

from 30·006 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, W.N.W.) to 30·441 inches at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind also W.N.W.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 47·3°, while the arithmetical mean of the daily maxima and minima was 48·1°. The thermometer in the screen rose to 58·3° on Thursday (wind, W.S.W.), having fallen to 31·3° on Wednesday (wind, N.W.). Rain fell on five days to the amount of ·190 inch; the maximal fall in 24 hours was ·102 inch on Wednesday, or rather early on Thursday morning.

The last day of the month—Sunday, the 31st—was squally, cold, and showery. A sharp hail-shower fell at 2 p.m.

The rainfall in Dublin during the three months ending March 31st has amounted to 5·738 inches on 53 days, compared with 6·097 inches on 41 days during the same period in 1888, and a 23 years' average of 6·454 inches on 51·4 days. While double as much rain as fell in January and February of last year fell in the same months this year, the rainfall in March of this year is not one-third that of March, 1888—namely, 3·753 inches.

At Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in March, 1889, was 1·71 inches, distributed over only 7 days. Of this quantity ·51 inches fell on the 18th. Since January 1st, 7·97 inches of rain have fallen on, however, only 29 days.

PERISCOPE.

A PIN IN THE HEART.

At the third annual meeting of the American physicians at Washington, Dr. George L. Peabody presented a woman's heart which had one of the papillary muscles attached to the anterior segment of the mitral valve and the wall of the left ventricle pierced obliquely by a pin, the head of which was free in the ventricular cavity. A most careful examination failed to reveal the route by which the pin had travelled to its final location in the body. There was no trace of any inflammation; neither was there a thrombus in the viscus. It is supposed that the pin was accidentally swallowed some years prior to the patient's death.—*The Medical News*, Vol. LIII., No. 16.

SULPHONAL.

W. H. FLINT, M.D. (*New York Medical Journal*, Dec. 15th, 1888), gives a clinical report of thirty-three cases of insomnia, treated by sulphonal. Success attended in about 82 per cent. of the cases. Twenty to thirty grains forms a safe and, in the main, reliable hypnotic, free from unpleasant concomitant effects, and usually from all undesirable sequelæ. The

average length of time in which sleep followed the administration of the drug was an hour, and the average duration of the sleep was six hours. Several of the cases seemed to show that an increase of the original dose is not often required, and that, after a certain time, natural sleep being restored, sulphonal may be discontinued. E. B. Doolittle, M.D. (*New York Medical Journal*, Dec. 22, 1888), reports about thirty cases of insomnia, treated by sulphonal. The results were uniformly good; the dose given, with one exception, was thirty grains. In a few cases, which had been quite obstinate, a few doses seemed to establish the normal habit, and so far no return of the insomnia has occurred.

DEATH FROM SWALLOWING A TOOTH.

DR. WYNN WESTCOTT held an inquest on a man aged fifty-two years, who, whilst eating his dinner, accidentally swallowed one of his artificial teeth with its attached plate. An operation was successfully performed for the removal of the foreign body from the gullet in St. Mary's Hospital. The case went on well for five days, when pneumonia set in, and death quickly resulted.—*The Illustrated Medical News*.

BINIODIDE OF MERCURY.

MR. ILLINGWORTH reports (*Medical Press and Circular*, April 17th, 1889) a case of puerperal septicæmia and peritonitis, which for seven days had had no treatment, cured in four days by the use of biniodide of mercury solution, made by adding 40 minims of a 1 in 4 solution of the iodide of sodium to 6 ounces of the B. P. solution of the perchloride of mercury. This is further diluted with tepid water until a solution of 1 in 2,500 is obtained. With this solution he douches the uterine cavity.

POISONING BY QUININE.

HUSEMANN (*Therapeutische Monatshefte*) publishes some interesting cases of quinine poisoning. A child aged two years and a half drank a solution of 45 grains of quinine. She complained immediately of pain in the stomach, had three convulsions, and died in an hour and a half. The second case was also a child, two years old, who swallowed eight or ten two-grain quinine pills. She had shivering fits and convulsions, and died in two hours.—*The Illustrated Medical News*.

SECONDARY SARCOMA.

MR. JESSOP reports (*The Illustrated Medical News*, No. 3) a case of secondary sarcoma. The patient had had his left testicle excised in June, 1886, for sarcoma, and in April, 1887, a large sarcomatous growth, occupying the posterior triangle of the neck, was removed by Mr. Jessop.

The World Health Organization does not warrant that the information contained in this publication is complete and correct and shall not be liable for any damages incurred as a result of its use. Table of contents. Preface. I. Part I general considerations . 1. Introduction : importance of genetics . 1 1. resources for addressing ethical issues in medical genetics . Subsequent studies resulted in the discovery of a host of new, different antibiotics including actinomycin, streptothricin, and neomycin all produced by Streptomyces. Other antibiotics that have been discovered since include bacitracin, polymyxin, viomycin, chloramphenicol and tetracyclines. Since the 1970s, most new antibiotics have been synthetic modifications of naturally occurring antibiotics. Pathologic changes of the vesicular breathing can be a result of following causes: 1. abnormal generation of breath sounds, which depend on amount of intact alveoli, properties of their walls, and amount of air contained in them; 2. abnormal transmission of the breath sounds from the vibrating elastic elements of the pulmonary tissue to the. Pathologically decreased vesicular breathing observes in: 1. abnormal generation of breath sounds occurs in: o pulmonary emphysema, when the number of the alveoli significantly diminished. The remaining alveoli are no longer elastic, their walls become incapable of quick distension, and do not give sufficiently strong vibration; o initial stage of acute lobar pneumonia due to inflammation and swelling of alveolar walls and decreased their vibrations. In medical decision making (classification, diagnosing, etc.) there are many situations where decision must be made effectively and reliably. Conceptual simple decision making models with the possibility of automatic learning are the most appropriate for performing such tasks. Decision trees are a reliable and effective decision making technique that provide high classification accuracy with a simple representation of gathered knowledge and they have been used in different areas of medical decision making. In the paper we present the basic characteristics of decision trees and the successful alternatives to the traditional induction approach with the emphasis on existing and possible future applications in medicine.