass in every direction, completely saturated it with the pure acid and awaited results. In a minute the smarting disappeared, and with it all pain and all sense of soreness. He again charged the instrument, and thrusting it through the skin over the other carbuncle, in a variety of places, soaked the whole carbunculous mass beneath the skin, enough of necessity escaping to fully bathe the borders, modify inflammation, and destroy any septic elements then developed. In a few moments all the pain and soreness was gone in this also. The skin over the mass became quickly white, hard, and dead, and in a few days detached, in the form of a slough, the interior mass also becoming rapidly loosened, only requiring the cutting of a few shreds to remove it, when the cavity was found to present a satisfactory appearance and rapidly filled up, leaving an exceedingly small cicatrice. The remarkable feature in this case was that after the complete saturation of the carbunculous mass no pain occurred, the patient going about his ordinary labor without discomfort. Dr. Woods advises the use of the pure acid only, and to complete saturation. Dilution would increase, if not create, danger of absorption of the acid, converting a very simple procedure into a condition of great danger, and insufficient quantity defeat the purpose for which it is used.

THE TREATMENT OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

Dr. W. T. Gairdner devotes a long article to this subject, having special reference to the employment of diuretic remedies. He refers to the elimination or evacuant method of Osborne, in which the skin was powerfully acted upon; and says in regard to it that he believes the care of the function of the skin within reasonable limits to be exceedingly important, and the means proposed for exciting its activity in transpiration well adapted for the purpose. Moreover he is not opposed to the specially English practice of using strong purgatives; but he ventures to affirm that these means do not need to be employed merely to save or spare the kidney, and that the employment of the milder diuretics, even when not *per se* effective or sufficient, is by no means to be avoided or in most cases postponed to other methods of treatment. In other words, he holds as the result of simple clinical experience, apart altogether from theory, that diuresis in Bright's disease is not a thing to be avoided, but to be promoted if possible, and therefore that diuretics *per se*, so far from being proscribed, should in most cases form a part of all good treatment, even of the acute and subacute forms; and further, that diuresis is commonly at once the index and the result both of successful treatment by other therapeutic methods and of the spontaneous resolution of the disease. His experience

entirely confirms the early statement of Christison, that when the more mild saline diuretics can be brought to act at all in renal diseases they by no means tend to increase but rather greatly to diminish the proportion of albumen in the urine, while the total excretion of the normal solids is notably increased.—*Glasgow Med. Journal.*

AMMONIO-SULPHATE OF COPPER IN TIC DOULOUREUX.

Doctor Fereol of Lariboisiere has used the above old and long forgotten remedy in four cases of tic douloureux, with results so satisfactory, that he strongly recommends its re-introduction. He prefers the following formula:

R. Cupric-ammonio-sulphate. grs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2;
Syr. $\frac{1}{2}$;
Aq. $\frac{3}{4}$ iii. M.

This quantity is to be taken during the 24 hours, preferably after vegetable food. If the pain continue, increase the dose. In one case as much as nine grains were used during the day, giving rise, however, to gastro-intestinal disturbance; even the administration of the usual doses will cause fetor ex ore and a metallic taste, nevertheless continue with $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. daily for 12 to 14 days.—*Medical Times and Gazette—Norwegian Journal of Medicine.*

CURE OF OZÆNA BY IODOFORM.

Dr. Letzel prescribes iodoform, mixed with gum Arabic, so as to form a smelling-powder, in the proportion of two grains of the former to ten of the latter; from three to six of the powders to be used daily. In six cases of ozæna so treated the result was extremely satisfactory. In two of these, which had been under various treatments for two months, this effected a cure in from ten to fifteen days. In the other four cases, which were less serious, a cure resulted in six to eight days. Before administering the powder, the nasal douche is to be used.—*Allg. Wiener Med. Zeitung.*

THE WONDERS OF TELEPHONY.

Punch has the following, which is good enough to be true: The Principal (from the city, through the telephone, to the Foreman at the "Works"): "How do you get on, Pat?" Irish Foreman (in great awe of the instrument): "Very well, sir; the goods is sent off." The Principal (knowing Pat's failing): "What have you got to drink there?" Pat (startled): "Och! Look at that now! It's me breath that done it!"

Small boy to rustic parent: "I say, pa, what kind of medicine is P. P. P. P., which I see painted on the fences?" Parent: "Well, I don't 'zactly know; but I suppose it is something to act on the kidneys."