A PISTOL SHOT WOUND OF THE ABDOMEN:
THIRTEEN PERFORATIONS. RECOVERY.O. H. SWAYZE, M.D.
YAZOO CITY, MISS.

History.—R. B., a negro boy, aged 15, was shot in the abdomen with a .32-caliber pistol Aug. 15, 1907. Dr. W. E. Noblin had charge and called me in consultation immediately.

Operation.—An incision about seven or eight inches long was made in the median line. The first thing noticed after opening the cavity was the strong odor of fecal matter and evidence of a profuse hemorrhage. The source of hemorrhage was sought and found to be the artery that supplies the appendix. The appendix had been completely severed by the ball, and was floating in the abdominal cavity, held only by the meso-appendix. There were thirteen perforations, two in the transverse colon, one in the cecum, and the remainder in the small intestines. A purse-string linen suture was used to close all perforations. Fecal matter had discharged freely from most of the perforations, and in some instances as much as two teaspoonfuls was wiped away from the opening before the suturing was begun. The intestines were greatly inflated with gas, so much so that it was with the greatest difficulty that they could be replaced and the abdomen closed. No irrigation or flushing of any kind was used. Moist gauze was used freely to wipe out all blood and fecal matter. The peritoneal cavity was drained with plain gauze through two stab wounds, one in each side, and the abdomen was then sewed up.

Postoperative History.—A hot saline enema was slowly given, about one drop to the second; this was continued until one-half gallon had been given. A rest of an hour was allowed, and the hot water was continued for three days, as described above. One drain was removed on the tenth day, and the other on the fourteenth day. The patient was allowed to sit up after the last drain was removed. The highest temperature was 102 F., on the second day, the temperature then gradually declined until the sixth day, when it became normal and remained so until recovery. The patient is now at work and in his usual good health.

CASE OF POISONING BY HEADACHE
POWDERS (SHAC).A. M. ROOKER, M.D.
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

Relative to the article in THE JOURNAL¹ on Stearn's headache cure (Shac), I report the following case of poisoning as the result of the use of this preparation by a patient who recently came under my care:

History.—Mrs. S., aged 45, who had often suffered from headache, but had never previously taken any proprietary remedies for its relief, was induced to take a Stearn's headache wafer by her daughter who had been using them. About half an hour after taking it she began to feel faint and dizzy, and in another half hour had lapsed into total unconsciousness.

Examination.—When seen the patient was still unconscious. The face was somewhat cyanotic, skin was moist, pupils were normal, respiration was slow and shallow, pulse was of fairly good quality though increased in frequency; the pulmonary second sound was greatly accentuated.

Treatment.—Under full doses of strychnin and atropin hypodermatically, rectal injections of black coffee and the application of heat externally, consciousness returned in about an hour, having persisted for about two and one-half hours. The patient remained dull and stupid and somewhat cyanotic for some time. She complained of still having a violent headache and of feeling very weak. The headache was relieved by active purgation, hot mustard footbath and mustard paste to back of neck, but the weakness lasted thirty-six hours longer.

What the outcome might have been without the administration of stimulants I can not say, but of the harmfulness (not "harmless" as Stearns & Co. advertise) of this remedy I am most fully convinced.

¹ Oct. 19, 1907, 1381.

New and Non-Official Remedies

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES HAVE BEEN TENTATIVELY ACCEPTED BY THE COUNCIL ON PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION FOR INCLUSION IN THE PROPOSED ANNUAL, "NEW AND NON-OFFICIAL REMEDIES." THEIR ACCEPTANCE HAS BEEN BASED LARGELY ON EVIDENCE SUPPLIED BY THE MANUFACTURER OR HIS AGENT, BUT TO SOME EXTENT ON INVESTIGATION MADE BY OR UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE COUNCIL. CRITICISMS AND CORRECTIONS ARE ASKED FOR TO AID IN THE REVISION OF THE MATTER BEFORE FINAL ACCEPTANCE AND PUBLICATION IN BOOK FORM.

