

duced, directly or indirectly, from the albuminoid substances introduced by alimentation.—*La France Méd.*

TREATMENT OF BALDNESS.—Dr. E. Besnier states that the falling out of the hair may be checked and a new growth started by the following treatment. The hair should be cut short and a mild sinapism or rubefacient applied to the scalp; then every five days the following lotion is to be applied :

R—Acid. acetic,
Chloroformi. āā q. s.—M.

The above should be used cautiously, as it is an irritant, and stimulates the hair powerfully. In connection with the above, the following pomade should be used :

R—Acid. salicylic, gr. xv.
Sulph. precip., ʒ jss.
Vaselini, ʒ v.—M.

This pomade should be applied fresh every morning, the scalp having been previously washed. Fatty substances retard the growth of the hair and should not be used.—*Jour. de Méd. de Paris.*

EFFECTS OF PROLONGED CHLOROFORM ANÆSTHESIA.—"Some observations, made about two years ago by Dr. Ungar, pointed to fatty degeneration of the heart and liver as the cause of death after repeated prolonged administration of chloroform. Further experiments on dogs have recently been made by Dr. Strassman, which appear to confirm this view. Dr. Strassman found that the first organ to be affected was the liver, then the heart, and after that other viscera. The nature of the morbid change was not a fatty degeneration, but fatty infiltration. The actual cause of death in fatal cases appeared to be the cardiac affection, as in all such a very marked degree of change was found in the heart. In non-fatal cases the morbid change was found to have disappeared in a few weeks' time. When morphine was given previous to the chloroform, less of the latter was required, and, consequently, the changes produced were not so considerably as when the ordinary amount was given. Animals suffering from hunger, loss of blood, etc., were especially predisposed to the morbid changes due to chloroform."—*Lancet.*

HEREDITY.—Sir William Turner, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh, delivered an address on "Heredity," in which, while pointing out that in some cases structural lesions, such as hare-lip, color-blindness, and deaf-mutism, are transmitted, he also maintained, in opposition to some physiologists, that acquired characters can be transmitted from parent to offspring. He said, in concluding his address, that whatever the origin of man's frame, whether by evolution or otherwise, it could scarcely be expected ever to attain greater

perfection than at present. Man was, however, also endowed with a spiritual nature, and the kind of evolution to be hoped and striven for was the perfecting of this spiritual nature, so that the standard of the whole human race might be elevated and brought into more harmonious relation with that which was holy and divine.—*Med. Rec.*

THE INFLUENCE OF POSITION UPON THE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF THE HEART.—Dr. H. Zehinzer, *Med. Tijdschr. voor Gen.*, states that in young people in changing from the standing to the reclining posture apex beat moves not only laterally, but also vertically. This explains why in many persons with normal hearts the apex beat is found in the fifth interspace in the upright position, and in the fourth interspace on lying down. In many youthful individuals there is found dullness over the sternum on lying down, which is confined to its left half and is continuous with the cardiac dullness. In some this disappears on standing up, in others it remains unchanged. The aortic second sound is frequently weaker than the pulmonary second sound. This generally occurs only on lying down and is more common in ill-developed than in large, and robust chests. Systolic and diastolic murmurs, chiefly mitral, are often found in young people in the course of an acute articular rheumatism, that cannot be heard in the standing or sitting posture, but quickly return when the patient lies down. It is not improbable that in these patients the conditions which govern the transmission of sound to the chest wall are different from those in older individuals.—*Deutsch. Med. Zt.—Weekly Med. Rev.*

GELSEMINUM IN HEADACHE.—Editor *Medical World*.—When you have a case of headache with flushed face, bright eyes, contracted pupils, throbbing temporal arteries, you can cure it with as much certainty as you can cure hunger with ham and eggs. Be sure you have a good reliable fluid extract of gelseminum, then give five drops every hour until cured. I formerly gave twenty drops at once, but some people are as readily affected with five drops as others are by twenty.—J. H. MYERS, M.D., Lewiston, Oct. 10, 1889.

DOCTOR.—"Not so well to-day, eh? Have you kept him quiet and given him his medicine regularly?" Mrs. Richard Bevylin Buckner—"Dey 'ain't been nobody in de room wid him 'cept me an' de children, so he's been nice an' quiet; an' I give him de med'cine like you tole me—three spoonfuls every hour." Doctor—"Great heavens, woman, it's a wonder he's alive! I said one spoonful every three hours." Mrs. Buckner—"Well, now, Doctah, dey ain't no difference between one three an' three ones. Count 'em fo' yo'self an' see."—*Harper's Bazar.*