

would be greatly benefitted or even cured if the child were allowed an occasional drink of water.

**INTUBATION OF THE LARYNX.**—It is said (*Western Med. Rep.*) that Prof. Thiersch has abandoned the operation of intubation of the larynx. He has given it a thorough trial, extending over a period of some months, but with no results, so that he has resumed his former treatment—tracheotomy, with which his percentage of recoveries is about fifty. He ascribes his lack of success, as compared with American surgeons, in the matter of intubation, to a different type of the disease, thinking that in his cases the membrane is thicker and tougher and the constitutional symptoms severer.

**SULPHONAL AS A HYPNOTIC.**—Prof. Rosenbach, Breslau, after experimenting with sulphonal, comes to the following conclusions: 1st. That sulphonal, in doses of one gramme (15 grains), is an uncertain hypnotic. 2nd. That, in two gramme doses, sulphonal is a certain hypnotic, which fails only in the rarest cases; there are no unpleasant symptoms following its use. Rosin's general conclusion is, sulphonal, in doses of two grammes, is a hypnotic not inferior to morphine, chloral, and others, and, by reason of its freedom from injurious after-effects, even when four grammes are given, is to be recommended in all uncomplicated cases of insomnia.

**PROPHYLACTIC TREATMENT OF HYDROPHOBIA.**—Dr. J. T. Bright reports the prophylactic treatment of six persons bitten by dogs known to be mad, in the *Am. Pract. and News*. He kept the blood alkaline for three weeks by administering internally either carbonate of ammonia in seven to ten grain doses every two hours, or acetate of potassium in twenty grain doses every two hours, and by applying cotton saturated with aqua ammonia. When last heard from all of them were perfectly well. He thinks this eclipses Pasteur.

**HYMEN UNRUPTURED AFTER LABOR AT FULL TERM.**—Mr. Taylor reports a case (*Brit. Med. Jour.*) in which a woman was delivered of a child at full term and the hymen was left intact. He thinks the case very interesting from a medico-legal point of view, as illustrating cases in which the non-rupture of the hymen should not be taken as a sign of non-intercourse, rape, etc.

**TO REMOVE FOREIGN BODIES FROM THE THROAT.**—Dr. Beveridge, of the British Navy, says that for the removal of foreign bodies in the throat, such as pieces of meat, etc., a simple mode of relief is to blow forcibly into the ear. This excites powerful reflex action, during which the foreign body is expelled from the trachea. The plan is so easy of execution that, if there is anything in it, it ought to be generally known and applied.

**THE LATE OPERATION AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE.**—It is a matter of sincere congratulation to the profession of Canada that the operation lately performed by Dr. Grasett, at the Government House, Toronto, was, in every respect, successful. Drs. Temple, Strange and O'Reilly assisted. The case was one of multilocular ovarian cyst and was uncomplicated.

*The Med. Register* gives the following prescriptions in different forms of dyspepsia:—

For dyspepsia accompanied with palpitations (Mac Robin)—

•R.—Tinct. cardamom. comp., . . . 8 gram.  
Spts. ammon. aromat., . . . 8 “  
Sodii. bicarbon., . . . 4 “  
Infus. gentian. . . . 180 “ —M.

For flatulent dyspepsia (Heligan)—

R.—Spts. æther comp.,  
Aq. camphor, . . . āā 30 gram.  
Tinct. cardamom. comp., . . . 8 “ —M.

Sig.—To be taken at one time, and repeated if necessary.

**ANTIPYRIN IN SEA-SICKNESS.**—Dr. William Goodell, of Philadelphia, writes to the *Med. Rec.*, showing from personal experience and observation that while antipyrin does not actually cure sea-sickness, it greatly alleviates the sufferings of those who habitually suffer on an ocean voyage, and materially lessens the unpleasant sequelæ, such as headache, nausea and pains in the bowels, which so frequently linger on for a considerably time after the acute stage is past.

The celebrated Dr. Heinrich Von Bamberger, of Vienna, died on the 9th ult.

SIR WILLIAM JENNER has resigned the membership of the British Medical Association.