

given entire satisfaction. He says that the quantities directed are correctly proportioned, and should not be altered. Quinia sulph., gr. 600; acid tartaric, gr. 100; glycerine, *m* 75. Rub the quinia and acid together in a mortar to a fine powder till no appearance of crystals remains, add the glycerine—just seventy-five minims, no more, no less—and continue the trituration till the powder becomes adherent, when it should be beaten into proper form for handling and divided into the requisite number of pills. The mass is firm, solid, rolls well, does not set for some hours—is, in fact, a “beautiful mass,” and the pills will be found quite small for their weight, very white if rolled in starch powder, and, however dry or old they may become, they remain perfectly and entirely soluble.—*New Remedies*.

A NEW FORM OF ASPIRATOR.—The treatment of effusions in serous cavities, and of some abscesses of internal organs and elsewhere, by the method of aspiration, has become not only thoroughly recognised but almost universal. The various forms of aspirator, from the unwieldy bell-jar to the small and more portable exhausting syringe, with or without a glass cylinder, and the various mechanisms of stopcocks, tubes, needles, and trocars of almost infinite variety and complication, have each and all their advocates. But nearly all these instruments labour under the disadvantage of being costly and somewhat cumbersome, and the perverse ingenuity of instrument makers or their workmen has exhausted itself in the manufacture of appliances which are quite ineffectual for the purposes which they aim to accomplish. It is, therefore, with a sense of relief that we read of a new kind of aspirator which is so simple that, if effectual, it should supersede for most cases the more complicated and costly instruments. To Dr. Gritti, of Milan, belongs the credit of devising it, and of describing its construction and method of employment in a recent number of the *Annali Universali di Medicina e Chirurgia*. The instrument consists simply of an ordinary double-ended india-rubber syringe, resembling the common Higginson's syringe, to the tubes of which are affixed nozzles adapted to fit into the aspirating

needles or trocar. Before using the instrument for aspiration the ball and tubes are to be completely filled with water, and after introduction of the needle into the chest (if in a case of pleurisy) the inlet tube is fitted on to the needle, and the instrument worked in the ordinary manner until the desired amount of fluid has been evacuated. If it be needful to inject any disinfectant or other solution after removal of the fluid, this is readily accomplished by reversing the apparatus and fitting the outlet tube to the canula or needle. If the capacity of the ball be previously ascertained, the number of strokes needed to inject any given quantity affords a ready method of measuring how much is thrown in. The apparatus appears to us to possess many advantages, provided always that the suction power of the syringe is sufficiently great. It affords a method of removing the fluid gradually, and with an even pressure throughout the operation; it is portable, cheap, and readily replaced, and it does away with the necessity for a complicated apparatus, the stopcocks of which are a puzzle to the uninitiated, and which is a source of alarm to the patient. Added to this is the advantage of its ready reversal. Should it be found a success, it will be another proof of the simplicity of useful inventions.—*London Lancet*.

AN ITEMISED BILL.—Nélaton was stopped in Paris to restore to their place several feet of the intestines of a wounded man. This man, when well, called for his bill. He was told that it was five hundred francs. Being a merchant, he asked for an itemised bill. Nélaton seized his pen and wrote as follows: “For restoring five feet of intestine at one hundred francs a foot—five hundred francs.” The merchant was satisfied and paid the account.—*The Clinic*.

HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT OF TAPE-WORM.—Every one is acquainted with the fact that a snake is charmed by the sound of soft music; but it remained for a German homœopath to discover that the tape-worm is susceptible of the same influence. So, at least, we are informed by our contemporary, the *Vienna Medical Press*. The inferior orifice of the patient's intestinal