

Progress of Science.

INJECTION TO DESTROY OXYURIS VERMICULARIS.

The oxyuris vermicularis is said to promptly disappear with injections per rectum of cod liver oil, pure or made into an emulsion with the yolk of an egg. It is non-irritating, and is said never to have failed to effect a cure.

TEXAS TO THE FRONT.

Professor of Materia Medica (lecturing on tannin)—“And, by the by, gentlemen, tannic acid is the antidote to the poison of the mushroom; can any of you explain its action?”

Texas Student—“T-t-think I can, professor!”

“Well, sir, explain to the class the chemical reactions that occur and how tannin acts as antidote to the poison of the poisonous mushroom.”

“It f-f-forms the t-t-tannate of m-m-mush, and leaves room in the s-s-stomach.”—*Texas Medical Journal*.

BLACK EYE.

There is nothing to compare with the tincture or a strong infusion of capsicum annuum mixed with an equal bulk of mucilage of gum arabic and with the addition of a few drops of glycerin. This should be painted all over the bruised surface with a camel's-hair pencil and allowed to dry on, a second or third coating being applied as soon as the first is dry. If done as soon as the injury is inflicted, this treatment will invariably prevent the blackening of the bruised tissue. The same remedy has no equal in rheumatic sore or stiff neck.—*N. Y. Medical Times*.

TO RENDER SANTONIN VERY ACTIVE.

Santonin does not dissolve freely in ordinary alcohol, ether or the fixed oils. Complete solution is obtained by treating as follows: Crystallised santonin, 1 gm.; strong alcohol, 120 gm.; ol. ricini, 240 gm. Dissolve the santonin in the alcohol, mix with the oil, and remove 80 gm. of the alcohol by distillation. The product is a very clear and active preparation, which Dr. Bayon (*Monit. therap.*, Aug. 6, 1888), claims to have long administered with the best results.—*Am. Jour. Pharm.*

THE UTILIZATION OF GARBAGE.

According to the “Bulletin of the Rhode Island State Board of Health” for May, the city of Milwaukee will soon abandon the cremation of garbage, which it was among the first of the western cities to adopt and advocate. It is pro-

posed to substitute a drying process in the place of combustion. A company is at work with a new method which converts cities' refuse into articles more or less saleable. The garbage is made to pass through a series of mechanical driers, and in the course of ten hours becomes a brown powder. The oil is pressed out or drawn off, and the residue can be sold as a fertilizer.—*N. Y. Med. Jour.*

NOTED CASE OF DROWNING.

It is reported that a man well under the influence of alcoholic liquor recently went into a saloon in Trenton, N. J., and called for a glass of beer, which was given him on a table at which he was seated. He was soon observed to be leaning forward upon the table as if in a sleep or stupor. “When the barkeeper tried to arouse him half an hour later it was found that he was dead, his nose being immersed in the liquor in such a way that respiration was completely stopped.” Many cases have been reported of persons having been drowned in but little depth of water, but this is the first case reported of a man drowning himself in a glass of beer.—*Journal of A. M. A.*

JOY AMONG THE CONVICTS.

The prisoners at Sing Sing are said to have sent up a shout of joy when they heard the bill permitting them to go to work had become law. For a year they have been idle, in consequence of the Yates' Bill, and sickness and lunacy have been more frequent than ever in the history of the prison. Largely through the efforts of the State Charities Aid Association the Fassit Bill has been passed, permitting the prisoners to go back to the shops. Work in the factories will be resumed in a short time, and the prisoners are themselves hard at work putting the machinery and shops in order. The testimony of the physicians and keepers shows that the prisoners have suffered to a surprising degree, both in body and in mind, from their enforced idleness.—*N. Y. Med. Jour.*

CAMPHORIC ACID AS AN ANTISEPTIC.

Camphoric acid is produced by oxidation of camphor by means of nitric acid, and occurs in colorless rhombic crystals or needles. It is very slightly soluble in cold water, much more soluble in hot water, and readily soluble in alcohol, ether and fixed oils. The solutions should, therefore, always contain a certain amount of alcohol. The author has employed camphoric acid with much success in various diseases of the fauces and larynx. It is an excellent astringent and antiseptic even in weak solutions, and has no poisonous properties. In tonsillitis a 1 to 2 per cent. solution as a spray or