

in time, and vanishes after ten or twelve years. 3. Revaccination, therefore, is indispensable, for those successfully vaccinated in childhood, as well for those who have passed through variola and varioloids. 4. Revaccination almost perfectly protects the body from an attack of small-pox. 5. Its necessity is founded on scientific and experimental facts. 6. The age of adolescence offers the best opportunity for effective vaccination. 7. It is to be performed with animal lymph exclusively. Vaccination and revaccination are the only means to put an end to continuously returning small-pox epidemics.—*Am. Med. Dig.*

**TYPHOID BACILLI AND BOILING WATER.**—In order to test the destructive power of boiling water on typhoid bacilli, Dr. Vilchur, of St. Petersburg, made a number of pure cultures in broth, keeping them in a thermostat for two days at a temperature of about 92° F., and then mixed them with known proportions of boiling water, immediately afterward sowing the mixtures in jelly. The results showed that, when the volume of boiling water equalled that of the culture, the bacilli were partially but not wholly destroyed. When double the volume of boiling water was used, the bacilli were all killed. From experiments with typhoid stools, he found that all the bacilli, however numerous, were invariably destroyed by the addition of a volume of boiling water equal to four times that of the stool. In this way he suggests it will be easy to disinfect with certainty all the dejections of typhoid patients.—*Lancet*, January 14, 1888.

**THE TREATMENT OF URÆMIA.**—Lancereaux prescribes, to favor the secretion of urine :

Pulv. scillæ,  
Pulv. scammon.,  
Pulv. digital., . . . . . āā gr. ʒ.

In one pill.

From four to six may be taken daily, for from five to six days.

Roland prefers the following combination, which acts on all the emunctories :

Ext. jaborandi (alcohol.),  
Ext. scillæ,  
Resin. jalap.,  
Resin. scammon., . . . . . āā grs. ʒ.

In one pill.

Four or five pills may be taken daily, for several days. If preferred, nitrate of pilocarpine may be substituted for jaborandi, in doses of from 1-35th to 1-15 of a grain.—*Rev. de Clin. et de Thérap.*

#### WHY SOME DOCTORS FAIL—

They are too lazy.  
They are easily discouraged.  
They do not try to improve.  
They fail to know what the world is doing.

They have too much outside business.  
They talk politics too much.  
They fail to have new ideas.  
They are not polite enough.  
They think most things take too much trouble.  
They read no professional papers or books.  
They are trying to go into something else.  
They follow the same method with each patient.  
They attend no professional meetings.  
They complain too much.  
They fail to practice what the professional papers tell them.

They do not determine to be the best doctors in the place,

They do not seek information by studying the methods of the best teachers.—*Lansing Republican*.

**THE ETIOLOGY AND PERIOD OF INCUBATION OF CROUPOUS PNEUMONIA.**—R. Caspar (*Berlin klin. Woch.*) has carefully studied two hundred and four cases of croupous pneumonia which have come under his care within the past five years, with the view of determining the etiological factors and the period of incubation of this disease. He believes it is infectious, and some cases which he observed favor this belief very much.

One of the most striking instances was where a son from another village came to visit his father, who was lying ill with pneumonia. The son remained only part of the day and then returned to his village, which was entirely free from cases of pneumonia. Four days afterward he was taken ill with an attack of that affection. A number of other cases that the author observed made him draw the inference that the period of incubation was four days. He could not observe any meteorological conditions to explain the outbreak of the epidemics, nor during an epidemic did he notice that different conditions of the barometer had any influence upon the spread of the disease. His cases occurred also mostly during the first four months in the year. He does not consider, as some observers do, that pneumonia is secondary to bronchitis. He concludes his article as follows :  
1. Fibrinous pneumonia is an infectious disease.  
2. It is contagious. 3. Its period of incubation is four days. 4. Low temperature, slight absolute humidity, and strong winds seem to favor its spread.—*N. Y. Med. Jour.*

**A SIMPLE METHOD OF DISLODGING IMPACTED GALL-STONES.**—Lawson Tait describes the following simple procedure, which he has used in one case successfully. It consists in passing a fine needle through the wall of the intestine from below (that is from the empty part of the intestine) into the gall-stone. The stone is thus easily and immediately split up into fragments and passes readily along the intestine, and the grave com-