

burg, during the year 1887. The preparations were stained with a solution of methyl in dilute spirit and fuchsine in a 5-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. In all the cases examined there were found in the centre of the nodules colonies of slightly colored bacilli precisely like those of typhoid. No others were seen. In two cases these were successfully sown in nutrient jelly, and from them a double kind of colony was developed exactly like typhoid colonies. Potato cultivations were also reared, and the microscopical examination of these left no doubt that the jelly cultivations were cultivations of true typhoid bacilli."

COMPRESSED TABLET TRITURATES.—The advantages of prescribing such powerful remedies as aconite, morphia, arsenic, etc., in the form of triturates, are becoming more obvious, now that physicians have had some experience in administering medicines in this way. We have no faith in the potency, homœopathically speaking, of triturates, yet we can readily appreciate the benefits to the patient of giving medicines in a state of minute subdivision. Their accuracy and convenience in administration, coupled with the absolute freedom from danger in prescribing, always attending to a greater or less extent, the dispensing of dangerous drugs, in the form of powders, drops, or large doses in solutions, is one sufficient reason for their popularity. We have, for some time, used the tablets prepared by John Wyeth & Bro., of Philadelphia, and can vouch for their efficacy and convenience. They are, we believe, absolutely exact, and will keep indefinitely with little or no danger of loss; they can be readily swallowed with a mouthful of water; or, if smaller doses be required for infants, the tablets can be reduced to a fine powder, by simply crushing with a knife or the thumb nail.

ANTIPYRIN IN MENSTRUAL COLIC.—Dr. Windelschmidt, *Med. Chir. Rundschau*, states that thirty grains of antipyrin administered as an enema proves an excellent sedative in menstrual colic, its action ordinarily occurring within half an hour, although in some cases the injection had to be repeated after twelve hours. In two cases where, after nearly every well-known method of treatment had failed to prevent most violent pains and colic lasting through eight days of menstruation, injections of antipyrin in the morning and evening

produced the most wonderful success; usually this relief was accompanied by narcotic effects, the patients falling asleep, and waking entirely free from pain; no unfavorable symptoms occurred, with the exception of profuse sweating and frequently slight ischuria. For prevention of collapse a glass of wine is ordinarily administered.

DEAFNESS.—Kent O. Foltz, M.D., in an article on Otology (*Am. Med. Jour.*), draws attention to the use of the tuning-fork as a means of differentiating between deafness caused by disease of the external or the middle ear, and that caused by disease of the internal ear. Strike the fork on some non-resonant body, and hold it close to the external and auditory meatus. The vibrations are scarcely perceptible. Strike it again, and hold the end of the handle on the mastoid process, when the vibrations are distinctly heard. Therefore the disease is in either the outer or the middle ear. If the outer ear is healthy, then the middle ear must be examined. If the patient is deaf, and hears the tuning far better by aërial than by bone conduction, the difficulty is almost always in the inner ear or labyrinth.

ASPHYXIATION BY ILLUMINATING GAS.—The following rules were given at a recent meeting of the American Gas Light Association, of Toronto, for the treatment of persons overcome by gas:

1. Take the man at once into fresh air. *Don't* crowd around him.
2. Keep him on his back. *Don't* raise his head, or turn him on his side.
3. Loosen his clothing at his neck and waist.
4. Give a little brandy and water—not more than four tablespoonfuls of brandy in all. Give the ammonia mixture (one part aromatic ammonia to sixteen parts water) in small quantities, at short intervals—a teaspoonful every two or three minutes.
5. Slap the face and chest with the wet end of a towel.
6. Apply warmth and friction if the body and limbs are cold.
7. If the breathing is feeble or irregular, artificial respiration should be used and kept up until there is no doubt that it can no longer be of use.
8. Administer oxygen.

THE ILL-EFFECTS OF PROLONGED HIGH TEMPERATURE.—The saying, that "prolonged high temperature kills" has been denied by Professor Pott, of Halle, who, at a recent meeting of Ger-