

decayed teeth, tertiary syphilis or epithelioma.—*Med. World.*

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION IN SUNSTROKE.—A medical man writes to one of our English exchanges that he treated a case of sunstroke, in the end of March, by employing artificial respiration (Silvester's method), when, after the usual treatment was employed, he could not detect the least sign of breathing, though the heart was acting strong and well at first. The patient regained consciousness in about ten minutes and recovered.

The success of the mode of treatment employed in this case throws a light on the pathology of the state of the lungs seen in some cases of death from sunstroke.

In a case of passive congestion of the lungs in enteric fever, he caused the patient to inspire deeply six or eight times every half-hour for several days, and also attended to the posture of the patient; the result was recovery.—*Med. and Surg. Reporter.*

ACUTE PLEURISY.—Professor Da Costa often orders—

Tinct. aconiti rad.	min. xxx.
Potassii acetatis	$\frac{3}{4}$ ss.
Liq. potassii citratis	$\frac{3}{4}$ ij.
Syrup. tolu.	$\frac{3}{4}$ j.

M. Sig.—Two teaspoonfuls every three hours.

In chronic pleurisy Prof. Da Costa has obtained excellent results from—

Potassii iodidi.	$\frac{3}{4}$ ij.
Tinct. digitalis	$\frac{3}{4}$ ij.
Tinct. opii camph.	$\frac{3}{4}$ iss.
Aquæ	$\frac{3}{4}$ ss.

M. Sig.—One teaspoonful four times a day.—*Med. Bul.*

CALOMEL AS A DIURETIC.—The action of calomel in causing diuresis in morbid conditions with dropsy is not generally recognized. In health, indeed, it may be said that the drug has no such action. Dr. Jendrassic has found in cases of cardiac dropsy that calomel in appropriate doses causes well-marked diuresis, a "sort of diabetes insipidus," by which the results of want of cardiac compensation, dropsy and edema, are dissipated. The effect comes on within twenty-four hours, one and a half grains of the drug being given three to five times a day. No diarrhoea is usually produced; but in some cases it had to be prevented by the administration of laudanum. Salivation and stomatitis were obviated by the prescription of a chlorate of potash gargle from the first. The result in all cases in which the treatment was adopted was beneficial, no unfavorable depressing symptoms being noticed.—*Brit. Med. Jour. Feb. 13.*

RULES FOR PREVENTING THE PROPAGATION OF TUBERCULOSIS.—The Council of Hygiene of the Department of the Seine has just adopted and published the following series of instructions:

"The most active agent in the transmission of tuberculosis exists in the sputa, which should, therefore, never be deposited on the floor or on the linen, where it may be converted into a dangerous power

"The patients in question must be instructed to expectorate in vessels containing sawdust; the contents of these vessels must be daily thrown into the fire, and the vessels themselves washed in boiling water at least once daily.

"The furnished apartment of a phthisical patient, especially in case of his decease, must be completely disinfected, together with all bedding, and the clothing of such a patient must not be used until it has been subjected to the action of steam."

—*Gaz. Méd. de Paris.*

TREATMENT OF VASCULAR TUMORS.—Dr Floriani has successfully employed the following mixture in six cases of telangiectatic tumors:

Mercuric bichloride	3 parts.
Collodion	20 parts.

The liquid is applied with a fine brush to the seat of the tumor, four coats being thus superimposed, and care being taken each is thoroughly dry before the next is applied. A crust is shed in four days and the fluid again applied as before, until the tumor has disappeared. This treatment is described as absolutely painless; and the resultant pink discoloration soon disappears. It is applicable only to flat swellings—i. e., those not much more than a line in thickness.—*Gaz. Heb. de Montpelier.*

BROWN-SEQUARD'S MIXTURE FOR EPILEPSY:

Iodide of potassium,	8 parts
Bromide of potassium,	8 parts.
Bromide of ammonium,	4 parts.
Bicarbonate of potassium,	5 parts.
Infusion of calumba,	360 parts.

Dissolve. A teaspoonful before each of the three principal meals, and three dessertspoonfuls on going to bed. The solution should be given diluted in cases of idiopathic epilepsy.

If the pulse of the patient be feeble, the potassium bicarbonate is replaced by ammonium carbonate, while for the 360 parts of infusion of calumba there are substituted 90 parts tincture of calumba and 270 parts of distilled water.—*L'Union Médicale.*

CHRONIC ENLARGEMENT OF TONSILS.—In answer to Dr. Gaff's inquiry in regard to hypodermic injections in the above named condition: Dr. Beresford, in the October number of the *Medical Ad-*