

internal antipyretics, but reserves the use of baths. Lactic acid, with or without baths according to the indications, is the regular treatment followed by M. Hayem. He prescribes the acid in the form of lemonade: R Acidi lactici 15.0-25.0 grms. (3iv-vj).

Syrupi simplicis 200.0 grms. (5 viss).

Aque . . . 800.0 grms. (3xxvij)-M.

Sig.: To be taken in the course of twenty-four hours.

If there is gastric intolerance, the lemonade may be diluted with seltzer water.

In slight cases, M. Hayem prescribes 15 grammes (3iv) of lactic acid daily. When the evening temperature reaches 40° C. (104° F.), the dose is increased to 20 grammes (3v). In grave cases, with hyperpyrexia, 20 to 25 grammes (3v to vj) of lactic acid are given with cold baths (20° C, —68° F.), or baths in water gradually made cold. Brandy is given if adynamia is present. When the fever declines the daily dose of lactic acid is gradually diminished, but is given in daily doses of 5 grammes (gr. lxxv.) even during the first days of convalescence.—*Journal d'Accouchements—Satellite*.

BENJAMIN (D.) ON "THE PROTECTIVE" IN ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS.—What is known as "the protective" in antiseptic dressings is a piece of silk very much like the common silk court-plaster, or isinglass plaster, with this difference, that it is not so stiff, and is, or rather is supposed to be, sterilized.

The manner of using it is to carefully lay over the line of incision a strip sufficiently long to extend at least a quarter of an inch beyond the sutures on each side of the wound. This constitutes the first part of the antiseptic dressing for the wound, and upon this the antiseptic gauze is placed; the antiseptic or absorbent cotton follows, and then the bandage. Some use a powder either on or under "the protective."

To obtain the best results in antiseptic surgery, "the protective" should never be used; it is so impervious, especially if well applied, that instead of keeping the edges of the wound together it prevents the escape of the effusions and thus dams them up, causing pressure and separation of the edges of the wound. If "the protective" be left off the wound altogether, the antiseptic gauze absorbs the exuded fluids, keeping the wound nicely drained and dry.

Moreover, if there happen to be a few germs under "the protective" they readily

multiply in the pent-up secretions, thus kindly protected from all the influences of the bichloride gauze, with its many absorbent layers laden with the germicidal mercury. My advice therefore is: *Do not use "the protective."*

Having sterilized the wound as completely as possible, after the sutures are cut and tied, apply the dry antiseptic powder, the gauze, the cotton and the bandage. Any "protective" placed between this dressing and the flesh, if it does anything, destroys or injures the usefulness of other dressings.—*Med. News*, Oct. 31, 1891.

A MAN BURIED ALIVE—A curious fact is reported as having occurred at Saint Crèpin, in the canton of Saint Sernin, near Rodez. In carrying a man supposed to be dead, from the church to the cemetery, the pall-bearers, four young men, thought that they perceived a movement inside the coffin. The ceremony being finished they compared observations, and all agreed as to their sensations. Communicating their suspicions to the clergyman the coffin was ordered to be opened, and it was found that the man had, in fact, moved. The hands, which had been crossed upon his breast, were raised in front of the eyes. The man was taken from the coffin; he was addressed, but made no reply. A stimulant was administered and absorbed. He was transported to his home and means used to restore him to life. The following day he was living, looked about him, drank, and spoke a few words, but was extremely weak.—*Le Progrès Médical*.

As has been already pointed out, cod liver oil is not only an efficient remedy, but in a degree an admirable food, and advantage is taken of this fact to use it largely as a preventative. Children and young people without active disease, but having so-called delicate lungs, whether acquired or inherited, who in this northern and changeable climate are subject, during sudden alternations of temperature and moisture, to bronchial and catarrhal troubles, and to that insidious and alarming complaint, common croup, are saved many an attack and permanently benefited by its judicious use during the cold seasons of the year, but more particularly, perhaps, during the autumn and early spring. I am in the habit of ordering for delicate children, referred to above, from a teaspoon to a dessertspoonful of the "D. & L. Emulsion" each night at bedtime, and