

of age; the frequency of its repetition depending on the effects produced.

Enemata should not exceed from two to four drachms in bulk, and Vogel uses tin syringes, like urethral ones. The introduction of the enema and the removal of the pipe should be very gradual.

Dr. Niemeyer's treatment of the asphyctic stage of cholera* with some modifications might be applied to some cases of inflammatory infantile diarrhea.

Pepsine wine, in doses of one or two teaspoonsful thrice daily, as recommended by Dr. Davidson,† and jalap powder will be found useful in diarrhea arising from feeble digestive power.

During convalescence the feet should be kept warm by wollen socks, and a flannel abdominal belt be worn constantly while any diarrhea remains.—*London Obstetrical Journal*.

CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES FOR THE CLEANSING OF WOUNDS.

At a recent meeting of the Clinical Society of London, Mr. Callender brought to the notice of the Society the methods he had adopted in his wards at St Bartholomew's for the dressing of wounds. By the use of brushes, the cleansing of a wound is not a painful process. A further recommendation is that the employment of sponges and other materials commonly used for cleansing wounds, and which some surgeons believe to be a frequent cause of the passage of the infectious material from one patient to another is thus done away with.

INFLUENCE OF BELLADONNA ON SWEATING.

In some interesting communications to *The Practitioner*, Dr. Sidney Ringer brings forward an abundance of evidence to prove that belladonna and its active principle are able to check and prevent sweating, whether the result of disease or induced by exposure to an elevated temperature. In the former case his observations enabled him to conclude that one two-hundredth of a grain of atropia injected under the skin is generally sufficient to check sweating for one night. This dose produces dryness of the fauces, but does not dilate the pupils. Stramonium, it was found, is able to exert the same influence.

HOW TO REMOVE ADHESIVE PLASTER.

Every surgeon, doubtless, is familiar with the appearance of a part which has been enveloped in adhesive plaster, after the straps have been removed. The appearance is not one in very good keeping with a cleanly and neat surgical dressing. The portion of the plaster which is left adhering to the skin may be quickly and completely removed by the use of oil of turpentine and sweet oil. Use a little more than half turpentine. This compound, carefully rubbed over the parts with a bit of cloth or sponge, and then washed off with warm soap-suds, will leave the surface as clean as nature ever intended.—*N. Y. Medical Record*.

* "On the symptomatic treatment of cholera." Translated by Dr. W. P. Latham, Bell and Datoy.

† *Practitioner*, March, 1872.

FORMULA FOR HEADACHE FOLLOWING ALCOHOLIC DEBAUCH.

WRIGHT'S.

Take of Solution of acetate of ammonia,
tincture of bitter orange-peel,
syrup of bitter orange-peel, aa 20 parts.
Water 500 "
S. To be given in repeated tablespoonful doses.—
Revue de Thérap. Med.-Chir.

LAXATIVE PILL.

R Ext. aloes pulv oz. ss.
Gambogiae dr. i.
Rhei pulv dr. ss.
Olei cinnamom gtt. xx.
Make 120 pills.

The above is the favorite laxative pill of a distinguished lecturer and practitioner.—*Geor. Med. Comp.*

ERGOTINE AS A HÆMOSTATIC.

C. H. Boardman, M. D., St Paul, Minn. (*North-western Med. and Surg. Jour.*) speaks highly of ergotine, hypodermically given, in an obstinate case of placenta prævia, after all other remedies had failed. For a period of two weeks, the perils incident to this grave condition were averted, and the patient brought safely to within a fortnight of her full time.

BORACIC ACID AS A PRESERVATIVE FOR MILK.

According to A. Hirschberg (*New Remedies*), the addition of 15 grains of boracic acid to two pounds (equalling a quart) of milk will keep it sweet in hot weather for five days. The usefulness of the milk is said not to be impaired, but the cream rises more slowly than normal.

NEW OPERATION OF THORACIC PARACENTESIS.

DR. T. J. MACLAGAN proposes, in the *British Medical*, the following method of performing thoracic paracentesis:—

In performing the operation, I would simply carry out Mr. Lister's instructions for opening a psoas abscess. A filtered solution of carbolic acid, of the strength of 1 in 100, should be put in the spray-producer, and the spray kept playing around the part at which the opening is to be made. The usual precaution should be taken of first inserting a grooved needle or small trocar and canula, previously dipped in carbolized oil [1 of carbolic acid to 7 of olive oil]. The surgeon being satisfied as to the proper part for the incision, a free opening should at once be made into the pleural cavity by means of an ordinary bistoury, also previously dipped in the carbolized oil. The spray, of course, must be kept constantly playing over and around the wound, not only during all this time, but also while the fluid is running away, and must be continued till the dressing is applied. The best dressing is Lister's antiseptic gauze. A strip of this should be cut and folded so as to form a square of six or eight inches; eight,