

and soap, then sponged with the 1 to 4000 bichloride solution, wiped dry, and anointed with the following ointment:—

- R—Sodii biberatis,
- Zinci oxidi . . . aa . . . ʒ iv.
- Ol. gaultheriæ, ʒ ss.
- Vaselini, ʒ iv.

The hair should be thoroughly washed with the bichloride and borax solution.

5. The patient is then to be enveloped in fresh and clean clothes throughout, and allowed to leave the sick-room if his condition otherwise admits of it.

6. The bed-linen, soiled clothes, towels, etc., should be placed in a suitable sublimate solution and boiled, and the room well disinfected with sulphur. The sulphur candles are very convenient, and the disinfection should be repeated the second day, as the germs are very tenacious of life.

THE CONFORMATION OF THE CHEST AND THE TENDENCY TO CONSUMPTION.—The *Deutsche Med. Zeit.* contains an article on this subject by Dr. Maszkowski. The writer states that it is maintained by many observers, that disproportion in the form of the chest is an important factor in the tendency to tuberculosis. The results of a series of investigations have led him to coincide with the conclusions of others in this respect. He selected 275 healthy individuals and the same number suffering from various stages of pulmonary tuberculosis. These persons were subjected to close and careful comparative anatomical measurements, and from this the following conclusions were deduced: 1. That there existed no characteristic form of thorax in those predisposed to pulmonary tuberculosis. 2. That changes in the form and diminution in the capacity of the chest, when such took place, appeared as concomitants, and developed as the disease progressed.

ANTIFEBRIN IN EPILEPSY.—Dr. Diller (*Therap. Gaz.*) gives the following conclusions regarding the use of antifebrin in epilepsy:

1. In all the cases in which the drug was given continuously there was noted a reduction in the number of fits, ranging from about twenty-five to seventy-five per cent., as compared with other months during which patients were on bromide and tonic treatments alternately.

2. The remedy was in all cases well borne, producing no apparent mental or physical depression. This in marked contrast with depressant effects noted after a course of bromide treatment.

3. No skin eruption was produced.

4. In any given case in which a great number of fits are occurring, and where it is desirable to control them as soon as possible, the bromides would be of far more value than antifebrin.

FORMULÆ FOR DYSMENORRŒA.—The *Univ. Med. Mag.* gives the following formulæ for dysmenorrhœa:

- R.—Bromide of ammonium, . . . ʒij.
- Bromide of potassium, . . . ʒiv.
- Aromatic spirit of ammonia, . fʒvj.
- Camphor-water, sufficient to
make fʒvj.—M.

Of this, from a dessertspoonful to a tablespoonful may be given every two or four hours.

- R.—Aromatic spirit of ammonia, } āā fʒj.—M.
- Spirit of nitrous ether, }

From a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful every two to four hours.

- R.—Chloral, ʒij.
- Bromide of potassium, . . . ʒiv.
- Camphor-water, fʒvj.—M.

One tablespoonful every two to four hours.

If nerve prostration is marked, he considers a pill composed as follows very valuable:

- R.—Arsenious acid, gr. ʳo.
- Dried sulphate of iron, } āā gr. j.
- Extract of sumbul, }
- Asafetida, gr. ij.—M.

One pill after each meal, increasing to two pills after each meal.

FOR RUPTURING THE MEMBRANES.—J. B. E., writing to the *Lancet*, says:—For the sake of cleanliness and comfort I always keep my fingernails very short, and consequently have often great difficulty in rupturing the membranes in a confinement. The patient's friends have, as a rule, a not unnatural dread of one's using a pointed instrument. Called to a case to-day in which the woman had been in labor about thirty hours, I found the membranes roll about in the usual exasperating manner. It struck me that a thimble would answer the purpose, and borrowing one I introduced it on the point of the forefinger. The