

considered beyond recovery, he resorted to a treatment practiced many years ago. The patient was put upon a pill of calomel, digitalis, and squills, of each one grain, to be given three times a day. Morphine, chloral, or both combined, were given at night to relieve pressure and procure sleep. After keeping the system moderately under the influence of the calomel for two or three weeks, the symptoms rapidly disappeared.

STANDARD DISINFECTANT.—In an article in the *Medical News*, January 10th, '85, Dr. Sternberg, U. S. A., suggests a combination of permanganate of potassium with the bichloride of mercury, for common use as a disinfectant and deodorizer. The color of the solution would be a safeguard against its being accidentally drunk. No chemical reaction takes place when these substances are combined; in other words they are perfectly compatible. A solution of two drachms of each of these salts to a gallon of water would be strong enough for all practical purposes. This gives about one part of each to 500 of water.

EXCURSION TO EUROPE.—A number of attractive excursions during the coming Spring and Summer are announced by Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, the well known tourist agents of New York and London, which are arranged on the most popular scale of prices. Full programmes of these trips, with maps showing the routes followed, are to be found in their monthly paper, *Cook's Excursionist*, published at 261 Broadway, New York, which they announce will be sent by mail to any one interested, on application.

NEW YORK STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—This society held its seventy-ninth annual meeting in Albany on the 3rd, 4th and 5th ult., under the presidency of Dr. Sherman of Ogdensburg. The attendance was, as usual, very large and influential and the proceedings most interesting and instructive. We give a brief synopsis of some of the papers read in another column. The most important event of the meeting was the discussion of a bill to be presented to the Legislature for the establishment of a State Examining Board. A satisfactory decision was arrived at, and it is hoped the bill will become law. The social side of the meeting was well sustained.

SANTONINE.—It has been demonstrated that lumbrici live in a mixture of albumen, santonine, and water, but they succumb in a few minutes in an oily mixture of santonine. Experience has proven the necessity of direct contact. Santonine powder or troches is not a good way of administration, for the santonine is then mostly absorbed in the stomach. The only rational preparation is an oily mixture which is slowly absorbed in the intestines. In any other mode it has a toxic effect with many, but given with ol. ricini is not disagreeable, and very efficient.

GUN-SHOT WOUND OF THE CHEST.—Dr. Powers (*N. Y. Med. Journal*, Jan. 10) reports two cases of pistol-shot wounds of the chest. In each of the cases a bullet of large size entered the lung, in the second case passing entirely through it. In neither was the injury accompanied by marked hemorrhage, nor followed by acute inflammation, and in each the patient made a speedy and perfect recovery. But slight attempts were made at probing the wounds. The wounds were not hermetically sealed, but simply dressed with antiseptic dressings, which were continued until the wounds were healed.

THE TELEPHONIC TELEGRAPH.—A new invention of considerable importance has been perfected recently by Dr. Rosebrugh of this city, assisted by Mr. G. Black, of Hamilton, by means of which telephonic and telegraphic messages can be exchanged through long distances on the same wire simultaneously. One important feature of the invention consists in the entire suppression of the induction which is such a nuisance in the ordinary telephone. Telegraphic signals sent over the wire cause no inconvenience to the telephonic listeners.

INFLAMMATORY FEVER.—The following, which is a modification of a formula by Prof. Gross, is recommended in all cases of sthenic inflammation, except where morphine may be contra-indicated:

R Liq. amm. acet. ℥iv.
 Spt. eth. nit. ℥j.
 Tr. aconit. rad. ℥xx.
 Morph. sulph. grs. iss.
 Aquæ. ad. ℥viiij.—M.

Sig.—A tablespoonful every four hours. Liquor potassæ citratis may be substituted in some cases for the liquor ammoniæ acetatis.