

Koch's FLUID.—For use (Dr. Loomis in *Medical Record*) the original fluid prepared by Prof. Koch is diluted with a half per cent. solution of carbolic acid, which will preserve it aseptic as long as is necessary for continuous use. One of the formulæ for preparation used in Berlin hospitals is as follows :—

R. Original fluid $\frac{1}{2}$ cc.
Sol. carb acid (one-half per cent.) 50 cc.

One cubic centimetre of the above will contain 0.01 cc. of the original fluid, so as to make a ten per cent. solution, and then dilute this again to the required strength just before using.

Koch's Syringe.—The syringe which is used at the present time in all the hospitals and clinics in Berlin with which to inject the fluid, is the one which has been known to bacteriologists for some years as Koch's syringe. The advantage claimed for it is that it can easily be rendered aseptic, for it has no piston, the action of a rubber bulb filling and emptying the chamber, which is of glass, and thus easily cleaned. This chamber is graduated to contain a.c.c., which is subdivided into tenths. The syringe appears clumsy to one unaccustomed to its use, and, to my mind, has no advantages over an ordinary hypodermic syringe, especially when the latter is taken apart and thoroughly washed in an antiseptic solution before using. Since Koch has especially recommended his syringe as the one to use for injecting the fluid, it would be well to advise carrying out his directions to the letter.

VOMITING OF PREGNANCY.—Gottschalk, of Berlin, recommends menthol in severe cases of vomiting of pregnancy. His formula is as follows :

R.—Menthol, gr. xv.
Spts. vini, $\frac{3}{4}$ vj.
Aquæ dest., $\frac{3}{4}$ v.

M. Sig.—One tablespoonful every hour.

During the initial stage, asthma may be frequently aborted by painting the interior of the nose with a solution of cocaine of the following strength :

R.—Cocaine muriat., $1\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
Aquæ destil., 1 oz.

M. Sig.—Use as directed. It is also convenient to use it in an atomizer, or in severe cases to give a teaspoonful by the mouth.

ALBUMINURIA.—Dr. Walters says :—For a number of years I have been accustomed to prescribe the following mixture as a routine practice in albuminuria :

R.—Potass. acetatis, $\frac{3}{4}$ j.
Chloroformi, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.
Acid benzoic, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.
Aquæ q.s., āā. $\frac{3}{4}$ viij.

Sig.—Every four hours $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.

LOTION FOR ERYSIPELAS :—

R.—Carbolic acid, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.
Tinct. iodine, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.
Alcohol, āā. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.
Turpentine, $\frac{3}{4}$ j.
Glycerine, $\frac{3}{4}$ iij.—M

Sig.—Paint the affected part by means of a camel's hair pencil several times a day, or apply on linen cloth.

The following is said to be an excellent remedy for convulsive coughs :

R.—Sodium benzoate, 5 parts.
Mint water, 40 parts.
Distilled water, 40 parts.
Syrup of orange peel, 10 parts.

M. Sig.—A teaspoonful may be taken whenever necessary.

For sub-involution of the uterus, Hirst (*Times and Reg.*) says the following is the best combination to use :

R.—Strychninæ sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$.
Quininæ sulphatis, gr. ij.
Extracti ergotæ, gr. j.

M.—Ft. pil. No. 1. S.—At one dose.

FOR A COLD.—The following pill will (*Gaillard's Med. Jour.*) abut a cold :

R.—Irión. salicylate, gr. i.
Acidi arsenios, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$
Ext. belladonna, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ —M. fl.

Pill. Sig.—One every two hours if necessary.

We have received a communication from Dr. Fred. Winnett, M. R. C. S., of Toronto, who is at present in Berlin, studying Prof. Koch's cure for tuberculosis, which we are sorry is too late for publication, but which will appear next month. Dr. Winnett has great faith in the ultimate success of Dr. Koch's method.