

SALT IN MILK FOR CHILDREN.—Dr. A. Jacobi (*Arch. of Ped., Am. Jour. Med. Assoc.*) says that the addition of sodium chloride prevents the solid coagulation of milk by either rennet or gastric juice. The cow's milk ought never to be given without table salt, and the latter ought to be added to a woman's milk when it behaves like cow's milk in regard to solid curdling and consequent indigestibility. Habitual constipation of children is influenced beneficially, since not only is the food made more digestible, but the alimentary secretions, both serous and glandular, are made more effective by its presence.

FUNDAMENTAL FACTS.—A German doctor claims that any good soap containing not less than 25 % of glycerine will act as well in suppository form as the 95 % suppositories now so largely used. An Ontario *confrère* has been testing this matter somewhat and his observations lead him toward the opinion that the soap is 33 % slower in action than the solidified glycerine, while its faecal dividend is notably less. *Per contra*, glycerine soap can be bought anywhere, is easily cut with a penknife, and will prove at times a convenient substitute for the more active, elegant and expensive suppositories.

FIFTY YEARS OF PRACTICE.—The medical fraternity of Montreal did a graceful act, in banqueting, on the 16th ult., the veteran Dr. D'Odett D'Orsonnens. The president was Dr. J. L. Leprochon, and Drs. Rodger and Desroches acted as joint secretaries. The banquet was a complete success. We congratulate the venerable Dr. D'Orsonnens in his having completed the fiftieth anniversary of his entry into the profession of medicine and wish him long life, health and happiness.

LAWSON TAIT has been evincing his iconoclastic tendencies rather more frequently than usual of late. He says of Emmet's operation on the cervix uteri, that it is one of the most useless ever introduced into surgical practice. He believes that the laceration is of the slightest, if of any, importance, and that the real evil is the subinvolution and consequent chronic metritis. There is enough of the ordinary, common, hen sense in his remarks to commend them to practitioners who are not gynecologists, whatever impression they may make upon the minds of specialists.

BILIARY CALCULUS.—Dr. Fisher, of Philadelphia, reports (*Med. Mirror*) a case of gall stones successfully treated by large doses of olive oil. During an attack he gave a half pound of olive oil, and one hour later another half-pound. Three hours after taking the last dose, a stone as large as the last phalanx of the thumb came away. A week later another attack was treated similarly and with a like result.

SYRUP OF HYDRIODIC ACID.—H. M. Field, M. D. (*Med. Mirror*), in an interesting paper says that hydriodic acid should be given on an empty stomach or not at all; and recommends its use in the more chronic conditions of asthma, bronchial or pulmonary catarrh, and chronic accumulations of serous fluid. It should be kept from the light and not exposed long to the air, and at a medium temperature between 32° and 100° Fahr.

CHRONIC PHARYNGITIS.—The following is said to be a good application :

R—Ergotine, gr. xv.
Tr. Iodine 3 j.
Glycerine 3 j.—M.

Sig.—Apply three times a day with a camel's hair pencil.

EMETIC FOR CHILDREN.—Dr. John Brown, England, says :—Apomorphine is "the emetic *par excellence* for children, when given hypodermically." He prepares his solution as follows :—

R—Apomorphia mur. 1 gr.
Sp. vini. rect. 20 min.
Aquaë 110 min.

Each ten minims equals one-twelfth of a grain of the alkaloid. The dose for hypodermic injection varies from two to ten minims according to age.

BURNS.—As an application for burns, the following is recommended :

R—Salol, gram 1.
Ol. olivæ,
Aq. calcis, āā grams 70.

M. Sig.—Apply on cloths.

Or.

R—Tannin, gr. xv.
Alcohol, ℥ xv.
Aitheri, 3 jss.—M.

Sig.—Apply : repeat two or three times a day.