

heating over a Bunsen burner, it will be found that the tube may be quite doubled if desired, a perfect curve being produced. In this way we may promptly produce accurate bends of any desired size in tubes of any bore without any previous skill in glass-working. Obviously, the principle depends on a uniform distribution by the sand of the pressure exerted. A similar plan is resorted to by metal-workers in bending tubes of lead.—*A. F. Gallatin, in Journal of Franklin Institute.*

ARTIFICIAL MILK.—From the reports in circulation it would seem as if science were about to make cows superfluous. Artificial milk has been prepared by a French chemist from sugar, dried whites of eggs, carbonate of soda, olive-oil, and water. By substituting gelatine for the whites of eggs, and with less admixture of water, cream is obtained. Another chemist, Gaudin, in discussing the preceding suggestion, gives his testimony as to depriving fats of all unpleasant odor by mere subjection to an appropriate temperature. He also states that very good artificial milk can be prepared from bones rich in fat, by purifying this fat by means of super-heated steam, and combining the fat thus obtained with gelatine. This milk is, he says, almost like that of the cow; and, when kept, acquires first the color of sour milk, then that of cheese. The gelatine in it represents the caseine; the fat, the butter; the sugar, the sugar of milk. It serves for the preparation of coffee and chocolate, of soups and creams of excellent flavor, and its cost is but trifling.

TO REMOVE NITRIC ACID STAINS FROM THE HANDS.—Wet the skin with sulphate of ammonia, to which has been added some potash lye. This changes the dead skin into a soapy mass, which can easily be removed with sand or fine pumice-stone.

A NEW BATTERY.—An Italian professor has arranged a new battery in which a solution of sulphurous acid is substituted for the usual liquids. The zinc is dissolved without the least development of hydrogen. It is claimed his battery acts well, and gives a very strong current.

CHLOROFORM POISONING AND TREATMENT.—Prof. J. A. Larabee successfully treated such a case with gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ digitaline, hypodermically, the dose repeated in one and a half hours. A little later gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ atropia was given hypodermically. Four hours from the time the doctor first saw the patient both pulse and respiration had recovered their tone.

ELASTIC ADHESIVE PLASTER is prepared by Dr. W. P. Morgan, of Baltimore, Md., by giving india-rubber tissue or sheeting a coating of plaster, made by mixing together lead plaster, 1 lb., and resin, 6 drachms. It is an excellent covering in cases of psoriasis, intertrigo, eczema, etc., and its elasticity makes it invaluable in

securing the coaptation of incised wounds, and in the treatment of abscesses.—*The Physician and Pharmacist.*

MAGNESIA AS AN ANTIDOTE TO ARSENIC.—MM. Clermont & Frommel have addressed to a recent meeting of the Académie des Sciences a note bearing on this subject. They find that when magnesia is mixed with sulphide of arsenic suspended in water, the sulphide is immediately decolorised; part of the arsenic combines with the magnesia to form magnesium arseniate, the remainder forms a soluble sulpharseniate of magnesia. M. L. A. Buchner has pointed out that the intestines of one person poisoned with arsenious acid contained the trisulphide in the state of fine powder. Magnesia, therefore, is a perfect antidote to arsenic so long as the latter remains as arsenious acid; but if, in cases of poisoning, it is generally converted into the sulphide, magnesia will do harm by making that substance soluble. The question now waiting to be settled is, What chemical changes does arsenic undergo when taken into the stomach?

MEDICAL PROPERTIES OF COLLINSONIA CANADENSIS (STONE ROOT).—An extract from "New Medicines," written by I. J. M. Goss, and published by Chas. E. Ware, St. Louis, Mo.

Collinsonia was first used by the natives of America for sprains, bruises, contusions and ulcers; then by some root-doctors in colic, dysentery and diarrhoea; but while it may help such conditions, by the direct tonic effects upon capillary and mucous systems, yet that is not its main sphere of action. It is now a settled fact that it acts directly upon the venous circulation, very similarly to that of arculus, arnica, hamamelis, hydrastis, and also ignatias bean. It exerts a direct influence over the portal circulation, having the power to contract the coats of the veins, thereby lessening their calibre. And it influences the heart itself, consequently, the whole circulatory apparatus. When applied to a contused wound or an inflamed surface the vessels of the part soon contract, and the tumefaction is soon thereby lessened and finally relieved. This fact is conclusive evidence that this remedy has specific power over the capillary vessels. It has a favorable influence over mucous tissues, consequently, it often cures leucorrhœa and catarrh of the bladder. I have used it internally, in connection with hamamelis, in cases of varix with very prompt success. This shows that collinsonia has a specific action upon the coats of veins. But its most valuable properties are its direct action upon the vessels of the rectum. I have often derived prompt results from it in cases of hemorrhoids. Where the tumors are small it often removes them. The dose is 5 to 15 drops three or four times a day. It possesses remarkable tonic powers also.

PARAFFIN PAPER. If paraffin be dissolved, with the aid of very gentle heat, in ordinary