

hulberries, dates, nectarines, and plums may be included; pomegranates, cranberries, blackberries, sumach berries, quinces, pears, wild cherries, and medlars are astringent; grapes, strawberries, peaches, whortleberries, prickly pears, black currants and melon seeds are diuretics; red and white currants, gooseberries, pumpkins and melons are refrigerants; lemons, limes and apples are refrigerants and stomachic sedatives.

Dandruff is treated by Shoemaker (*Medical Bulletin*) with the following ointment:

℞ Balsam Peru.....30 grains.
Beta-naphthol 60 grains.
Benzonated lard 120 grains.
Lanolin 6 drachms.
Mix.

Hoarseness is greatly aggravated and the trouble prolonged by persistent talking.

Perfumes by hypodermatic injections are used by some women, so says "somebody." This is not a new medicine, but a kind of a "love powder."

Sauerkraut for dyspepsia is the latest remedy. It is needless to state that it is recommended by a German physician.

The water-bed has been for some time employed to raise the temperature of the human body. Dr. H. C. Wood now proposes to keep a supply of cold water passing through water beds for the purpose of reducing temperatures.

Gonorrhoea in little girls has occurred, says Comby, after bathing in the water used for a bath by some one suffering from the disease.

Ancient Hindoo vaccination was practiced, according to Pringle, long before it was introduced by Jenner, in 1798.

Baldness, according to Tyson, is increasing among men more rapidly than with women on account of the former wearing heavier clothing. The average weight of a male's suit is about one-third more than that worn by a woman.

"What is a Felon?" is a question answered by a recent writer in a four-page article. Anyone who has ever had one of the pets can give an opinion in much less space.

Toothache is said to yield to a 30-per cent. aqueous solution of tannic acid. We suppose the pain is contracted by the astringent until nothing is left of it.

Quinine should not be given to women during menstruation, says a writer, but the medical profession does not agree with him or heed such advice.

Tape-worms are supposed to be dislodged by eight-grain doses of salicylic acid every hour, and expelled with a dose of castor oil after six doses of the acid are taken.

Quinine for infants is prescribed by Lutz in the following form:

℞ Sulphate of quinine 8 grs.
Dilute sulphuric acid (1 per cent.) 8 minims.
Spirit of peppermint 5 minims.
Saturated solution of saccharin...2½ fld. drs.
Water 3 fld. ozs.
Mix.

Baldness is treated by Shoemaker (*Medical Bulletin*) with the following solution:

℞ Resorcin.....4 drs.
Glycerin 4 fld. drs.
Bay rum 4 fld. ozs.
Mix.

Amusement as a therapeutic agent is nobly defended by Blackwood in the *Medical Bulletin*. Theatre managers could make good use of the article as an advertisement, if it does not interfere with the ethics of their methods.

Piperazin is administered by Boik in the following form:

℞ Piperazin.....15 grs.
Syrup of orange peel..... 6 fld. drs.
Water to make 6 fld. ozs.
Mix.

Influenza patients are treated to the following pleasant mixture by Ringk:

℞ Hyposulphite of sodium 1 dr.
Water 3 fld. ozs.
Syrup of raspberry 5 fld. ozs.

Mix, and give a teaspoonful every one, two, or three hours, as the case may require.

Syphilis is sometimes contracted by physicians while in the discharge of their professional duties. A Boston doctor reports fifteen cases of this kind coming under his personal observation. This should be a warning to prescribing pharmacists, who are liable to be infected with a more terrible disease than they suspect their so-called "patient" to have.

Insecticides.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has recently issued a circular in which particulars are given of the preparation and use of insecticides for the treatment of insect pests in garden and field. The *Chemist and Druggist* gives the more important formulæ, with such descriptions of their properties and directions for use as may be made into a label.

KEROSENE EMULSION.

Kerosene 2 gals.
Common soap ½ lb.
Water 1 gal.

Heat the solution of soap and add it boiling hot to the kerosene. Churn the mixture by means of a force-pump and spray-nozzle for 5 or 10 minutes. The emulsion, if perfect, forms a cream which thickens upon cooling and should adhere without oiliness to the surface of glass.

This insecticide acts by contact, and is applicable to all non-masticating insects (sucking insects, such as the true bugs, and especially plant lice and scale insects) and also to many of the mandibulate insects, when the use of arsenites is not advisable. For use against scale insects dilute 1 part of the emulsion with 9 parts of water. For most other insects dilute 1 part of the emulsion with 15 parts of water. For soft insects, like plant lice, the dilution may be carried to from 20 to 25 parts of water.

THE RESIN WASH.

Resin washes vary in efficacy according to the insect treated. Experience has shown that the best formula for the red scale (*Aspidiotia avrantii*, Maskell) and its yellow variety (*A. citrinus*, Coquillett) is as follows:—

Resin in powder 18 lbs.
Caustic soda (70 % strength) 5 lbs.
Fish oil 2½ pts.
Water to make 100 gals.

The necessary ingredients are placed in a kettle and a sufficient quantity of cold water added to cover them; they are then boiled until dissolved, being occasionally stirred in the meantime, and after the materials are dissolved boiling should be continued briskly for about an hour, cold water (not too much) being added in small quantities whenever there are indications of the preparation boiling over. When boiled sufficiently the wash will assimilate perfectly with water, and should then be bottled.

This insecticide acts by contact, and also, in the case of scale insects, by forming an impervious coating which effectually smothers the insects treated. Before being sprayed on the trees the wash is to be mixed with its own volume of boiling water and strained through a fine wire sieve or through a piece of Swiss muslin. This is usually accomplished when pouring the liquid into the spraying-tank, by means of a strainer placed over the opening through which the preparation is introduced into the tank.

A very fine spray is not essential; as the object is not simply to wet the tree, but to thoroughly coat it over with the compound; and this can be best accomplished by the use of a rather coarse spray, which can be thrown upon the tree with considerable force.

FOR SUBTERRANEAN INSECTS.

Recent experiments have shown the practical value of resin compounds against the grape phylloxera, and they are also applicable to the apple-root louse and other underground insects. The cheapest and, at the same time, one of the most satisfactory compounds experimented with is the following:—

Caustic soda (77 per cent) 5 lbs.
Resin 40 lbs.
Water to make 50 gals.

Dissolve the soda over the fire in 4 gallons of water, add the resin, and after it is dissolved, and while boiling, add water slowly to make 50 gallons of compound.

For use dilute to 500 gallons. Excavate basins about the vines 6 inches deep and about two feet in diameter, and apply to each vine 5 gallons. The results will be more satisfactory if the treatment is made early in the spring, so that the rain of the season will assist in disseminating the wash about the roots.

The kerosene emulsion is also applicable to certain underground insects in cases where it will not prove too expensive, as, for instance, the grape phylloxera, or where white grubs are infesting a valuable lawn. It may then be used in the proportion of 1 gallon of the emulsion to 15 gallons of water, applied liberally to the soil, and afterwards washed down at frequent intervals with large quantities of water for several days. This can be done only when there is plenty of water at hand, but will be found of great value in special cases.

In some cases bisulphide of carbon may be used for specific and local underground forms. Nests of ants, for instance, may be destroyed by pouring an ounce of this substance into several holes, covering