

THE FERMENTATIONS OF MILK AND THEIR PREVENTION.

Professor H. W. Conn, in a lecture before the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture, thus summarizes his conclusions as regards this subject:

1. The fermentations of milk are varied, although only a few are commonly recognized, because the souring of milk usually obscures all other fermentations.

2. All of the fermentations, except that of rennet, are caused by microorganisms getting into the milk after milking and growing there.

3. The microorganisms are so abundant around the barn and dairy that they cannot be kept out of the milk by any degree of care.

4. The bacteria which produce the abnormal or unusual fermentations, like slimy milk; bitter milk, etc., are, however, not so common but that they may be prevented from entering the milk in sufficient quantities to produce serious trouble.

5. Filth is ordinarily their source, and cleanliness the means of avoiding them.

6. The souring of milk cannot be prevented even by the greatest cleanliness.

7. Salicylic acid in proportions of 1-1000 may be of some little value in delaying the souring, but its use is not to be recommended except in special cases.

8. Milk can be entirely deprived of bacteria by the exposure to a temperature of from fifteen to twenty degrees above that of boiling water, or by a long-continued boiling, or by a series of short boilings on successive days.

9. Such milk has the taste of boiled milk. This taste appears at about the temperature of 160° F. Hence has arisen the method of Pasteurization of milk. By this method it is heated to a temperature of 155° F. for a short time, and then cooled. This greatly delays the fermentations, and also kills the pathogenic germs that may be present.

10. In our large cities the popularity of sterilized milk is rapidly increasing, especially given to patients troubled with diseases of the digestive organs.

11. The cooling of milk immediately after it is drawn from the cow is of the greatest assistance in delaying the fermentation, and in the present state of our knowledge is probably the most practical method which can be recommended.—*Med. News.*

FOR GONORRHEA.

R. Creasoti, 10 drops.
 Extract hamamelis fl. } of each 15 "
 Extract hydrastis fl. }
 Aquæ rosæ, 2 fl ounces
 Aquæ, 6 " M.

Sig.—Use as an injection.—*Med. News.*

TREATMENT OF CHRONIC ARTICULAR RHEUMATISM.

During subacute exacerbations antipyrin or sodium salicylate should be administered in small doses, long continued. In the intervals, arsenic in doses of from one-twenty-fourth grain to one-eighteenth of a grain, and from five to ten grains of iodide of sodium, at meal time, or from ten to fifteen drops of tincture of iodine daily, may be given. Potain recommends warm baths, preferring pool-baths to tub-baths, of one or two hours' duration. With this should be combined tepid douches of sulphurous water to the diseased articulation. Galvanization with the continuous current is preferable to faradization. The latter acts rather upon the muscles, the former upon the nutrition. The action of the iodide is favored by administration in an alkaline mineral water. If tincture of iodine is used it should be largely diluted. The degree of tolerance can be increased by the conjoint administration of a preparation of opium, such as paregoric.—*Med. News.*

ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE.

Dujardin-Beaumez.

R. Acidi Carbolici, gr. ss.
 Acidi borici, gr. x.
 Thymol, gr. ʒ.
 Spts. menthæ piper, m. j.
 Tinct. anisi, m. v.
 Aquæ, fl. ʒij.

Sig.—Rinse the mouth and brush the teeth after each meal.—*Med. News.*

FOR PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Potain.

R. Sodii chloridi, gr. xlvij.
 Sodii bromidi, gr. xxiv.
 Potassii iodidi, gr. v.
 Aquæ destillatæ, fl. ʒj.

Sig.—A teaspoonful every morning in a glass of milk.—*L'Union Méd.*

ROTTER'S ANTISEPTIC.

The following is the formula of this preparation which is used in surgery for compresses, irrigation of wounds, etc.:

R. Zinci chloridi
 Zinci sulpho-carbolat aa gr. xlv.
 Acid. boracic gr. xxvij.
 Sodii chlorid gr. ijss.
 Acid. Salicylic gr. vj.
 Acid. citric.
 Thymol aa gr. j.
 Aquæ Oj.

M.