Mr. Butler, of the Madras Medical Service, found that the use of soda bibor. raised the percentage of recoveries from 50 to 75 per cent., and subsequently on using boracic acid in ten-grain doses every two hours, combined with soda bibor. or bicarb., every case recovered.

Richardson's blood-fluid for injection into the veins after collapse from cholera:—

White of egg (by weight)			 		4 oz.
Table salt			 		1 drachm.
Carb. soda			 		1 scruple.
Clarified animal fat		•••	 	• • •	1 oz.
Pure glycerine			 		2 oz.
Water	•••		 		$1 \mathrm{pint}.$

In preparing, dissolve the salt and soda in water, and, having whipped the albumen, add that also; place mixture on water-bath, and raise the temperature to 135° F.; keep it stirred, and digest at that heat for one hour. This constitutes artificial serum, the albumen of which hydrates freely. Remove from fire. Now add the fat and glycerine together by heat, and then add it to previous mixture at about 120° F.; stir and cool to 80° F., and strain off any insoluble fat. The fluid thus obtained is pinkish colour, alkaline reaction, saline, sweetish taste, and specific gravity 1,038. It picks up semi-fluid blood, and diffuses it readily. It should be transfused at 106° F. and up to Oii (two pints) in quantity. (See Medical Times, August, 1866.)

 ${\it Approximate~Cost~of~Paper.-} {\it Preparation,~not~given~;~printing~(1,160~copies)~£1~18s.}$

By Authority: George Didsbury, Government Printer, Wellington.—1892.

Price 3d.