

symptoms may seem to march steadily on towards suffocation, but if properly administered and persisted in, the physician or friends will usually, in the course of twelve or fifteen hours, have the pleasure of observing a marked change for the better in the progress of the symptoms, the sound of the breathing will indicate a growing looseness in the obstruction, and after this, by an effort of the child—a smart struggle, it may be—the accumulation will be forced up into the mouth and may be wiped out, or perhaps may be swallowed, but in either case greatly to the relief of the patient. It is gratifying, aye, it is simply beautiful, to witness the effect of the treatment, the manner in which the obstruction is broken up, and the change from the condition of impending suffocation to that of comparative freedom of respiration. When this occurs calomel should be discontinued and some action of the bowels procured. There is but little danger of salivation, but it would be preferable to suffocation. I have not known it to occur.—*Atlanta Med. and Surg. Journal.*

THE TREATMENT OF DIPHTHERIA.

Löffler recommends the following gargle in the treatment of diphtheria:—

R. Carbolic acid,	15 drops.
Alcohol,	2 ounces.
Distilled water,	5 “

This should be used as a gargle.

In other cases a solution of 1 to 2000 of corrosive sublimate can be used in the same manner, or the following antiseptic mixture, which is not poisonous, may be employed:

R. Thymol,	15 grains.
Alcohol,	3 ounces.
Water,	12 “

It is stated that the gargle of corrosive sublimate acts generally more favorably than does that containing carbolic acid.—*Med. News.*

POWDERS FOR INDIGESTION.

L'Union Médicale states that Dujardin-Beaumez uses the following powder in the treatment of dyspepsia:

R. Subnitrate of bismuth,	} of each 2½
Carbonate of magnesium,	
Prepared chalk.	
Phosphate of sodium,	
	drachms.

This is to be divided into forty powders, and 1 powder taken after each meal.—*Med. News.*

Lice and other parasites are removed from the hair more quickly by a decoction of quassia, to which a little borax and glycerine have been added, than by almost any other known means. *Coll. and Clin. Record.*

TREATMENT OF SEBORRHOEA OF THE SCALP.

Leibreich employs the following prescription in the treatment of seborrhœa of the scalp:

R.—Spirits of ether,	1½ ounces.
Tincture of benzoïn,	1 drachm.
Vanillin,	½ grain.
Heliotropin,	3 grains.
Oil of geranium,	2 drops.

Mark “For external use, combustible.”—*Wiener medicinische Presse.—Med. News.*

AN INJECTION FOR LEUCORRHOEA AND BLENNORRHOEA IN WOMEN.—(Lutaud.)

R—Creolin,	gtt. xxx
Ext. fluid hydr. canad.,	fl ʒijss.

Sig.—Two teaspoonfuls in a pint of warm water, to be used at one injection.

As urethral injection the following formula is used:

R—Ext. fluid hydrast. canad.,	gtt. xxx,
Creolin,	gtt. x,
Aquæ,	fl ʒviiij.

Sig.—Use pure as a urethral injection.—*Jour. de Med. de Paris.—Columbus Med. Jour.*

INFLUENZA.

During the present epidemic of influenza I find, as an antipyretic and analgesic, nothing better than phenacetine or phenacetine and salol in combination. With very few exceptions, the temperature has been lowered and the pain greatly relieved after the administration of ten grains of phenacetine, or five grains of phenacetine and five of salol, followed by five grains of phenacetine, or two and a half grains each of salol and phenacetine every three hours. I usually give this for twenty-four hours, rarely finding it necessary after that time.—*C. Emmerling, in Med. News.*

IPECACUANHA TO INCREASE LABOR PAINS.

Drapes (*Les Nouv. Remèd.*) affirms that ipecac, in the form of wine of ipecac, in the dose of ten to fifteen drops, repeated every ten minutes, constitutes a powerful remedy to provoke strong contractions of the uterus in a case of uterine inertia or rigidity of the cervix, which threatens to indefinitely prolong the labor. After the second or third dose strong uterine contractions will come on, will repeat themselves at regular intervals, and tend to rapidly bring the labor to an end. That which makes ipecac in this condition superior to ergot of rye is that it never provokes tetanic contraction of the uterus, so frequent after the administration of ergot.—*Med. News.*