

cavity, but into the duodenum, as was supposed, this may have been the source of the pus observed in the dejections after operation. No lesions of the gastro-intestinal tract were found at the post-mortem section to indicate a possible origin of the malena.

New Instrument.

APPARATUS FOR LOCAL APPLICATION OF DRY COLD AND HEAT.

BY ADDISON W. BAIRD, M.D., NEW YORK.

HEAT and cold by local application are remedial measures possessed of great power for good in properly selected cases; either of them may be applied for superficial and limited, or for deep-seated and more distant, affections. Cold or heat causes relief of pain in inflammation by producing contraction of local blood-vessel walls; and, as a result, inflammatory exudates do not occur, congestion is relieved, and as pressure on nerve filaments ceases, the pulsating pain passes away. Cold in particular diminishes engorgement in swollen and reddened tissues, and benumbs the nerve endings, so that relief from pain is often immediate and enduring.

Cold has been used with no small degree of success in many of the deeper inflammations, notably in the treatment of pneumonia and

is dependent on the sensations of the patient, who generally can tell which affords him the greater comfort. Heat, however, is usually most grateful and efficacious in painful conditions of the nerves, and more soothing in those disorders accompanied by disturbance in the peripheral nerves. Happy results are frequently obtained in certain gynecological cases; indeed, local heat and cold find a field of great utility in the vesical, vaginal and rectal region.

There has been designed an apparatus called the currodon, which has a capacity of three quarts, and is so arranged that a continuous flow of its contents may be produced. Due to its syphonic action, the machine is practically automatic, and may be placed either above or below the level of the patient. Filled with ice and water, or full of hot water and having a small lamp beneath, the currodon will furnish a steady flow through coil, bulb, or hollow applicator, at an equable temperature, the flow being maintained by simply drawing up the handle every half hour. The apparatus is furnished with a carefully graduated thermometer, which projects through the dome. The currodon is adapted for use in office, hospital, or home, and produces beneficent and gratifying results in the treatment of many conditions.

Clinical Department.

A CASE OF DOUBLE UVULA IN A CHILD.

BY W. P. COUES, M.D., BOSTON.

ANNIE S., seven years, was seen Feb. 12, 1906. The case was brought to my attention on account of the child's thick speech. The child was of Russian parentage and the abnormality had been noticed since birth.

Examination showed a fairly well developed and nourished child. There was slight internal strabismus, the nose was flat and broad; and the two lower lateral incisor teeth were crowded together on each side. There was marked pigeon breast; there was no rosary or enlargement of the epiphyses.

Examination of the heart, lungs and abdomen was negative.

Examination of the throat showed a somewhat reddened pharynx as well as tonsils, the submaxillary glands were enlarged.

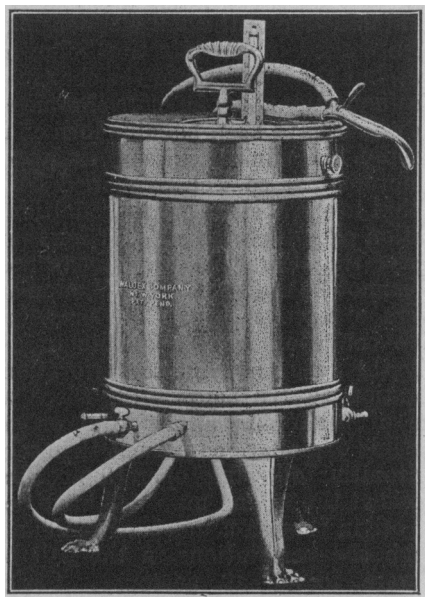
There were two distinct uvulae arising from either side of the soft palate just beyond the pillars of the fauces. The uvulae were perfectly formed of normal size for the age and hung directly downward in a straight line just back and to the side of the tonsils.

According to McKenzie¹ this is one of the rarest of embryological curiosities. He has met with the condition in several forms, however, and this case belongs to the second variety in his classification.

McKenzie classifies these abnormalities of the uvula into five groups:

No. 1. Two separate distinct uvulae hanging on either side of median line of soft palate.

No. 2. (The reported case belongs to this group.) No central uvula, one on each side



pleurisy. In pericarditis and endocarditis cold relieves palpitation and distress, and quiets the heart. In acute and chronic prostatitis the abstraction of heat by the local application of a suitable hollow prostatic instrument introduced into the rectum may be both palliative, and curative to some extent.

In like manner heat is used locally for a number of purposes; and in the treatment of many forms of acute inflammation, the choice of heat or cold