consecutive hours, to which a grain of calcined magnesia, a grain of prepared chalk, two grains of bismuth subnitrate, and four grains of sodium bicarbonate are added. During the remaining four hours of the night this dose is given every hour. The amount may even be increased if the pain is not relieved. If there is repeated hemorrhage, ice should not be given internally, but an ice-bag upon the stomach is beneficial.—*Bulletin Général de Thérapeutique*, 1898, 23e liv., p. 909.

The Action of Sodium Chlorate upon Hyperchlorhydria.—M. SOUPAULT prescribes this drug in the daily amount of two drachms, in from two to four doses, as far as possible from meal-times. The results have been remarkable with all patients suffering from hyperchlorhydria, whether or not complicated by ulcer. In the paroxysmal crises relief is rapidly obtained; the remedy clearly diminishes the gastric secretion without modifying its quality. The drug should not be given if there is reason to suspect any renal disease.—*Revue de Thérapeutique Médico-Chirurgicale*, 1898, No. 13, p. 445.

Thallium Acetate as a Remedy for the Nocturnal Sweating of Phthisis.—DR. H. HUCHARD, in commenting upon a paper presented by Combemale before the Paris Academy of Medicine, calls attention to the disadvantages of this drug. Given as a pill in dose of one and one-half grains—in one instance in double this quantity—it was efficacious, when administered one hour before the expected sweating, in all periods of the disease. Often a single dose sufficed; rarely was it necessary to continue it for more than seven days. If it did not produce the desired effect within four days, it was useless to continue it. Although this remedy possesses toxic properties, these were not encountered during the ingestion of therapeutic doses. The contraindication to this drug is the alopecia which it produces, so marked in one instance that total baldness followed the administration of a dozen pills. The question is raised as to its effect locally applied, and whether it does not enter into the composition of depilatory pastes.—*Les Nouveaux Remèdes*, 1898, No. 12, p. 265.

The Treatment of Hepatitis.—MR. JAMES CANTLIE states that the first essential is rest, and the object of this is to prevent the diaphragm moving over the top of the liver. The patient must be placed in the horizontal position. To fix the lower part of the chest, strapping is an excellent means. Hot fomentations, or a very large poultice changed every three hours, are useful. Local application of nitro-hydrochloric acid is a favorite remedy; it is thought that baths of this do not possess any specific virtue. As for food, milk is admissible only in the form of whey; starchy foods must be withheld, while animal food in its most digestible form is the keynote of successful dieting. Only enough to support life ought to be given, so long as acute symptoms remain. Raw-meat juice, raw meat itself, chicken-soup, and weak beef-tea should form the elements of diet. As drinks, hot water and weak, freshly-made tea with lemon are the best. As the acute symptoms subside, the "meat" nourishment may be increased, and the first starchy food to be administered ought to be well-steamed rice. To clean out