SEA SICKNESS.—A preventive measure proposed by Dr. Ames Brunton in the British Medical lournal (N. Y. Med. Rec.), of recent date consists in the applying of a leather strap around the lower part of the thorax and epigastrium. It is put on previous to going on board, and is drawn very tight, and must be kept on till the traveler gains his "sea-legs." This hint, Dr. Brunton says, he "obtained from a gentleman who was previously a martyr to sea-sickness, but now in his frequent journeys across the Channel makes them with comfort. If necessary, a pad over the epigastrium Can be added.

JADELOT'S LINES.—The following, known as "Jadelot's Lines," are said to be of value as an aid to diagnosis in diseases of children: 1. Brain and Nervous System .- Oculo-Zygomatic Line .-Begins at inner canthus of eye, passes downwards and outwards beneath lower lid, and is lost on the cheek, a little below the malar projection. Abdominal-Nasal Line.-Rises at the upper part of the ala of the nose, passes downwards, curling around the corner of the mouth. Always present in gastro-enteric disturbances. 3. Thoracic-Labial Line .--- Begins at the angle of the mouth and runs outward, to be lost in the lower part of the face.

SNUFF FOR ACUTE CORYZA.—Tissier recommends the following snuff for the relief of a cold in the head (*Med. World*):

ASEPTIC WOUND TREATMENT. -- Dr. A. Neuber (Centralbl. f. Chir.) has given up the use of drainage, which he regards as a necessary evil of the antiseptic method. He employs strict aseptic precautions during operation, fills the wound with boiled gauze, and sutures its entire extent except a small space. Through the latter he withdraws the gauze, together with blood, air, etc., from the interior of the wound, at once sutures the opening and applies a dressing consisting of a sponge enveloped in sterilized gauze and fixed by strips of adhesive plaster or a muslin bandage. The dressing remains *in situ* until the time when healing is expected, and after its removal the wound is usually found completely healed.

ASTHMA.—Dr. Kinnear $(N \ Y. \ Med. \ Jour.,)$ expresses the view that the asthmatic paroxysm is dependent upon hyperemia of the pneumogastric centre in the medulla, induced by various influences. A rational mode of treatment would be directed to the control of the blood supply to the nervous system. With this end in view, it is recommended that an ice-bag be applied to the spine for longer or shorter periods. Such practice has been attended with good results, immediate and remote, the paroxysm being terminated, and concomitant symptoms being relieved.

THE USE OF CHLORAL IN THE TREATMENT OF BOILS.—M. Sphen (Bull. Gen. de Therap.) recommends very highly, as far superior to all other treatment, the use of chloral externally in this troublesome class of affections. He directs that the boil be kept covered with a tampon of cottonwool soaked in the following solution :

B -Chloral hydrat.		. 0					
						5 iiss.	
Aquæ						()	
Glycerin					āã	f3yM.	

ABRASIONS—CUTANBOUS DISORDERS.—This antiseptic adhesive ointment (*Med. Brief*) protects the surface of the wound and is of especial service in dressing wounds of the face, and valuable in cutaneous eruption, excoriation and ulceration:

D 77' '						
RZinci oxidi, .						5 grains.
Zinci chlorid	i					90 grains
Gelating	, -	•		•	,	20 grains.
Gelatinæ, .	•	•	·	•	•	0 drachms.
Listerine,						7 ounces

M—The gelatine to be dissolved in listerine by aid of gentle heat.

IMPORTANT TO REMEMBER.—The return of the menstrual flow, according to Thomas, after the menopause usually means malignancy, and in such cases the patients should be subjected to careful examination at once.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.—Rhus toxicodendron is recommended by several writers in the American Therapeutist as particularly efficacious in sciatica

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