

### FORMULÆ FOR SUPPOSITORIES FOR THE RECTUM.

The table below gives the amount of each drug to be combined with a sufficient quantity of butter of Cacao (30 gr., U. S. P.) to form one suppository:—

1.	Pulv. opii, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ -iv.		
2.	Ext. opii, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -ij.		
3.	{ Morphinae sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -j.	16.	{ Plumbi iodidi, gr. iij.
4.	{ Morphinae acetatis, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -j.		{ Ext. belladonnæ, gr. ss.
5.	{ Pulv. opii, gr. j.	17.	{ Morphinae sulphat., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ .
6.	{ Acidi tannici, gr. ij.		{ Acidi tannici, gr. v.
7.	{ Pulv. opii, gr. ij.	18.	{ Pulv. opii, gr. j.
8.	{ Acidi tannici, gr. ij.		{ Pulv. ipecac., gr. ij.
9.	{ Pulv. opii, gr. j.	19.	{ Ext. stramonii, gr. j.
10.	{ Acidi tannici, gr. v.		{ Acidi tannici, gr. i-iv.
11.	{ Pulv. opii, gr. ij.	20.	{ Quininæ sulphat., gr. i-v.
12.	{ Acidi tannici, gr. v.		{ Pulv. opii, gr. ss.
13.	{ Pulv. opii, gr. j.	21.	{ Ext. belladonnæ, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ .
14.	{ Plumbi acetatis, gr. ij.		{ Pulv. opii, gr. j.
15.	{ Pulv. opii, gr. ij.	22.	{ Ext. belladonnæ, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ .
	{ Plumbi acetatis, gr. ij.		{ Pulv. opii, gr. ij.
	{ Pulv. opii, gr. ij.	23.	{ Ext. belladonnæ, gr. ss.
	{ Plumbi acetatis, gr. v.		{ Pulv. opii, gr. iij.
	{ Acidi tannici, gr. ij-x.	24.	{ Ext. belladonnæ, gr. ss.
	{ Ext. belladonnæ, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ .		{ Ext. opii aq., gr. ss.
	{ Plumbi acetatis, gr. iss.	25.	{ Ext. belladonnæ, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ .
	{ Ext. belladonnæ, gr. ss.		{ Ext. opii aq., gr. j.
	{ Plumbi acetatis, gr. iij.	26.	{ Ext. belladonnæ, gr. ss.
	{ Ext. stramonii, gr. ss.		{ Ext. opii aq., gr. ij.
	{ Acidi tannici, gr. ss.	27.	{ Ext. belladonnæ, gr. ss.
	{ Plumbi carbonatis, gr. j.		{ Ext. opii aq., gr. ij.
	{ Liq. plumbi subacet., gtt. ij.	28.	{ Ext. belladonnæ, gr. j.
	{ Creasoti, gtt. ss.		{ Ext. krameria, gr. iij.
		29.	{ Ext. hyoseyami, gr. iii-v.
			{ Ext. hyoseyami, gr. ij.
		30.	{ Ext. opii aq., gr. j.

### DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS.

In conducting post-mortem examinations, with a view either to pathological study or medico-legal investigation, *order* and *method* are of great importance.

The three great cavities—the HEAD, the CHEST, and the ABDOMEN—should always be examined, whether suspicion of disease in them exists or not. First, however (the autopsy being made from twelve to thirty-six hours after death), we should note the EXTERNAL APPEARANCE of the body—its *size*, *weight*, *conformation*, *color of the skin*, etc. (In cases of suspected violence, even abrasion should be minutely described.)

To examine the HEAD, an incision should be made through the scalp, across the top of the head, from ear to ear; the two flaps thus formed should be reflected, the one over the forehead, the other over the occiput. The nature of the attachment of the occipito-frontalis muscle to the bone beneath is such as to allow, very easily, the loosening of the scalp. The cranium (calvaria) is now to be removed by means of a small saw.

For the purpose of holding the head firmly during the use of the saw, Dr. T. A. Demme has furnished, as a substitute for the craniotome of Mr. Lund, of London, a *cranium-holder*, which enables the operator to make a section of the skull in any direction. It consists simply of a bar of iron, curved like the letter U, at each extremity of which two drill-screws are placed, which, when forced down upon the bone, holds the bar firmly *in situ*, and enables the examiner to control the head. The legs of the instrument, for use, are placed upon the lateral portions of the skull over the squamous portions of the temporal bones.