

THE RELIEF OF PRICKLY HEAT.—Many persons are very subject to this annoying affection. They will be glad to learn that Surgeon-Major Dr. J. G. French, of the Indian medical service, in a contribution to the *Indian Medical Gazette*, says that we can cure prickly heat in three or four days by the application of a solution of sulphate of copper. This should be of the strength of about ten grains to the ounce of water, and the solution should be applied daily or oftener, by means of a camel-hair brush, or bit of sponge tied on the end of a stick. It is best applied after the morning bath, when the skin has been well rubbed with the towel, and it must be allowed to dry on the skin before dressing. Dr. French states that he has used this application for over thirteen years, and when regularly and properly applied, he has never known it to fail.—*Can. Med. Record.*

MEDICAL STUDENTS, 1876.—The following is a list of the number of students of medicine registered at the Royal College of Surgeons of England this session from the metropolitan schools, distinguishing the new entries for the session. It will be seen that the number of new students is large, especially at the great city hospitals:

St. Bartholomew's	374, including 131 new entries.		
Guy's	317,	95	"
University College	279,	79	"
St. Thomas's	177,	43	"
St. George's	136,	33	"
London	123,	35	"
King's College	105,	28	"
Middlesex	101,	38	"
St. Mary's	82,	26	"
Charing Cross	70,	29	"
Westminster	28,	9	"

The gross number registered amounts to 1,793, including 546 new entries.

CONCENTRATED INFUSION OF QUASSIA.—W. Easby, M.D., writes: "Quassia is a favourite tonic with many practitioners, especially those having large club and union practices. I have made infusion of quassia in the way I am about to describe for some time. I find it to answer the purpose as a bitter tonic, and it also keeps well. Pour on half a pound of quassia chips fifty ounces of boiling water, and let it stand in a warm place for four hours; when cold strain it through muslin, or filter into a bottle holding

double the quantity, and then add two drachms of pure chloroform, and shake well for two or three minutes. It is now ready for use. The dose does not prevent the addition of other drugs, as iron or alkaline salts. It also saves the addition of spirit of wine, which must be added to all concentrated infusions to make them keep."

ON MITRAL BRUIT IN JAUNDICE.—Dr. Gangolphe (*Du Bruit de Souffle Mitral dans l'ictère* Thèse de Paris, 1875), has seen nine cases in which a mitral regurgitant murmur accompanied jaundice. It was most marked in those cases in which the pulse was slow, and usually disappeared when the slow pulse disappeared. Gangolphe thinks the murmur due partly to a dilatation of the heart, but chiefly to a paralysis of the papillary muscles, caused by the circulation of the biliary principles in the blood. He refuses to allow anæmia any share in the begetting of the murmur, although in some cases, it will be noted, the murmur was prolonged into the arteries. The paralysis of the papillary muscles is caused by a fatty degeneration of the heart structure, secondary to the action of the biliary poisons. This thesis is an interesting and valuable contribution to the literature of jaundice.—*London Med. Record.*

GYNECOLOGY.—*Metastasis of Mumps in Women.* Damorest. (*Lyon Med.*, No. 22.)—The author, in view of the recognized sympathy between the parotid glands and the genitalia, refers to the fact that, in women, metastasis occurs rather to the mammary and vulvar glands than to the ovaries, while in boys the testicles are affected. He reports two cases, showing that the ovaries may be involved when females are attacked by mumps. Yet Trousseau, Grisolle, and Niemeyer never noted such an occurrence; and Meyner, (*Gaz. Med. de Lyon*, 1866,) publishes but one observation of the same. In the author's first case the parotiditis supplemented the menstrual flow, and the same was observed in the second case. In the latter, also, there was ovarian pain, and tenderness on both sides, with fever. Damorest concludes by remarking that it would be interesting to know whether, after such an attack, a young girl could become a mother.—*Chicago Medical Journal.*