

"A boy at Weatherford was suffering from an obstruction of the windpipe, from which he nearly died before his parents would suffer him to be operated upon. It was the intention of the attending physician to have operated before death, but he did not arrive in time. When he did come the operation was at once performed, and the boy resuscitated. He is now living and will recover." A doctor who can raise the dead ought to drive a fine trade in a State like Texas, where sudden demises are the rule.

HEAT A DESTROYER OF CONTAGION. — Bed-clothing and mattresses are best disinfected from the contagion of small-pox, diphtheria, and scarlet-fever by a protracted exposure to a high degree of heat, in a properly constructed chamber, apartment, or oven. The virus or transmissible principle of scarlet fever is destroyed when subjected to a temperature of 203° F. for two hours. In this connection we note the following results of some experiments by a French physician. He took the underclothing worn by four children while sick with the scarlet fever, and after heating them, as stated, caused four of his own children to wear them for several days. None of the children contracted the disease.

THE ADVERTISING MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.—The following extract is from the third section of the Code of Medical Ethics, recommended by the American Medical Association, and adopted by the Canada Medical Association :

"It is derogatory to the dignity of the profession to resort to public advertisements, or private cards, or hand-bills, inviting the attention of individuals affected with particular diseases ; to publicly offer advice and medicine to the poor gratis ; to promise radical cures ; *to publish cases and operations in the daily prints, or suffer such publications to be made* ; to invite laymen to be present at operations ; to boast of cures and remedies ; to adduce certificates of skill and success ; or to perform any similar acts ; these are the ordinary practices of empirics, and are highly reprehensible in a regular physician."

CHLORINE WATER.—This may be extemporised for ready use as follows,—put 60 grains finely powdered chlorate of potash in a strong pint bottle, pour upon it two drachms of strong muriatic acid, close the mouth of the bottle until the violent effervescence ceases, add one ounce of water and shake well, add

another ounce and shake again, and so on until it is filled—keep in a dark place and tightly corked. One or two tablespoonfuls may be taken frequently according to age ; an adult may take a pint in 24 hours. This is not the chlorine water of the pharmacopæ, but is as good for medical use. It is used in scarlet fever, diphtheria, chronic affections of the lungs, throat, &c.

TREATMENT OF DIPHThERIA :—Dr. Frickelton, of Fort Yale, B.C. (formerly of Ontario), gives the following treatment of Diphtheria, which has been very successful in his hands.

R Pot. chlor., 3j.
Acid Hydrochlor., dil. 3ij.
Tr. Ferri. Mur. 3iij.
Aque, ad. 3 viij—M.

Sig.—A teaspoonful every three hours—No fluid to be taken with the medicine, nor within fifteen minutes after taking it. As an application to the throat in severe cases, he uses one part tincture of iron to two of the above mixture, applied with a swab. If the fever is very high he adds tincture of aconite to the mixture.

MILK AS AN ANTIDOTE TO LEAD POISONING.—A singular fact is given in the *Journal de Médecine* of the effect of the habitual use of milk in white lead works. In some French lead mills it was observed that, in a large working population, two men who drank much milk daily were not affected by lead. On the general use of milk throughout the works the occurrence of lead colic ceased. Each operator was given enough extra pay to buy a quart of milk a day. From 1868 to 1871 no cases of colic had appeared.

CARBOLIC ACID SPRAY IN COUGHS, ASTHMA AND CHRONIC CATARRH.—The inhalation of carbolic acid spray of a strength of 5 per cent. is now being used with advantage in coughs, bronchitis, &c. It is believed by some to be an absolute cure for all inflammations of the mucous membrane of the nose, throat and lungs, and produces the desired effect by being brought into direct contact with the parts affected.

MEDICAL BARONETS.—There are six baronets in the medical profession of London, Eng.,—Sir Wm. Gull, Sir Wm. Jenner, Sir J. paget, Sir Thos. Watson, Sir G. Burroughs, and Sir Henry Thompson.