THE COUNCIL DESIRES PHYSICIANS TO UNDERSTAND THAT THE ACCEPTANCE OF AN ARTICLE DOES NOT NECESSARILY MEAN A RECOMMENDATION, BUT THAT SO FAR AS KNOWN IT COMPLIES WITH THE RULES ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL.

W. A. PUCKNER, SECRETARY.

(A list of all accepted articles is published on one of the advertising pages of The Journal in the first issue of each month.)

(Continued from page 1607.)

BENZO-FORMOL COMP.

Benzo-Formol Comp. is the word-mark for the Mulford Co. brand of LIQUOR ANTISEPTICUS, MULFORD.

A liquid said to contain in each 30 Cc. (one fluidounce): Glycerite of boroglycerin, 2.6 Gm. (40 grains); sodium borate, 0.8 Gm. (12 3/5 grains); sodium benzoate, 0.085 Gm. (1 1/3 grains); sodium phenolsulphonate, 0.036 Gm. (3/5 grain); solution of formaldehyde, 0.02 Gm. (1/3 grain); camphor, 0.04 Gm. (2/3 grain); eucalyptol, 0.02 Cc. (1/3 minim); menthol, 0.015 Gm. (1/4 grain); oil of gaultheria, 0.055 Cc. (0.9 minim) in a menstruum containing 8 per cent. of alcohol.

Dosage.—Internally from 4 to 8 Cc. (1 to 2 fluidrams). As a wash, douche or spray, 30 Cc. (1 fluidounce) is diluted to 500 Cc. (1 pint) with water.

Prepared by the H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia. U. S. trademark No. 51646.

BLANDINE COMP.

Blandine Comp. is the word-mark for the Mulford Co. brand of PETROLATUM LIQUIDUM COMPOSITUM, MULFORD.

A liquid said to contain in each 30 Cc. (one fluidounce) camphor, 0.09 Gm. (1 1/3 grains); menthol, 0.012 Gm. (0.2 grain); thymol, 0.012 Gm. (0.2 grain); eucalyptol, 0.024 Gm. (0.4 grain); oil of gaultheria, 0.1 Cc. (1.5 minims); hydrastine alkaloid, 0.0015 Gm. (1/40 grain) in a neutral, odorless mineral oil (liquid petrolatum).

Dosage.—As a local application or as a spray.

Prepared by the H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia. U. S. trademark No. 51647.

CREMO-BISMUTH.

Cremo-bismuth is the word-mark for the H. K. Mulford Co. brand of MISTURA BISMUTHI SUBCARBONATIS HYDRATI, MULFORD.

A mixture said to consist of bismuth subcarbonate suspended in water in a finely divided state, each 30 Cc. (one fluidounce) representing the equivalent of 2.6 Gm. (40 grains) of bismuth subnitrate.

Dosage.—4 to 16 Cc. (1 to 4 fluidrams) every two or three hours.

Prepared by the H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia. U. S. trademark No. 29335.

METHYL-SANTAL.

Methyl-Santal is the word-mark for the H. K. Mulford Co. brand of

CAPSULA SANTALI COMPOSITA, MULFORD.

Each capsule is said to contain: Methylene blue, 0.06 Gm. (1 grain); oleoresin of copaiba, 0.1 Cc. (1 3/5 minims); oleoresin of cubeb, 0.025 (2/5 minim); oil of sandalwood, 0.09 Cc. (1 1/2 minims); oil of cinnamon, 0.013 Cc. (1/5 minim); oil of nutmeg, 0.005 Cc. (1/12 minim).

Methyl-Santal is put up in soft, ovoid capsules, about 9/16 inch long and about 3/8 inch in diameter, of a dark blue color and having an aromatic odor suggesting cinnamon and sandalwood. Average weight about 0.6 Gm. (9 1/3 grains).

Dosage.—One or two capsules three times daily.

Prepared by the H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia. Not patented or trade-marked.

(To be continued.)