R/ Acid, Nitromuriat. Dil	½ ounce.
Tinct. Nucis Vom	2 drachms.
Liq. Potass. Arsenitis	
Chioniag. s. ad.	6 ounces.

M. Sig.: Dessertspoonful thrice daily after meals.—

Jottings.

GRANULAR CONJUNCTIVITIS.

There is quoted in the New York Medical Journal an apparently effective method of treating granular conjunctivitis by local application of a solution of salicylate acid in alcohol, one to ten parts. It is applied on a pledget of cotton, and a few seconds are sufficient to be beneficial. There is pain at first, which may be prevented by cocaine. The recovery is rapid.

TO CLEAN HYPODERMIC NEEDLES.

In order to clean hypodermatic syringe needles, occluded by deposition of material from the injection fluid, boil the needles for ten minutes in a solution of sodium carbonate. This not only cleanses the needle internally, but also restores the brightness to the external surface.—Brown.

APPLICATION TO THE EYES.

The cold cloths should be large enough to cover the lids and thick enough to retain the cold for a few seconds. Eight or ten such cloths are laid on a block of ice in a basin by the bedside and are placed on the lids one after the other, being changed rapidly so as to keep as much cold to the eye as possible. They must be frequently destroyed if there is much discharge, and new ones made. The action of the cold is to reduce the swelling of the lids and conjunctiva; it is especially important if much chemosis is present. If the cornea becomes infected, the iced cloths must be stopped, as the cold depresses the cornea and tends to increase the ulcer-Hot applications are usually substituted under these circumstances. Pads of cotton saturated with very hot water are applied to the lids and rapidly changed for fifteen minutes every three hours. This stimulates the cornea and also decreases the swelling of the lids, though for the latter it is not so effective as cold. The pupil is usually dilated with atrophine as soon as corneal involvement is noted. - Dr. E. S. Thompson, Trained Nurse.