

been found drowned, it would have been a case in which foul play might have been presumed; as here was a man with a punctured wound of the chest, found at the bottom of a pond. Of course, a *post mortem* would have cleared up the case; but still the fact would have remained that he had been stabbed with a piece of glass and afterwards drowned.

NOTE ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF IPECACUANHA IN ACUTE DYSENTERY.

BY MAJOR R. J. WINDLE.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

MANY of us who have served in India have an implicit belief in the efficacy of pulvis ipecacuanha in doses of from 20 to 30 grs. in the treatment of acute dysentery. The difficulty in its retention, the distressing vomiting and depression produced, are the great objections to its use. The following method of administration has been very successful in my hands, and I venture to bring it to the notice of my brother officers, who may not have tried giving it in this way. The patient, who has been kept without any fluids for two hours, is warned that he is going to have a sleeping draught, and that just as he is going to sleep he will be given a second draught.

No. 1.		No. 2.	
R. Chloral hydrat.	gr. xx.-xxx.	R. Pulv. ipecac.	gr. xx.-xxx.
Liq. opii. sed.	℥xx.	Mucilag. tragacanth.	q. s.
Syrup aurant.	ʒii.	Aq. chloroformi	ʒi.
Aq. ad	ʒi.		

No. 1 draught is given, and usually takes effect in from ten to fifteen minutes. When the patient is just asleep he is sufficiently aroused to take No. 2. It must be shaken up in a phial and poured out just before being taken. In many cases the patient will, after this treatment, sleep from three to six hours, and wake without experiencing any inconvenience.

In some cases the ipecacuanha does produce sickness in spite of the chloral draught, but in these I have not known it to come on in less than one and a half hours, and in no case did the vomit contain ipecacuanha, showing that it had already been absorbed.

SARCOMA OF LIVER AND PANCREAS.

BY MAJOR C. W. R. HEALEY.

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THE following case is of interest, owing to the fact that it is a condition very seldom met with; Osler states that Segre made 11,492 autopsies and only found sarcoma of the pancreas in two. He also states that primary sarcoma of the liver is very rare.

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