

OIL OF SANDAL-WOOD IN THE TREATMENT OF GONORRHEEA.—By *S. B. Merkel*.—I am fully persuaded that the oil of sandal-wood possesses a much greater power in restoring to a healthy state the mucous membrane of the urethra than does either cubeb or copaiba. In no case have I ever known it to produce sickness. There are objections, I admit, to the use of the oil of sandal-wood, on account of the persistent and disagreeable sensation it leaves in the throat, the irritating action it has on the stomach, and the difficulty of obtaining the pure oil, much of it being adulterated and of inferior quality. The first difficulty is overcome when it is given in the form of a capsule; the second, when it is mixed with a tenth part of the common oil of cinnamon; and the third is to be met by selecting a brand of established purity.

In the *United States Medical Investigator* (Hom.) of March 1st, 1876, the Registrar of the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, publishes the questions submitted to the candidates for graduation, and concludes his letter to the editor with the following sentence: "*No better index of progress can be given than this, the annual publication of examinations and results.*" The average per cent. required to pass a candidate was 70. From the 22 questions on *Materia Medica and Therapeutics* we select the following: What remedies have the following characteristics. 1. Desires Death rather than fears it; 2. Stools dry and hard as if burnt; 3. Profuse, transparent, acrid leucorrhœa, *running down to the heels*; 4. Trembling carotids; 5. Scanty, slimy menses appear too late; 6. Pointed objects seem to have a double point; 7. Sour sweat on the neck. Average standing of graduating class 91.53 per cent. (Our readers who cannot answer the above questions can look them up.—*Ed. United States Medical Investigator*.)

PROLONGED GESTATION.—Dr. Frank Wells (Boston *Med. and Surg. Jour.*, Dec. 2, '75) records a case in which delivery took place three hundred and four days from the date of sexual congress. The birth was tedious, forceps necessary; almost entire absence of liquor amnii. Child weighed eight and one-half pounds, vigorous and healthy.—*Med. News and Library*.

MILK AS AN ABSORBENT.—A correspondent of a morning contemporary, on the 14th inst., draws attention to one circumstance respecting the peculiar properties of milk—that of its power of attracting and absorbing impure matter,—which is worthy of notice, namely: "To the practice of placing a saucer of new milk in a larder in order to preserve meat or game from approaching taint. It is said that not only does it answer that purpose, but that the milk, after a few hours, becomes so bad that no animal will touch it." The correspondent adds: "I think that this little homely fact may, perhaps, interest those who are studying the causes of the Eagley epidemic."—*Med. Times and Gazette*.

WE notice that Mr. Stiles, writing in the *Monthly Microscopical Journal*, recommends for wood sections one grain of the finest cake or crystal magenta dissolved in two ounces of spirit, or half a grain of pure aniline soluble blue in one dram of distilled water, to which he adds ten minims of dilute nitric acid, and enough spirit to make the quantity up to two ounces. After staining he washes with spirit, soaks for an hour in cajeput oil, and afterwards in turpentine, finally mounting in balsam or dammar. The cellular tissue takes the blue more readily than the red, the vascular tissue to a great extent retaining the red when subsequently treated for a short time with blue.—*The Academy*, 1876.

CERTIFICATE OF LUNACY.—"He? Broadway
"A Potcarey of Gillingham Certefy that Mr.
"James Burt Misfortin hapened by a Plow in
"the Hed which is the Ocaisim of his Ellness
"& By the Rising and Falling of the Blood
"And I think A Blister and Bleeding and
"meddeson Will be A Very Great thing But
"Mr. Jame Burt wold not A Gree to be Don
"at Home
"March 21, 1809. "H^y. Broadway."

WE are glad to notice that Mr. Simon was, on the 31st of March last, elected an honorary member of the Society of Physicians of Vienna. Professor Rokitansky was in the chair.