man naturalists and physicians, held at Cologne, said that high temperatures do not constitute a permanent danger to patients, and that he is inclined to consider a considerable degree of fevers is beneficial rather than otherwise. He believed that the pyrexia killed the microbes if long enough continued. He did not believe in antipyretics in eruptive fever and pneumonia, and would give baths only so far as was necessary to promote the functions of the skin.

Uterine Hæmorrhage.—Dr. Scudder, in his work on Diseases of Women, says:—"In passive uterine hæmorrhage I have placed more dependence upon carbo. veg, 2d dec. trituration, than upon any other remedy, though, of course, it is not adapted to all cases. I give it in grain doses every one to four hours, and usually follow it with the tincture of cuprum as a blood-maker." No experimenter has ever discovered a solvent for this drug, hence we cannot account for its probable action in such a manner.

GONORRHEA.—Dr. McPheron (Am. Med. Jour.) has had great success in treating gonorrhea in the male by injecting a 1% solution of muriate of cocaine every three hours, which is held in the urethra for a few minutes each time, the canal being will cleansed before its use by injections of tepid water. He also gives internally:

Sig.—Zj. morning and evening in a wineglass of water. This is to keep the bowels open and the urine bland, thereby preventing constipation with pelvic congestion.

SIMPLE TEST FOR ARSENIC.—The following is simple and reliable, Am. Jour. Pharm.:—To the suspected liquid is added, in a test tube, a solution of caustic potash or soda, and then a fragment of aluminium. The mouth of the tube is then closed with a paper moistened with a solution of nitrate of silver. If arsenic be present, the paper turns black. Aluminium is preferable to zinc, for the latter may contain arsenic, whilst aluminium is always free from it.

TUBERCULOSIS FROM Cows.—The report of the Sub-Committee, appointed by the Dominion Parliament, to inquire into the possibility of the com-

munication of tuberculosis from animals, has been handed in. It goes to show that the opinion of prominent medical men is that the disease may be communicated to man through the flesh and milk of cows. It is now in order that legislative precautionary measures be taken.

THALLIN IN GONORRHŒA.—This remedy is an antiseptic as well as an antipyretic. It has been successfully used by the Germans in the treatment of gonorrhœa. An injection of the strength of 1 or 2% of the tartrate is used once a day. It may be used from the very commencement of the attack, but should be continued some time after the discharge has ceased.

TERPIN IN BRONCHITIS.—The following formula by Chéron (*Monde Pharm*.) is spoken highly of as not producing gastric disturbance if given after meals:

One tablespoonful contains about seven grains of terpin. Two tablespoonfuls are given daily to loosen and finally diminish expectoration.

FOR UTERINE HEMORRHAGE.—The Rev. Therap. gives (Med. News) the following formula foruterine hemorrhage:

Sig.—One teaspoonful three times daily.

HEADACHE.—Dr. Bringier (Med. Surg. Rep.) says that the following prescription is valuable:

 R.—Antipyrin,
 gr. xv.

 Pot. Bromidi,
 gr. xv.

 Tr. Digitalis,
 gtt. vij.

 Aq. ad.
 3 ss.

Sig.—Take at once.

This is the adult dose. It is adapted to headaches of fevers, cerebral congestion, migraine, and headaches of hysterical women.

GLANDULAR AFFECTIONS.—S. J. Mays, M.D., in the Am. Med. Jour.. speaks very highly of the use of calcium chloride in glandular affections of the neck. The dose is from two to four grains for