

that contraction of the biliary canals may be induced reflexly.

FOUR USEFUL PRESCRIPTIONS.—

"C. C." *Cough Mixture*.—The following mixture is said, *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, to be largely used in the Philadelphia Hospital :

R—Codein sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.
 Dilute hydrocyanic acid, ℥ ij.
 Spirits of chloroform, ℥ xv.
 Mucilage of acacia, ℥ xv.
 Syrup of wild cherry, . . ad. ʒ j.

Tympanites, Med. Press and Circular :

R—Ol. terebinthinæ, ʒ j.
 Ol. amygdalæ dulc, ʒ ss.
 Tr. opii, ʒ ij.
 Mucil. acaciæ, ʒ v.
 Aq. laurocerasi, ʒ ss.

S.—A teaspoonful every 3 to 6 hours.

Flatulence.—Hartshorne, *Ibid.*, prescribes :

R—Olei cajuputi, ʒ ss.
 Tinct. lavand. co., ʒ ss.
 Mucil. acaciæ, . . ad. ʒ ij.

S.—Dessertspoonful when necessary.

Diarrhœa in Infants.—Rothe, *Ibid.*, uses :

R—Acidi carbolici, grs. ij.
 Bismuthi subnitratiss, ʒ j.
 Syr. acaciæ, ʒ ss.
 Aq. meth. pip., . . ad. ʒ ij.

S.—A half teaspoonful every 3 to 4 hours.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE IN BLEPHARITIS MARGINALIS.—Dr. Ayres, of Cincinnati, has recently, in the *Med. News*, called attention to the treatment of marginal blepharitis with peroxide of hydrogen. After first correcting unhygienic conditions at home, and errors of refraction if they exist, he softens the crusts on the edges of the lids with warm water, and scrapes them off. A little absorbent cotton is then wound around a Japanese toothpick, dipped into the solution of peroxide, which has been poured into a little dish, and applied to the entire length of the lid margin. The application is continued until the characteristic bubbling ceases. The ulcers will then present a whitish appearance, as if they had been treated with silver nitrate. This treatment should be repeated every day. The doctor reports the happiest results from this method.

EPISTAXIS.—Prof. J. Hutchinson has stated, *Am. Pract. and News*, that epistaxis may be invariably arrested in a short time by placing the hands and the feet of the patient in water as hot as can be borne. In a recent discussion on the subject of epistaxis, it was divided into three varieties—juvenile, hereditary, and hereditary hepatic, and it was thought that the effect is nearly always due in childhood of latent or unnoticed disease of the liver. In the adult the hemophile form is generally associated with arthritis, and especially with the lesions of the liver caused by arthritic disease. Instead of tonics and milk diet so often prescribed, and so injurious to the liver, the speaker said alkaline and vegetable diet, with general and local douches, should be ordered. In elderly subjects arterial lesions were considered to be the chief cause.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.—At a meeting of the medical profession of Belleville, the following resolutions were carried :

1. *Resolved*,—That we deeply regret the death of Dr. Hope, one of our oldest and most esteemed confrères, and whose sterling integrity, dignified deportment, unflinching professional courtesy and constant devotion to duty endeared him to us all.

2. *Resolved*,—That in tendering our profound sympathy to his widow and family, we trust their grief will be mitigated by the reflection that his was a useful and exemplary life.

3. *Resolved*,—That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Mrs. Hope.

Signed on behalf of the medical profession of Belleville,

JOHN J. FARLEY,
 W. YOUKER,
 W. J. GIBSON,
 R. TRACY.

A LAY VIEW.—The following is from the *Philadelphia Record*: "Out of the forty-four States in the Union there are only sixteen in which a medical diploma of itself is no license to practice, and in which a State examination is required before legal permission to practice may be obtained. These sixteen States are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Washington. The ease with which bogus diplomas may be obtained in this and other