

axilla, make traction gently and steadily at right angles to the line of the trunk; and, as there may be no jerk or evident intimation of the return of the head of the bone to its place, let him ascertain its position, if necessary, adducting the limb to make sure; if reduction have not taken place, let him renew and increase the force of traction, and repeat the examination until he has succeeded or failed, in which latter case nothing has been done to interfere with the application of other methods. It is possible that, in many cases, the heel in the axilla may be unnecessary; but it will serve to steady the scapula, and affords a better counter-extending force than the weight of the patient's body, and thus leaves him free to lie still and make no effort as if to aid."—(*Brit. Med. Jour.*)

**DIURETIC MIXTURE FOR GOUT.**—J. Mortimer Granville, in his recent work on *Gout in its Clinical Aspects*, discards the usual diuretics as irritant, the indication being to "flush" not to stimulate the kidney. For this purpose the most available drugs are ammonium chloride and potassium chlorate. At the same time the decomposition of the sodium urate in the blood may be attempted, and to this end Dr. Granville considers iodine best adapted, exhibiting it with the salts and glycerine, as exemplified in the following formula:

R. Ammonii chloridi . . . . .	℥iv,	
Potassii chloratis . . . . .	℥ij,	
Tinct. iodi . . . . .	℥cxx,	
Glycerini . . . . .	℥iss,	
Aquæ . . . . .	ad ℥xvj.	M.

F. Mistura, cujus sumantur cochlearia duo magna quartâ quâque horâ ex aquâ.

**TREATMENT OF ACUTE TONSILITIS.**—Dr. John Brown states, in the *British Medical Journal*, that it is a rare event for suppuration to occur in acute tonsillitis, if treated early with the following mixture:

R. Sodii salicylat., . . . . .	℥ iss.
Pot. bicarb., . . . . .	℥ iss.
Tinct. aconit., . . . . .	℥ 40.
Liq. opii sed., . . . . .	℥ 30.
Sp. chloroform, . . . . .	℥ ii.
Aq. ad. . . . .	℥ viii. M.

One ounce to be taken every two or three hours for the first thirty-six hours. The same mixture is his sheet anchor for rheumatic fever.

**SUMMARY OF PASTEUR'S WORK.**—Up to April 14th, Pasteur had inoculated 688 persons, presumably bitten by mad dogs, with only one death. He had also inoculated 19 Russians bitten by a mad wolf. Of these nineteen, three have died from hydrophobia—about sixteen per cent. The usual per cent. of deaths from the bites of mad wolves is said to be about sixty-seven. Since

April 14th, Pasteur has treated other Russians bitten by mad wolves and mad dogs. One of the former recently died from the effects of his wounds; one of the latter from hydrophobia, after having been submitted to treatment. This makes in all 720 cases treated, with a total of five deaths from rabies, despite treatment. Pasteur has found that the rabies resulting from wolf bites is the same as that of dogs, and only more dangerous, because the bites of wolves are more numerous and severe.—*Med. Record.*

**LOCAL REMEDY FOR NEURALGIA.**—A mixture of one part of iodoform to ten or fifteen of collodion, if spread repeatedly upon a neuralgic surface until it attains a thickness of one to two millimetres, is said to be quite effective in the treatment of certain neuralgias. If the first application does not speedily terminate the neuralgia, those who have used this mode of treatment direct that its application should be continued. It seems especially valuable in the relief of trigeminus. It also seems of value to be applied along the spine, particularly at painful points in what is called spinal irritation. These observations are by no means new, and yet they seem worthy of further consideration.—*Neurological Review.*

**ACETATE OF COPPER IN THE TREATMENT OF SCROFULA AND TUBERCULOSIS.**—Luton (*Journal de Méd. de Paris*), has used this drug quite extensively, both externally and internally, and speaks highly of it. In treating old suppurating glands, he uses an ointment containing one part of the neutral acetate to thirty parts of ointment. Rapid healing occurs. He administers to phthisical patients the following dose every evening:

Acetate of copper . . . . .	3-20 grain.
Extract opium . . . . .	½ grain.

The dose of copper may be gradually increased to three fourths of a grain.—*N. Y. Med. Jour.*

**CATARRHAL HEADACHE.**—Iodide of potassium is said to quickly relieve the dull headache so often accompanying an ordinary cold in the head. Two grains may be dissolved in a glass full of water, which is to be taken in little sips during half an hour. Dr. Davis recommends this simple remedy, and says he has hardly every known it to fail.

**TRANSPLANTATION OF THE TENDON OF A DOG TO MAN.**—M. Peyrot, at the meeting of the Paris Société de Chirurgie, May 5th, reported a case in which retraction made it impossible to suture the divided ends of the medius. He removed a piece of tendon from a living dog and sewed it to the divided tendon. The result was successful, functionally as well as anatomically.