

joined by a small piece of glass piping to an india-rubber tube reaching to the ground and filled (by the aid of a funnel and clamps) with a three per cent. solution of boracic acid. On lowering the outer end of this tube, after the clamp has been removed, the fluid within acts by the syphon principle on the pus in the thorax and a steady outflow is at once established, which is led into a glass jar containing a small quantity of some disinfectant (boracic acid), sufficient to prevent air from reaching the opening of the tube. In order to keep this from floating to the top of the fluid, the funnel is left in the end of the tube and may also be weighted with a little ring of lead. By this means the pus is pretty rapidly removed from the pleural cavity, the lung distending proportionately at the same time. After some days it becomes necessary to shorten the tube within the thorax, and to fix it anew, as the aperture tends to widen in course of time. If the flow gets blocked in the first few days, this is generally due to stoppage in the outer tube, which is easily remedied, care being taken to retain the syphon action. When strong enough to leave their beds, the patients may be placed on a chair during the daytime, and towards the end of treatment they can even be allowed to walk about, the glass jar being replaced by a bottle, which the patient carries in his breeches pocket. Almost at any time of the year one will find in one or the other of the wards a patient of this kind with his little bottle in his pocket, a representative of the sage's *omnia mea mecum porto*. The method is naturally equally applicable to non-purulent exudations in the pleura where it affords the advantage of avoiding repeated tapping, so often necessary in this affection. Two cases of abscess of the liver, one due, as was finally shown, to suppurating echinococcus, and the other probably of dysenteric origin, were both treated by this simple method with complete recovery.—German Correspondence, *Oc. Med. Times*.

MEDICAL NOTES.

Among the causes for *angina pectoris*, Prof. Bartholow mentions tobacco, used either excessively or by the young.

Calomel being a hepatic sedative is indicated when the liver is overacting, producing bile in excess.—Prof. Bartholow.

Dr Van Harlingen, for *scabies* :—

R—Naphtholin,
Sulphuris, āā ʒ iv.
Adipis, ʒ iv.—M.

In the treatment of *diphtheria* by mercurials, Prof. Da Costa prefers minute doses of corrosive sublimate from the start, together with feeding, stimulus, etc.

For *dyspepsia*, accompanied by flatus, eructation and vomiting, give creasote or carbolic acid to prevent fermentation, alkalies between meals to overcome acidity.—Prof. Da Costa.

For the *nephritis of scarlatina*, early, when the urine contains blood, digitalis is the remedy ; but later, when the urine loses its bloody character, Basham's mixture will be useful.—Prof. Da Costa.

As a means of aborting *acute bronchitis*, Prof. Da Costa advises hot drinks and foot bath at bedtime, and the administration of 10 to 20 grains quinine ; also keep the patient in the house for a few days.

For *amenorrhœa* :—

R—Aloes pulv.,
Ferri sulph. exsicc.,
Terebinth alb., āā gr. xij.—M.
Fiat pil. xij. Sig.—One t. d. —Prof. Parvin.

After administering the antidote, pilocarpine, in *atropine poisoning*, do not neglect to draw off the urine with a catheter, for the bladder may absorb the atropine and defeat the action of the antidote.—Prof. Holland.

For a case of *exophthalmic goitre*, Prof. Bartholow directed the following :—

R—Picrotoxin, gr. 4¹/₁₀.
Ext. ergotæ aquos., gr. iiss.—M.
Fiat pil. j. Sig.—t. d.

In a recent case of *hysteria* at the Jefferson Medical College Clinic, Prof. Da Costa prescribed valerianate of zinc, gr. ij. four times a day, and at night—

R—Chloral hydrat., gr. x.
Sodii bromid., gr. xx.—M.

Rest, milk and a nourishing and stimulating diet were prescribed. During her monthly sickness she was directed to take apiol, gr. v, six globules in the twenty-four hours before and during menstruation, the zinc preparation being omitted at that time.

In the operation for *excision of the testicle* great care should be exercised in the treatment of the spermatic cord ; it should be tied *en masse* ; always ligate the arteries separately ; also the veins and vas deferens.—Prof. Gross.

In some cases where the officinal syrup of iodide of iron does not agree with children, Dr. Rex found a good substitute in—

R—Potassii iodidi,
Ferri pyrophosph., āā gr. xvj.
Syrup limonis,
Aquæ menthæ piperit, āā f ʒ j.—M.

Sig.—A teaspoonful t. d.

A man whose chest and arms were covered with