

TO REMOVE SUMMER FRECKLES.—

R.—White precipitate, } aa 5 i.
 Subnitrate of bismuth }
 Glycerine of starch, 5 iv.—M.

Every second day apply a coating of this preparation to the freckles. Washing the affected parts with the following lotion mornings and evenings will also suffice to remove them.

R.—Sulpho-carbolate of zinc 5 i.
 Glycerine 5 ii.
 Alcohol 5 i.
 Orange-flower water 5 iss.
 Rose water, q. s. ad. 5 viii.
 —M.

THE TREATMENT OF RICKETS should be by food rather than by drugs. Raw meat is of more value than iron, and cream or fresh milk than cod-liver oil. The diet must be carefully examined to see that it contains a due proportion of fat, proteids and salts. A sufficiently close estimate is easily made, since the composition of milk and of all foods used for children is accurately known. The amount of animal fat in a rickety child's food must equal at least one-fourth of the total solids taken; proteids and carbohydrates about one-third, and salts about one-tenth. Such a diet will cure rickets without drugs. Iron is often a useful adjunct. The salts may be added in the form of lacto-phosphate. Potent aids are sunlight, fresh air, and warm clothing.—*Lancet*.

DIAGNOSIS OF BRAIN CYSTS.—Professor Edmond Souchon, of New Orleans, has suggested that in cases in which the diagnosis of cyst or abscess of the brain is doubtful, the brain may be explored with a fine aspirating needle introduced through a small hole made in the skull with a watchmaker's drill, furnished with a gauge and screw so adjusted as to prevent the "bit" from penetrating too deeply after working through the bone. He has performed the operation several times on dogs, and these animals, after recovering from the chloroform, did not seem to have been in any way affected by the operation, and remained afterwards in perfect health. In an animal

killed before recovering from the chloroform there were seen only small extravasations under the scalp and under the pia mater. Professor Souchon thinks that the "bit" used should be large enough to make a hole in the skull to admit a needle twice the size of an ordinary hypodermic needle.

DIPHTHERIA FROM DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

—Dr. Robinson, in his report to the sanitary authorities of the East Kent Joint Committee, writing on the communicability of diphtheria, says: "At one isolated farmhouse the disease was concurrent with disease amongst the farm stock, with this further coincidence that, on the occasion of a prior outbreak of the disease at the same house, the cattle were also concurrently affected. The first case in another out-of-the-way hamlet was that of a boy who had been feeding dogs with the carcase of a diseased cow. In one outbreak there was a sudden explosion of the disease confined almost, if not entirely, to the consumers of milk from a particular dairy; and, on inquiry at this dairy, it was found that three cows had been ill, two of which had been disposed of by slaughter. At another locality where the outbreak was limited to two children in the same family, the father of the children had previously had care of a horse suffering from ulceration of the nostrils. Experiment has demonstrated that diphtheria can be communicated to the lower animals, and, if conveyance from the lower animal to man occasionally takes place, some of the isolated outbreaks, hitherto unaccounted for, may have risen in this way."

TREATMENT OF BUBO BY PUNCTURE AND

PRESSURE.—In the year 1857 the hospital at Hong Kong was crowded with cases of bubo, which were treated in orthodox fashion: diligently poulticed, opened, and sinuses slit up. In consequence, of the length of time it took to get these cases well, it occurred to me that a simpler treatment at the outset would obviate this wholesale cutting, and shorten duration in hospital. I therefore made a