composition when well made is of a yellowish red color, perfectly limpid, and produces on the skin a yellow pellicle which retains greatelasticity.—American Journal of Deutal Science.

Sulphate of Manganese in Chorca:—Dr. Hammond (N. Y. Med. Gazette) mentions two cases of chorea treated by him with this remedy after other treatment failed. One was a girl, fourteen years old; who took five grains three times a day; the other a boy of fifteen, who used the iodinized cod-oil in addition. In the girl, iron had disturbed the head and stomach. The therapeutic action of the two articles is said to be analogous, as they both exist in the blood, which contains, in an adult, 16 grains of iron, and 10.5 of manganese.—N. O. Jow. Med.

Bromile of Potassium in Hooping Cough.—Dr. De Beaufort (Bull. Gen. De Therap) uses bromide of potassium, syrup of balsam of Tolu, and an alcholic preparation of aconite, combined together; and by the aid of those three remedies he has seen this affection cured in twelve days on the average.—
N. O. Journal of Meticine.

Curious Experiment.—In this month's Rerue Populaire, of Paris, Dr. Bader gives the following curious experiment, made by Dr. Claude Bernard: If oxygenized blood be injected into the arteries of the neck, immediately after decapitation, warmth and sensibility return; the eye gets animated, and displays such strong perception that a hammer shaken before it will cause it to wink and look sideways.—N. O. Jour. of Med.

A New Test for Blood-stains .- We were informed recently that a medical practitioner at Geelong, Australia, had discovered a new method of testing for blood, which was of a very delicate character. It consists in the application of an ozonised ether and tincture of guaiaeum. As we have personally tried the experiment with some tests supplied to us by Messrs. Savory and Moore, and with success, the information may prove interesting to our readers. It appears to be very delicate, and, consequently requires that the amount of blood should be small, and in a very thin layer—the merest stain, -otherwise the blue color which is developed becomes so concealed by the coloring matter of the blood as to be inappreciable, except around the edge of the blood-stain. By applying, however, the above agents separately to blood-stains on a handkerchief, we did not ourselves fail to produce a characteristic blue color. -Lancet.

Ointment for Prurigo.—Dr. Charvet has found the following a nearly infallible cure for prurigo, after an experience of twenty years:

Axunge, simple or camphorated.....60 parts mix.

A small quantity of this should be spread in a thin layer over the affected surface, and gives almost instantaneous relief. The dilution of the citrine ointment in this preparation prevents the inconvenient and permanent staining of linen which is otherwise caused.—Bull. Gen. de Thérap, Aug. 30, 1867, p. 180.

Treatment of Syphilis by the Bichromate of Potash-In a paper read before the Société Imperiale de Chirurgie, Dr Leroux advanced the following propositions:

Without wishing to state that this salt is possessed of incontestible antisyphilitic virtues, the author remarked that he had used it in fourteen cases of syphilis, and that in all of them the symptoms had disappeared. There had been some relapse, as is the case in the treatment by mercury. The conditions under which he employed this remedy were, the appearance of secondary manifestations, and absence of anterior treatment. In default of a sufficient number of cases, Dr. Leroux would restrict its use to those cases in which mercury was inadmissible, or to those in which the organism would not tolerate this mineral.—L'Union Medicale.

Discharge of a portion of Small Intestine after the operation for strangulated Inguinal Hernia.—M. Mazel publishes in the Montpellier Med. of July, 1868, a case in which the above-mentioned phenomenon took place. The patient was forty-five years old, had never worn a truss, and was operated on the third day after strangulation. A portion of small intestine in a pretty normal state was returned; and the patient remained in a precarious state until the fourteenth day after the operation, when he discharged what he called a piece of skin. This proved to be a piece of small intestine and the patient slowly recovered. Both Professor Benoit (of Montpellier) and the operator are in doubt respecting the mechanism of this gangrenous separation of intestine.

The Parasites of Gonorrhoad, Chaucrous, and Syphilitic Secretions.—Numerous investigators have, for the last thirty years, endeavored to explain venereal phenomena by the presence of microscopic creatures in the secretions but no approach to certainty has as yet been made. One of the more recent observers, Prof. Hallier, calls the vegetable parasite which he has found in the above-named secretions "Micrococcus," with varieties according to the kind of venereal complaint. He has further, in examining the secretions of glanders, discovered micrococci similar to those observed in syphilitic pus, thus establishing a supposed connexion between the two diseases. The value of Prof. Hallier's conclusions must of course be tested by further investigations.

Animal Quinoidine—This curious substance was discovered by Dr. Bence Jones, and has been the subject of an interesting paper, by Drs. E. Rhoads and W. Pepper, in the Pennsylvania Hospital Reports, 1868. It causes the phenomenon known as fluorescence of tissues. We learn, from the Gazette Heldomalaire, that Dr. Chalvet has proved before the Societe de Biologie, that this is not produced in the tissues, as the previous observers supposed, but is found in most articles of food, especially wine and vegetables. It is introduced into the organs with these ingesta, and mixes with the fluids of the body, like iron, but is never originated there. His researches tend to prove its identity with quinine.—N. O. Jour. of Med.