

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE SOLUTION.—15 grains of corrosive sublimate dissolved in one quart of water gives a solution of 1 in 1000.

ANOTHER USE FOR THE PHONOGRAPH.—While the deepest tone that our ears are capable of recognizing is one containing sixteen vibrations a second, the phonograph will record ten vibrations or less, and can then raise the pitch until we hear a reproduction from them. Similarly, vibrations above the highest rate audible to the ear can be recorded on the phonograph, and then reproduced by lowering the pitch until we actually hear the record of those inaudible pulsations.

A PHOTOGRAPHING-PHONOGRAPH.—M. Leon Esquive, a Mexican, it is stated, has perfected a marvellous invention in electricity and photography. By speaking in a photophone transmitter, which consists of a highly-polished diaphragm, reflecting a ray of light, this ray of light is set into vibrations, and a photograph is made of it on a traveling band of sensitized paper. Now comes the wonderful part. If the image of this photographic tracing is projected by means of an electric arc or oxyhydrogen light upon a selenium receiver, the original speech is then heard. It is evident that there is no limit to the development of this peculiar combination of methods. This is very important—if true.

A HOUSE-FLY EPIDEMIC.—A common appearance upon window panes in autumn is that of dead flies, each surrounded by a cloudy spot. These insects are the victims of a bacillus or microscopic fungus, whose scientific name is *Empusa musc.*, which is nearly related to the mould which attacks bread, and also to the silk-worm fungus so much dreaded by silk culturists. In autumn the spores of *Empusa musc.*, floating in the air, come in contact with the soft bodies of the flies, into which they sink their roots, or, rather, develop that branching, net-like growth known as mycelium. As the growth extends through the body the insect loses the power of flight, and settles down to die on the window pane. The fungus continues its growth in the dead body and scatters its

spores in all directions, forming the cloud-like spot which surrounds the insect. Other flies visit the pane, and the spores find lodging between the abdominal rings and in other unprotected parts of their bodies, and thus the disease spreads, sometimes to an enormous extent.—*Popular Science News.*

SULPHONAL in night-sweats is reported upon favorably by Dr. Bottnich in the *Therap. Monatshefte*. He administered to a lady, eighty years of age, who had passed many sleepless nights, fifteen grains of sulphonal as a hypnotic. She had suffered from such profuse night-sweats that she was frequently compelled to change her night-dress twice during one night. The sulphonal had the effect of rapidly stopping the sweats, and further investigations proved that in most cases night-sweats could be overcome by taking thirty grains of sulphonal at bed-time.

TO SOFTEN AND PRESERVE THE SURGEON'S HANDS.—Meyer recommends careful washing with some easily foaming soap, and, following that, one of these ointments:—

R Lanolin puriss.,	5xij
Vanillin	gr. iss.
Ol. rosæ,	gtt. j.—M.
R Lanolin,	ʒiij.
Paraffin liquid, ..	ʒvi.
Vanillin,	gr. iss.
Ol. rosæ,	gtt. j.—M.

—*Berlin Klin. Wochens.*, No. 2, 1899.

BRAIN EXPLORING.—By DR. SOUCHON. —In view of the frequency with which the presence of abscesses, cysts, and effusions are found, post-mortem, in the brain, in situations in which they might have been reached by the aspirating needle, he considers capillary exploration a simpler, readier, and less dangerous method of searching for such fluid collections within the skull.

He proposes that, after the hair has been snipped from the selected spot by sharp scissors, and the scalp has been rendered aseptic, a hole shall be made through the soft parts of the scalp with a sharp-pointed aseptic bistoury. Through this, the bit of a watchmaker's drill is to be introduced, and a hole drilled through