

and possess no solvent power; but that when it arrives in the duodenum, and meets with a different condition of the mucous membrane, and the presence of bile and pancreatic fluid, both of alkaline reaction, more or less of it becomes converted into a soluble sulphide, which is absorbed by the portal vessels. The presence of the cream of tartar in the lozenge helps to prevent the formation of any soluble sulphide in the stomach, and hence the absence of sulphurous eructations. Sir Alfred Garrod finds that even this small quantity of sulphur usually produces appreciable laxative effects, and patients can be readily induced to persevere in using the lozenges for an almost indefinite time. Sulphur given in the form just described exercises a markedly beneficial effect in many morbid states of the alimentary canal and liver, such as hepatic sluggishness, piles, and hæmorrhoidal bleeding; besides which the continual use of the lozenge is often quite effectual in obviating habitual constipation without being attended by the unpleasant action often pertaining to ordinary aperient medicine. Much benefit was also derived from the continued use of the small doses of sulphur in chronic forms of rheumatoid arthritis and gout, and in many cases of muscular rheumatism.

LOCAL USE OF IODOFORM IN DIPHTHERIA.—Dr. Lindley writes to the *Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.* that he has treated nine cases of diphtheria by insufflation of iodoform every three hours. All recovered but one, who died of an inter-current pneumonia. His conclusions are as follows:

1. It prevents the multiplication of bacteria.
2. It is a soothing local anodyne.
3. It is like alcohol, in having no toxic dose where the patient is suffering from the diphtheritic poison.
4. It is so near impalpable that it reaches all portions of the diseased surface.
5. It adheres for a long time to the surface where it is applied, and thus has excellent local effect before it is absorbed.
6. It does not cause nausea, and thus interfere with nutrition.
7. It does not produce diarrhœa or salivation, as is possible from an overdose of the bichloride.
8. It is quickly and easily applied.

DOES THE BABY REQUIRE WATER?—This ques-

tion is frequently asked and is often erroneously answered. It is true of infants, as well as adults, that water is necessary to their proper care. They sometimes require more water than is contained in the mother's milk. The infant is many times permitted to suffer from thirst, which may be the sole cause of its fretfulness. A child, when thirsty, may nurse the breast frequently and still not be satisfied, as evidenced by its paroxysmal crying as soon as removed from it. In such an instance if cold water be given the child will become quiet at once. The physician should be careful to caution the nurse to occasionally offer the baby cold water to drink, and little experience is required to ascertain whether the child wants the water or not. Excess of water does no harm, and it is speedily absorbed, therefore no evil can come of giving the infant large quantities of water, both in winter and summer.

TABLE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The following useful table, taken from *The Hospital Gazette*, is more complete and extended than the list we gave a few months ago:—

Name of Disease.	Length of Incubation Period.	Infection Lasts. Usually.
Typhus.....	1 to 21 days.....	9 days..
Enteric.....	1 to 28 days.....	15 days..
Relapsing.....	4 to 10 days.....	6 days..
Cholera.....	hours to 10 days.....	under 72 hours.
Yellow Fever.....	hours to 15 days.....	few hrs.
Scarlatina.....	hours to 7 days.....	2 days..
Measles.....	7 to 14 days.....	12 days..
Rùtheln.....	4 to 21 days.....	15 days..
Small Pox.....	5 to 14 days.....	12 days..
Chicken Pox.....	4 to 18 (27) days.....	10 days..
Diphtheria.....	2 to 12 days.....	5 days..
Influenza.....	2 to 7 days.....	
Whooping Cough.....	7 to 21 days.....	14 days..
Contagious Pneumonia.....	1 to 20 days.....	6 days..
Mumps.....	4 to 24 days.....	18 days..
Erysipelas.....	1 to 8 days.....	4 days..
Puerperal Fever.....	2 to 6 days.....	
Rabies.....	6 days to 2 years.....	6 weeks..

The period of quarantine to be enforced upon the apparently healthy members of a household in which there is infectious disease will be a few days longer than the longest incubation period, dating, of course, from the *last* exposure to the infection.

VERMIFUGE.—The *Journal of Pharmacy* gives the following:—A whole cocoanut, grated fine,