

the hospital and several deaths are stated to have occurred. Dr. Goldie, medical officer of health, has further stated that he has ascertained the starting-point of the outbreak, and that he is led to the conclusion that the milk supply, if not the sole cause of the outbreak, certainly has had the major share in the production of a number of cases in Headingly and Woodhouse. This, in his opinion, is a typical case of the misfortune of not having imperial compulsory notification of all infectious diseases, and a much larger, wider, and keener inspection of cowsheds and dairies beyond the district of an officer's area. In towns such as Leeds, large supplies of milk are brought from outside, and, in his opinion, sufficient sanitary inspection is wanting.

INSTANTANEOUS REMEDY FOR LUMBAGO.—Collodion tincture of iodine, liquid ammonia, equal parts. To be applied widely over the parts with a camel's hair brush.—*Peoria Med Monthly.*

IODIDE OF STARCH AS A DISINFECTANT.—In gastric disturbances is recommended by Dr. Yerseienko in doses of 0.1 to 0.3 for children, and 0.5 gm. for adults. It may be given in the form of powder or pill, and may be combined with Dover's powder.—*Dtsch. Med. Woch.*

PHENYLPROPIONIC ACID, $C_9H_{10}O_2$.—Dr. C. T. Williams (Practitioner), has found it useful in the treatment of phthisical patients. The acid is insoluble in water, but dissolves in six parts of alcohol. From ten to twenty minims of this saturated solution, diluted with from one to two ounces of water, were given three times a day.

DANGERS FROM ELECTRIC WIRES.—The frequent accidents from the breaking of New York electric wires is exciting much public interest. In several instances horses have been instantly killed by the sudden parting of these wires, the ends of which have fallen upon the animals while passing under. Recently a wire fell, broken, in front of a team. The driver seized the wire to throw it aside, when he was convulsed by the electric current, but could not release his grasp. A gentleman seized him by the arm to pull him away,

and was himself instantly prostrated. A second man attempted to push the wire aside with his cane, and was paralysed. A dog approached, and touching the wire with his nose, instantly fell insensible. At length a workman cut the wire with the stroke of a hatchet or axe, and thus released the first victim, who is slowly recovering. The city authorities will now compel all electric companies to bury their wires in properly enclosed and protected subways.

CREOSOTE AND CODLIVER OIL have been combined in phthisical and chronic catarrhal affections and were usually prescribed Creosote 25; Codliver Oil 200; Saccharin 0.1; adult dose a tablespoonful.—*Therap. Monatsk.*

COCAINE POISONING.—Dr. Vinogradoff gives, in the *Ejenedelnaya Klinicheskaya Gazeta*, an account of the post-mortem examination in a well known remarkable case of cocaine poisoning, where a young woman who was suffering from a tuberculous rectal fistula was given twenty-two grains of cocaine by means of repeated rectal injections in order to produce local anaesthesia for an operation which consisted in scraping the anterior wall of the rectum with a sharp spoon. In a quarter of an hour the patient became excited, and began to suffer from clonic spasms in the limbs, opisthotonos, and cyanosis. Death occurred from asphyxia, in spite of tracheotomy and prolonged performance of artificial respiration. At the post-mortem examination the blood was found to be fluid, and of a dark brown color, as in cases of poisoning with chlorate of potash. There were hyperaemia of the brain and of the lungs, exudative glomerulo-nephritis, evidently of long standing, together with ulceration of the colon and rectum, reaching down to the submucous tissue. Microscopically, there was found albuminoid degeneration of the nerve cells, of the cerebrum, of the heart muscle, of the liver cells, and of the epithelium of the urinary tubules. Dr. Vinogradoff compares this with three other published cases of death from cocaine poisoning, and with cases in which large doses had been given with and without the occurrence of toxic symp-