

GLYCERIN JELLY.

A favorite preparation for winter use, being a soothing and healing application for the chapped skin. There are numerous formulas, but the following are among the best:

Plain.

Thin French gelatin,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Water,	$\frac{5}{8}$ "
Glycerin of borax,	10 "
Triple rose water,	6 "

Soak the gelatin with the water all night in a gallipot, and next morning place the pot in a saucepan with water and heat until dissolved; then add the glycerin and the rose water. Mix. May be colored with cochineal or a little saffron.

Carbolated.

Isinglass,	1 ounce.
Glycerin,	16 "
Water,	3 "
Carbolic acid,	1 drachm.
Prepare as above.	

Solid.

French gelatin,	120 grains.
Glycerin,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Water,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Otto of rose,	1 drop.

Make in the usual way, adding the otto when the jelly is lukewarm, and pour into moulds, such as cosmetic cases. To be used in the same way as camphor ball, the skin being first moistened, or may be used before drying the hands after washing.—*Coll. and Clin. Record.*

SWEET OIL IN THE TREATMENT OF HEPATIC COLIC.

There is no doubt that the administration of sweet oil does give relief in cases of hepatic colic. Acute attacks of pain should be relieved by opiates, and large doses of oil should be given as soon as quiet is obtained. In many, if not all cases, the pain fails to recur after the oil has acted on the bowels. The masses (like bits of cucumber pickle covered with mucus) which are passed in nearly all cases are not all gall-stones, but soap formed by the action of the bile and pancreatic juice upon the oil: yet while fragments of gall-stones are sometimes passed along with these green masses, and sometimes whole gall-stones are found in the stools. Sweet oil will not remove gall-stones from the gall-bladder or bile ducts; it is not given until cessation of pain has shown that the stone has passed into the bowel. The presence of gall-stones in the bladder does not cause colic, nor does the passage of a small stone through the duct cause it necessarily. It is probable that the oil acts upon the duct and the adjacent bowel in such a way as to remove the conditions which are the immediate cause of the repeated attacks of hepatic colic.—*Coll. and Clin. Record.*

LOCATION OF THE FISSURE OF ROLANDO.

C. L. Dana, of New York, gives a new method of determining the position of the fissure of Rolando. It is this: Find and mark the stephanion, i. e., the point where the temporal ridge crosses the coronal suture; find and mark the concave depression just above and behind the mastoid, and just below the asterion or junction of the lambdoid and temporo-parietal sutures; draw a line between these points; find the bregma, and draw a line from it to the posterior edge of the external auditory meatus. The point of crossing will be just over the lower end of the fissure of Rolando or within a centimetre ($\frac{1}{2}$ inch) of it.—*Post Graduate.—Satellite.*

For gout, *St. Louis Med. and Surg. Journal*, quotes the following application:—

R Flexible collodion,	
Ether,	āā 5 parts.
Salicylic acid,	4 "
Muriate of morphine,	1 part. M.

Apply to the affected toe.—*Coll. and Clin. Record.*

The following collyrium is recommended by Tenlon (*Med. News*, Jan. 3d, 1891), in cases of granular conjunctivitis of a persistent type, with much photophobia; one drop to be instilled into the eye morning and night:—

R Distilled water,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Neutral sulphate of atropine,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

In the evening he introduces into the eye a very small piece of the following ointment:—

R Calomel, pure and thoroughly pulverized,	2 drachms.
Vaseline,	1 drachm.

He also finds it of service during the day to apply fomentations for as long periods as possible, consisting of the decoction of chamomile as hot as can be borne. At the same time it is well to administer internally cod liver oil, syrup of the iodide of iron, and general tonics.

An asthmatic neighbor of mine gets so much relief from inhaling the smoke of a teaspoonful of the following combination that he wants all other chronic asthmatics to know about it:

Stramonium leaves,	} āā 3iv;
Green tea dust,	
Lobelia,	3iss.

Mix together and wet up with a saturated solution of nitrate of potassium. Dry thoroughly and keep in a close can or well stoppered bottle.—*W. T. Plant, M. D., in Am. Practit.*