

than the lung test ; but if the body is only moderately putrefied, the former test is as trustworthy as the latter. (4) A negative result from the gastro-intestinal test is not proof of the child having been stillborn, no more than is a negative result from the lung test ; but if such a result is obtained from the application of *both* tests in fresh, but especially in putrid bodies, then it may be inferred that the child was stillborn, unless in rare cases in which signs exist of sudden death by violence applied immediately after birth. (5) If the stomach and a portion of the intestines are well filled with air and the corpse is fresh, it may certainly be concluded that the child did not die immediately after birth—excepting always cases of artificial inflation. (6) The first bubbles of air reach the new-born child's stomach by swallowing. (7) The possibility of "atelectasis secundaria neonatorum"—that is, of the complete disappearance of air from the lungs of a new-born child—is highly probable.

ANTIPYRIN IN SCIATICA.—The *Brit. Med. Jour.* gives an interesting account of a patient speedily cured by this remedy. "The patient had been confined to his bed for two months, and was unable to move his left leg. The hip-joint was so painful that the gentlest examination with the fingers could scarcely be borne. The slightest pressure over the gluteal, sciatic, and trochanteric regions made the patient cry out with pain. Sleep had been impossible for some nights. Injections of morphine, anodyne applications, salicylate of soda, iodide of potassium, sulphate of quinine, tincture of gelsemium, bromide of potassium were all tried, without the least effect. Tonic treatment with iodide of iron, cod-liver oil, etc., proved equally futile. Antipyrin was given in doses of seven grains with an equal quantity of quinine three times a day. The day after this treatment was begun the patient wished to get up and could move the affected limb quite freely. Ten days afterward he left the hospital, completely cured and having gained considerably in weight."

HERNIA OF THE PREGNANT UTERUS.—Dr. S. S. Adams, Washington, (*Am. Jour. of Obst.*) has collected what he believes to be, all the reported cases of this accident. The following is his summary of them :

Varieties—Nine inguinal ; one crural ; four umbilical, and eight ventral. Mothers saved, fifteen ; not stated, two ; mothers lost, five ; children saved, eighteen, (twins) ; children lost, three ; not stated two. Casarean section was performed seven times ; mothers saved, two ; deaths, five, and seven children were saved. Porro's operation was performed once, the mother being saved, but the child was still born. Induction of premature labor once, both mother and child saved. In one case of inguinal hernia the labor was spontaneous. In the umbilical and the ventral varieties, the delivery was mostly natural, with support of the uterus, except one in which forceps were applied with a speedy termination of labor. All the mothers were saved but one child was killed by craniotomy, the reason for which is not given.

REMEDY FOR CROUP.—Dr. J. B. Johnson says, *Med. and Surg. Rep.*:—The following formula has been a standard prescription of mine for croup for many years. It relieves all the symptoms of the disease with greater promptness and certainty than any other mixture I have ever used. I give it in teaspoonful doses to infants six or eight months old ; and to children six or eight years old I give dessertspoonful doses every ten or fifteen minutes, until free emesis is produced ; I also use it at longer intervals until a cure is established. The formula is as follows :—

R.—Misturæ acaciæ, f3ij.
Balsam copaibæ, f3j.
Ext. ipecac. fl., f3j.
Potassii iodidi, 3j.
Pulv. potassii chlorati, . . . 3j.—M.

SIG.—Shake well. Dose, a teaspoonful every ten or fifteen minutes until free vomiting ensues ; and then continue the same dose, at intervals of a half-hour or hour, until the disease yields.

I have frequently relieved a croupy cough of twelve hours' duration, in three or four hours, by giving tablespoonful doses, every quarter or half-hour, of the following mixture :—

R.—Potassii iodidi, 3j.
Pulv. potassii chlorati, . . . 3j.
Aquæ destill., f3vj.—M.

SIG.—Shake well and give a tablespoonful every quarter or half-hour until relief is attained.

SULPHURET OF CALCIUM, LOCALLY IN DYPTHERIA.—In the local treatment of dyptheria, Dr.