

it into a paste, which latter constitutes the poison with which the arrows are smeared. Game wounded by an arrow thus poisoned dies at once, seldom being able to move a hundred yards. The flesh is eaten without any evil effect accruing. The only precaution is to squeeze the sap out of a branch of the baobab tree into the wound made by the arrow, which is said to mitigate any evil effect that might result from the poison being more plentiful in the vicinity of the wound.

THE SPREAD OF THE TUBERCLE BACILLUS BY FLIES.—In a communication made to the Academie des Sciences by MM. Spillman and Haushalter, and recorded in *La Semaine Medicale*, the question of the spread of the tubercle bacillus by means of the common house fly is considered. The authors state that they have seen flies enter the spittoons containing the sputum of phthisical patients; they were then caught and placed in a bell jar. On the following day several of these were dead. Examination of the abdominal contents and the excrement of these flies on the inside of the jar showed the presence of many tubercle bacilli. The authors point out the wide dissemination of the disease which may take place in this way, and recommend as a preventative the employment of covers with a small opening.

EFFECT OF QUININE ON UTERINE HÆMORRHAGE.—The new Brazilian journal, *Boletim Geral de Medicina e Cirurgia*, publishes a paper by Dr. Deocleciano Ramos on the Effect of Quinine on Uterine Hæmorrhage. He cites two cases of patients who suffered, it is true, from malaria, in whom a very few full doses—fifteen grains—of quinine served to check, and indeed cure, violent and intractable uterine hæmorrhage. In one case iron and ergotin had been given internally, and cold injections administered, without

much effect, but a single dose of quinine produced a considerable diminution in the amount of blood lost, and a second similar dose completely arrested the discharge, which did not return.

LANOLIN PREPARATIONS IN SURGERY.—Dr. Guterbock has substituted lanolin for the ordinary bases employed for ointments. He has experimented with ointments containing oxide or iodoform, in the proportions of 1 to 10. He has found that, with few exceptions, those ointments made with lanolin are borne by patients in whom the same ointments made with fat or vaseline produced injurious effects. He has obtained the best results with them in cases of eczema, and in fresh burns. By the simultaneous use of disinfecting baths, along with the ointment, and by thoroughly cleansing the neighbourhood of the wound, he has succeeded in keeping large wounded surfaces in an aseptic state.

OATEN FLOUR IN THE TREATMENT OF BURNS.—The comparative success attendant on the adoption of the following line of treatment, together with the fact of my being unaware of its having been advocated before, is my reason for bringing the matter under the notice of the profession. Different treatments have been from time to time suggested with the object of favoring the healing of burns and scalds with in many instances questionable results. I have for some time been in the habit of using for all degrees of these injuries equal parts of fresh lard (that is, free from salt) and oat flour made into a paste, which, when spread on a cloth (old calico), or preferably a piece of lint, I direct to be applied or rolled round the affected part or limb, and allowed to remain on for twenty-four hours, after which a fresh application is made, and so on every twenty-four or forty-eight