

*vaselin*: *White vaselin*, 90 to 97 grammes (3 to  $3\frac{1}{4}$  ounces); *triturerated iodoform*, 10 to 3 grammes ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  drachms). *Iodoform Collodion*: 10 grammes ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  drachms); *iodoform*, 1 gramme ( $15\frac{1}{2}$  grains). *Hard iodoform crayons* (formula of the Bichât Hospital): *Powdered iodoform*, 10 grammes ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  drachms); *gum tragacanth*, 0.50 grammé ( $7\frac{3}{4}$  grains); pure *glycerin*, sterilized water, aa q. s. as little as possible. *Soft iodoform crayons*: *iodoform*, 8 grammes (2 drachms); *gelatin* or *cacao-butter*, 2 grammes (31 grains). (TERRIER, *L'Union Médicale*, December 30, 1893.)

**MENINGOCELE REMOVED BY OPERATION.**—Child about 6 weeks old. Tumor three and one-half inches in height, eight and one-half inches in circumference at largest part. Slight hydrocephalic enlargement of head. Base of tumor and adjacent scalp shaved and cleansed antiseptically; 5 ounces (155 grammes) of clear fluid withdrawn. Skin divided by two curved incisions at base, separating tumor slightly from meninges which were transfixed, and cut across to a similar on either side. In doing so a small slice of brain-substance was removed. Several small vessels ligated, owing to hæmorrhage. Membranes and skin united separately by carbolized-silk sutures, wound dressed with dry lint, firm support being maintained by several strips of Mead's plaster. Sutures from membranes and ligatures removed on eighth day. Ten months after operation. child well-nourished, stout, bright, and in perfect health, except that hydrocephalus has markedly increased. (P. H. MACGILLIVRAY *Australian Medical Journal*, October, 1893.)

**MIGRAINE.**—When due to anæmia: *Phenacetin*, 10 grains (0.65 gramme); *sodium bicarbonate*, 10 grains (0.65 gramme). M. ft. i chart. (DE GARMO, *Post-Graduate*, January, 1894.)

**RHEUMATISM.**—Compresses soaked in solution of *salicylic acid*, 20 grammes (5 drachms); alcohol, 100 grammes ( $3\frac{3}{4}$  ounces); *castor oil*, 200 grammes ( $6\frac{1}{2}$  ounces), night and morning, to affected joints. Addition of 5-per-cent. *chloroform* sometimes useful. *Salicylic acid* present in urine twenty minutes after application of compresses. (RUEL, *Revue Médicale de la Suisse Romande*, No. 8, 1893.)

When not desirable to give *salicylic acid* internally, give by rectal injection through the œsophageal tube, passed eight inches into rectum: 90 to 120 grains (6 to 8 grammes) *sodii salicyl.*; 25 minims (1.6 grammes) *tinct. opii*; 3 ounces (93 grammes) water. (ERLANGER, *Deutsches Archiv für klinische Medicin*, B. li, H. 2 and 3.)

**Electricity**; as follows: When joints are painful, current of 10 to 20 milliampères, in various directions, from ten to twenty minutes. When motion is difficult and muscles are wasting, negative pole to muscles and nerves, in-

terrupting current frequently to cause contraction. Tender points touched with positive pole and constant current or faradic brush every two or three minutes. (MASSY, *Archives d'Electricité Médicale*, November 15, 1893.)

**ACUTE ARTICULAR:** *Asaprol*, in cachets of 0.50 to 1 gramme ( $7\frac{3}{4}$  to  $15\frac{1}{2}$  grains), or solution of *asaprol*, 15 grammes ( $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce); water, 250 grammes (8 fluidounces). From 3 to 6 teaspoonfuls in twenty-four hours, in sweetened water flavored with *anisette* or *curacao*. Excellent results in 15 cases of acute and 21 cases of subacute rheumatism.

The following may also be employed in suitable cases: *Salicylate of sodium*, 15 grains ( $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce); water, 250 grammes (8 fluidounces). From 4 to 8 tablespoonfuls in twenty-four hours in sweetened water, to which a small quantity of brandy, cherry cordial, or rum has been added. If but 4 grammes (1 drachm) of *salicylate of sodium* are given daily, doses every four hours; if 8 grammes (2 drachms), every two hours. *Diuretics* to facilitate elimination of drug. Continued in doses of 2 to 4 grammes ( $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 drachm) for ten days, to prevent relapse. (DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ, *Bulletin général de Thérapie*, January 15, 1894.)

**TABES DORSALIS.**—For lightning pains, *phenacetin*, 0.50 grammé ( $7\frac{3}{4}$  grains) in wafers every half-hour until 4 grammes (1 drachm) have been given. If not well borne *phenozone* hypodermatically, or *hydrochlorate of morphine* combined with *sulphate of atropine* hypodermatically. (GRASSET, *Journal de Médecine de Paris*, No. 48, 1893.)

**TRAUMATIC TETANUS.**—*Chloral*, 7 grains (0.45 gramme) hourly, with 4 drops of freshly-prepared fluid extract of *calabar-bean* every two hours, brought about recovery in five weeks in a boy of 10 years. (RADCLIFFE, *Medical Press and Circular*, January, 3, 1894.)

**WHOOPING-COUGH.**—*Bromoform*, lauded by various authors in this affection, may cause toxic symptoms unless care be observed in its administration. The last dose in the bottle may, owing to the weight and insolubility of bromoform, contain an excess, no matter in what way it may be suspended. This last dose, therefore, should be thrown away, or the drug supplied in a pure form, the nurse being instructed to supply each dose separately. (F. W. BURTON-FANNING, *British Medical Journal*, January, 6, 1894.)

*Hydrochlorate of quinine*, three times daily, at 6 A.M., 2 P.M., and 10 P.M. Dose, 0.01 gramme ( $\frac{1}{6}$  grain) for each month of child's age, 0.10 gramme ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  grains) for each year; not more than 0.40 gramme (6 grains) for child of 4 years. When improvement occurs, reduce to two doses daily; after complete cure, one dose at night for some time. Of special value when pulmonary complications are present.