

SOME idea of medical fees in Austria and Bavaria may be gathered from the following translation of items which recently appeared in one of our Vienna exchanges:—A petition got up by the physicians of Upper Austria to raise the fees in legal cases states that a surgeon (*wundarzt*) for the legal examination of an individual, together with the report and attendance on court receives, $8\frac{3}{4}$ kreuzers (about 18 cents). It further enquires where the common labourer is to be found who will work for such wages. In Bavaria an order has been issued by royal command regulating the fees to be received by medical men in private practice. This regulation comes in force when no previous private arrangement has been made. Visits are divided into three classes—for the first $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 marks, ($37\frac{1}{2}$ cts. to \$1.25) for each following visit, 1 to 3 marks, (25 to 75 cts.,) for night visits double. For advice in the doctor's office $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 marks, ($12\frac{1}{2}$ to 75 cts.)—*Medicinisch Chirurgische Rundschau*.

RUSSIAN CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.—M. Haurowiz says that for some time past the *Herba serpyllia* (wild thyme) has been used with great success to effect a permanent cure of drunkenness; in case of a relapse (only after years), a short treatment will effect a cure again. The treatment consists in making an infusion of wild thyme ($1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint), and giving the patient a teacupful every half hour. The next day it is given every two hours, and then four to six times a day until the cure is complete, which generally takes from two to three weeks. The effects are in the following order: vomiting, diarrhoea, increased urine, strong transpiration; then, generally, increased appetite and craving for acidulous beverages. Diet: easily digested food, and lemonade or other acidulous liquids.—*American Journal of Pharmacy*.

TREATMENT OF RABIES BY XANTHIUM SPINOSUM.—The *Paris Médical* says that Dr. Grzymala, of Podolia, has been using this plant in doses of gr. ix. of the powder, [it does not say of what part of the plant], three times a day for a period of three weeks. For children under twelve years half that dose is given.

Rabies is very common in Podolia, and in cases where Dr. Grzymala gave it before the attack showed itself it seemed to neutralize the virus, both in man and other animals, whereas other cases bitten by the same dogs, and subjected to other modes of treatment, succumbed with all the symptoms of rabies. *Xanthium Spinosum* acts either as a sudorific, sialogogue, or feeble diuretic; it rarely acts in all these methods at once.

SEARCHING FOR VESICAL CALCULI is one of the latest uses to which the aspirator has been put. We observe from the *Paris Médical* that M. Von Brandt had several times to withdraw the urine of an old man by means of a capillary trocar, and suspecting stone he explored with the canula. He recommends this plan of exploration when the more usual has left the operator in doubt. No part of the *bas-fond* can escape the search of the canula. He considers the one procedure no more injurious than the other.

TURPENTINE EXTERNALLY IN POISONING BY PHOSPHORUS.—Dr. Hiegret has reported to the *Société de Liège* two cases of poisoning by phosphorus, in both of which frictions of turpentine were employed. In one, a man aged 35 took about 13 grs. of phosphorus. The stomach could retain nothing. The frictions were used for eight days. He recovered perfectly. In the other a woman aged 53 took about 19 grs. The frictions were used every two hours, and bags soaked in turpentine were used to saturate the air of the room with it.

CHLORAL IN PITYRIASIS.—Dr. Martineau asserts that a solution of forty grains of chloral to an ounce of water, applied to the scalp each morning by means of a sponge, using slight friction, and allowing it to dry, is very efficacious in pityriasis. If the disease is recent, and the lotion is uninterruptedly used for a month, he predicts a certain cure. In the chronic and more obstinate cases, he recommends the continuance of the application of the solution until the disease disappears, as its daily use produces no inconvenience, whilst it relieves the itching.—*Med. and Surg. Reporter*.