Dobell recommends the following prescription for the reasons given:—

Ŗ.	Ext. ergotæ .				3ii
	Acidi gallici .				3i
	Mag. sulph.				3 p
	Acid sulph. dil.				3i
	Inf. rosæ acidi ad.				zviii M

Sig.—Take two tablespoonfuls every two hours. The ergot contracts the capillaries; the gallic acid is an immediate styptic; the Epsom salts relieves congestion; the digitalis steadies the heart; the sulphuric acid is also a styptic, and the infusion of roses is the menstruum for the administration of the other drugs.

Caution in the Use of Iodine Collodion.—
The application of this mixture has not been unattended with considerable danger—mortification, as in the case of fingers, following its use. Dr. Vogelsang has pointed out that when painted upon quite a broad expanse gangrene of the skin and sloughing may occur, and that the parts most obnoxious to its use are scrofulous or other glandular swellings in the neck. Dr. Vogelsang is of opinion that the iodine is to be considered as the cause of the gangrene. He assumes that under the impervious film of collodion, an intensified chemical action of the agent takes place, leading to the coagulation of blood in the capillaries and death of tissue.

Vomiting of Pregnancy.—Dr. Mendel (Archiv de Tocol), says he has had remarkable results from irrigation of the epigastrium with ether in severe vomiting of pregnancy. A patient not relieved by any of the ordinary remedies, found immediate cure by this treatment.

The Action and Uses of Chlorate of Potash.

—Dr. Von Mering, as the result of experiments with this drug, holds that the following considerations should guide us in the administration of this remedy: First, the salt should be given after meals; second, quite an interval should occur between the several doses; third, the salt should not be given in high fevers on account of the diminished alkalinity of the blood; nor in respiratory trouble, such as emphysema, pneumonia, and in the dyspnæa attendant upon obstruction of the larynx by croup and diphtheria and the

cyanosis of valvular disease of the heart; a contra-indication exists also in renal mischief attended with diminished excretion.

HYOSCYAMINE IN CHOREA.—Dr. Da Costa recommends hyoscyamine in chorea in the following dose: 1-200 of a grain three times a day, the dose. being doubled if necessary. He records a case treated in the Pennsylvania Hospital of a boy eleven years of age suffering with chorea to a degree which rendered him completely helpless; he was unable to walk or feed himself, and he had not sufficient control over his powers of speech to convey even the nature of his wants. In four days after the administration of the drug he was able to walk about the wards, and his condition underwent steady improvement, until, three weeks from the date of admission, his muscular system had regained its normal condition, and locomotion was in every way natural.

Brain Surgery in the Stone Age.—Professor Victor Horsley, of London University College, recently delivered a lecture to the Medical Society on "Brain Surgery of the Stone Age," in which he showed evidence of operations having been performed upon the skulls of men living at that time. He exhibited photographs of skulls on which trephining had been performed. Considerable discussion took place as to whether these openings are trephine-apertures or not. The lecturer pointed out the fact that these openings were in most cases found in that part of the skull over the motor area, and suggested that the operations might have been performed chiefly for traumatic epilepsy.

NEW YORK POLYCLINIC.—The Summer Session of the New York Polyclinic begins June 2nd, and ends September 11th. The past session was very successful, having had the largest class of practitioners ever registered in any school in the United States. A large number of Canadian graduates have attended the clinics during the past, and the number bids fair to increase. For the practitioner who has not time to visit the hospitals of Europe, this institution offers a valuable opportunity for clinical work. The fee for the whole course (Pathology excepted) is seventy-five dollars.

CHANGES IN TRINITY MEDICAL SCHOOL. — Dr. Covernton, in addition to his usual course in