

DR. GIBBONS in a paper on "Forest Culture as a Prophylactic to miasmatic Diseases," according to the *Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal*, comes to the conclusion that forest trees in sufficient numbers will absorb or neutralize the miasm.

A CASE OF POISONING of a suckling infant by opium administered to the mother, is noticed by an exchange. It was with great difficulty that the child was aroused; respiration ceased for a time and it appeared dead. The mother was about to undergo an operation and had taken three doses of the drug.

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION.—Dr. Corso, assistant of Professor Schiff, has prolonged the life of an apoplectic patient by artificial respiration, and he thinks a great future is in store for this process. Long ago Schiff suggested it as the proper treatment in this infection, inasmuch as the immediate danger lies in impairment of the respiration through paralysis of the medulla oblongata, and artificial respiration gives time for the medulla to recover the shock and resume function.

LEAD POISONING.—M. Malherbe—Assoc. Franc. pour l'Avancement des Sciences (*The Doctor*), believes the lesion to be sometimes peripheric in local paralysis from poisoning. He relates the history of a workman engaged in hammering sheets of lead, which he held in his left hand, which hand after a few days became paralysed with loss of feeling and diminution of bulk of the extensors of the forearm, with no symptoms of general poisoning. He suggests the use of a special kind of glove for lead workers.

CONTAGIOUSNESS OF CONSUMPTION.—Recent experiments have demonstrated (*Pop. Sci. Mo.*) that when an animal with tuberculated lungs (consumption) is yoked to a healthy animal and the two are housed and fed together, the latter before long exhibits the symptoms of tuberculosis. Krebs asserts that tubercle virus is present in the milk of cows, even when slightly affected, and he has produced tubercle in animals by giving them milk from those which were diseased; he accidentally induced the disease in a dog by feeding it with the milk of a tuberculous cow. These facts point to a fruitful source of this disease; as it is not at all improbable that many dairy cows, especially in cities, are tuberculous.