

31. *Balsam of Peru as an Application to Indolent Ulcers.*—E. J. SPRY, in a communication in the *Provincial Med. and Surg. Journ.* (Oct. 3, 1849), states that he has found the balsam of Peru of very great use in several cases of indolent ulcerations of the legs and other parts of the body. Lint soaked in it is to be applied to the surfaces every morning, a piece of oiled silk of corresponding size is placed over this, some soft rag to fill up the hollow, and a well-applied roller over the whole. In one case especially, of old ulceration of many years' standing, which surrounded two-thirds of the leg of a man who came into the infirmary for the purpose of having his leg amputated, and which, in the opinion of some of Mr. S.'s colleagues, could not be saved, the balsam excited the growth of granulations over the whole surface so rapidly as to excite surprise, the deep sharply-defined ulcer filled up, and with a little modification of treatment from time to time, proceeded very favourably to cicatrization.

An obstinate case of lupus, or noli me tangere, was very much benefited, and finally healed, under similar treatment.

32. *Traumatic Tetanus, treated by Chloroform.*—MR. S. G. SLOMAN, of Farnham, records, in the *Prov. Med. and Surg. Journ.* (Sept. 5th, 1849), a case of traumatic tetanus in a man forty-five years of age, successfully treated by inhalation of chloroform.

MR. DYER records, in the same journal, a case in a man forty-four years of age, in which the chloroform merely relieved the symptoms whilst the patient was under its influence, and the disease proved fatal forty-eight hours after its onset.

33.—*Case of Traumatic Tetanus cured by the Destruction of the Cicatrix by means of Red Hot Iron.*—A robust youth, aged twenty-two years, was seized with trismus on the ninth day after the receipt of a wound on the temple, when it had almost healed. He experienced a painful constriction of the chest, followed by reiterated convulsions and opisthotonos. Suppression of urine, delirium, dysphagia, and unconsciousness followed.

All other means having failed to abate the severity of the disease, M. REMY, on the seventh day of the attack, determined to have recourse to the mode of treatment advised by Larry, viz. cauterizing the cicatrix in its whole extent with an iron heated to a white heat. The symptoms immediately underwent great improvement: the convulsive movements became less frequent, and soon ceased entirely; consciousness returned, and the urinary excretion reappeared; but the muscular rigidity continued, the slightest movement or attempt at the deglutition of fluids produced a sense of suffocation; the recumbent posture had become impossible, and the patient exclaimed against a breath of air. This condition, which lasted from four to five days, disappeared under the use of digitalis in large doses. In fifteen days more, convalescence was complete.—*London Med. Gaz.*, Sept. 28th, from *Comptes Rendus*, Jan. 1849.

34. *Further Observations on the Treatment of Chronic Inflammation of the Bladder by Injections of Nitrate of Silver; with Cases.* By R. L. MACDONNELL, M.D. (*British Am. Journ. of Med. and Phys. Sciences*).—In a previous communication, noticed in our number for Oct. 1847, p. 481, Dr. MacDonnell drew the attention of surgeons to the great utility of injections of nitrate of silver into the bladder, in chronic inflammation of that organ, and in support of his views adduced some striking cases of its successful employment. Since the publication of that paper, Dr. MacD. says that he has cured a great number of persons affected with this disease; and in the present paper he gives an account of several cases in which the cure was effected solely by the injections.

"The strength of the injection," Dr. MacD. says, "has seldom to be increased beyond five grains to the ounce, although in one instance, that of an old gentleman, aged seventy-two, I had to increase the strength *gradually* to ten grains to the ounce before a satisfactory effect was produced. It is, however, always better to commence with a weak solution, which may be made stronger, according to the circumstances of each case, and the judgment of the practitioner. Some of my patients have hesitated about undergoing treatment by injections,