

to compare the tubercular leprosy of our day with scleroderma, and to the single disease thus constituted to give the name of tubercular scleroderma.—*Le Prog. Méd.*

A CURE FOR NETTLERASH.—Dr. Schwimmer (*Pest. Med.-chir. Presse*) gave in a case of urticaria of one year's duration the following prescription: R Atrop. sulphat., gr. .01; aq. destil., glycerin, āā gr. 2; pulv. tragacanth., q. s. F. pil. x. S. A pill morning and evening. By the third day remarkable improvement was noticed and a rapid cure followed. In another case of chronic urticaria with hyperidrosis one milligram of atropia daily for eight days made a perfect cure. A third obstinate case yielded rapidly to the same treatment.

PREMATURE LABOUR INDUCED BY HOT WATER INJECTIONS.—Prof. Benicke gives an account in the *Berliner Klin. Wochenschrift*, No. 52, 1879, of a case of hydramnion in the eighth month of utero-gestation in which he found it necessary to induce premature delivery. The douche was employed and the water used at a temperature 120° F. This was repeated at intervals of five or six hours for one day and a half, when strong labour pains came on and an easy delivery was effected. Benicke prefers this method to all others on account of its absolute safety to both mother and child. He claims that there are on record but two other cases (by Runge and Waechter) in which this plan was solely relied upon!

THE EVIDENCE OF STILL BIRTH.—Dr. Abbott, after an elaborate and careful consideration of all the points in connection with this subject, sums up the results of his investigation in the following words:—"The medical man may infer that a child has lived during and after its birth (1) when the diaphragm reaches only to the fifth intercostal space; (2) when the lungs more or less completely fill the thorax; (3) when the ground colour of the lungs is broken by insular marblings; (4) when by careful experiment the lungs are found to be capable of floating; (5) when a bloody froth

exudes from the cut surfaces of the lungs on pressure; (6) when the air cells are visible to the naked eye. These proofs, complete as they are, may be strengthened by the cicatrization of the umbilicus, the healing of the epidermis, the closure of the foetal ducts, and the size of the osseous nucleus of the inferior epiphysis on the femur. The existence of milk, sugar, starch and medicines in the stomach, determined by the appropriate chemical tests, and by the presence of faecal matter other than meconium in the lower intestines of course show that the child has lived.—*The Boston Med. and Surgical Journal.*

BROWN PAPER AGAINST THE COLD.—The "old woman's" remedy for a "cold on the chest," a sore-throat, or a bruise, which consisted in an application of brown paper steeped in beer or vinegar, owed its efficacy to the heat-retaining properties of the paper. A wet pad of this material, so far as the surface next the skin was concerned, acted almost as well as a layer of wet linen-rag protected with a thick covering of flannel. In short, stout paper of the commonest sort is an effective non-conductor, and may be most advantageously employed as covering for beds or to eke out scanty clothing. If this were generally known among the poor, strong sheets of thick paper would be stitched to the back of ragged quilts, with the result of rendering many a poor family comfortable because better protected from the bitter weather of these winter nights. A piece of thick paper inserted between the lining and the cloth of a waistcoat, or in the back of a thin coat, will render it warm as well as light. The suggestion is a small one, but is simple to carry into effect, and will be found effective.—*London Lancet.*

INTRAVENOUS INJECTIONS OF MILK AND OF SUGAR.—Mm. Montard Martin and Ch. Richet have made a series of experiments upon this subject, of which the following are the conclusions:—

1. The injection of a great quantity of milk kills by bulbar anæmia.
2. The introduction of lactic ferment into a vein appears to be without effect.