

SUBCUTANEOUS INJECTIONS FOR SYPHILIS. —In view of the growing favor of subcutaneous injections for syphilis we give the following formula of Sacaze :

Rx.	Metallic mercury.....	20 (5 v.)
	Lanoline	5 (5 jss.)
	Liquid vaseline	35 (5 j. ½)

Inject subcutaneously from five to seven centigrammes (gr. $\frac{3}{4}$). Repeat every fifteen days.—*Med. Review of Reviews*.

AN INJECTION FOR GONORRHOEA IN WOMEN.—Lutaud (cited in the *Journal de médecine de Paris* for January 2nd) employs the following formula :

R	Alum, }	each.....	450 grains.
	Borax, }		
	Quinine sulphate.....		15 “
	Carbolic acid, }		
	Essence of thyme, }	each.....	30 drops.
	Glycerin		3,000 grains.

M. A tablespoonful, in a pint of warm water, to be used as a vaginal injection two or three times a day.—*N. Y. Med. Jour.*

PROGNOSIS IN HEART DISEASE.—With the use of the stethoscope and other improved methods of diagnosis the slightest variation from the normal in the heart was easily made out, and the prognosis was too often given according to what was heard without reference to the general condition of the person examined. The consequence has been that slight heart murmurs and irregularities were exaggerated and cases were doomed which outlived the heart abnormality and entirely recovered. Now there has been of late a disposition to go to the other extreme and ignore heart murmurs and other irregularities unless there are such other symptoms and signs that point unequivocally to a diseased condition of the body. It is well known that the loudest murmur is often the least significant, while the slightest one may point to serious trouble. Also, under the excitement of an examination such as that for life insurance, the heart may so act as to cause a temporary murmur which is absent at other times. All these points should be considered, and when a case comes up for examination it should be looked at on all sides and not be rejected or condemned simply because a murmur is heard. Good judgment and good sense are absolutely necessary in deciding in a doubtful case.—*Maryland Medical Journal*.