

Edinburgh, in doses of from 8 to 20 drops in twenty-four hours. There never was a single failure to tolerate the medicine, and the therapeutic effects were always similar to those already mentioned by him at the Society of Medicine of Paris in 1888, and published in the *Union Médicale* of Paris. The tone of the heart muscle was improved and its action became more rhythmical. The arterial tension was almost invariably increased.

Finally, diuresis increased in all cases after the second day of treatment by strophanthus. This effect of the drug was in all cases easily demonstrated. It is worthy of mention that the results obtained by the use of strophanthus persist for a long time after its discontinuance.

—*Dr. Moncorvo in Satellite.*

TUBERCULOSIS AND BUTCHER'S MEAT.—

The *Nineteenth Century* for September, 1889, contains an article by Henry Behrend, a Hebrew physician of London, relating to the Hebrew method of butchering and inspecting meat. If the statements therein made are facts, they show (1) the great advantage of rigid meat inspection as a means of preventing tuberculosis; (2) an alarming proportion of diseased animals; and (3) an equally alarming lack of altruism in the Hebrew race as regards other races. We quote a few of the statements: "Of 13,116 beeves slaughtered for the Hebrew trade in London in six months, only 6,973 were deemed fit for Jewish use." The average rejections for five years have been forty per cent. But these rejections are often sold to the Gentiles for food. "In a large practice of over thirty years he has never met a case of consumption in a Jew, and other busy physicians make similar statements." *American Microscopical Journal.*

APHRODISIAC EFFECTS FROM COCAINE.

—*Dr. C. W. Richardson, Philadelphia,* reports a case of a married lady, modest and reserved, from whom he proposed to remove a growth under cocaine anaesthesia. A few minims of a ten per cent. solution were injected. This was followed by erotic excitement, with both facial and verbal expressions that left no doubt in the mind of the medical attendant and

of the lady's companion as to the impulses which actuated them. It required some time to bring her to even a moderate degree of quietness. An attempt to perform the operation the following day, using the cocaine very sparingly, led to a similar, though not so extreme condition. No other unpleasant symptoms occurred on either occasion. Surgeons are warned of the development of these symptoms, not only by this case, but by the published observations of Sandre, of Vienna, Cunningham of England, and others. Particular attention is called to the medico-legal aspect of the subject. A female friend of the patient should be present whenever it is proposed to operate upon a woman under cocaine anaesthesia.—*Journal American Medical Association.*

THE TREATMENT OF A COMMON COLD.—

"It may not be so widely known as it deserves to be," says a writer in the *British Medical Journal*, "that twenty grains of salicylic acid given in liquor ammonia acetatis three or four times a day will so far control a common cold that the aching of the brow, eyes, etc., will cease in a few hours, while the sneezing and running from the nose will also abate, and more fortunate still the cold will pass off and not finish up with a cough.

The doctors of Brooklyn have followed the lead of their brethren in Jersey City and established a Physicians' Protective alliance. The society has grown until it now numbers four hundred members. The bills turned in during the first month by the members aggregated \$32,000, and two black lists have been printed, in which are the names and addresses of 1,440 residents of Brooklyn who are in arrears for their medical attendance.—*Times and Register.*

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

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