sugar-of-milk, or as pills. 3. It passes the stomach unchanged, without producing any gastric disturbance, and in the intestine is so slowly broken up into salicylic acid and acetyl-paramidophenol that the former acts *in statu nascendi* for a considerable period of time, but does not give rise to untoward action. 4. It is an excellent anti-rheumatic, acting in acute and subacute articular and muscular rheumatism equally as well as do salicylic acid and sodium salicylate, but without their unpleasant after-effects. 5. In chronic articular rheumatism it is no more useful than the above-mentioned drugs. 6. It is an excellent anti-neuralgic and analgesic in cephalalgia, migraine, odontalgia, facial, trigeminal, and intercostal neuralgia, and in the nervous form of influenza. 7. It produces good results in chorea. 8. It acts well in various skin affections which are accompanied with itching: prurigo, urticaria, the pruritus of diabetes and eczema, and psoriasis.—*Therapeutische Monatshefte*, 1898, Heft 3, S. 146.

The Action of Coronillin.—DR. HUGO GUTH administered this glucoside in daily dose of from one and a half to seven grains, but, finding that three grains in one dose caused diarrhoea, kept five grains as the maximum daily amount. Several authors have recommended this remedy as a valuable one to promote diuresis, relieve dyspnoea, and increase the arterial tension in diseases of the heart. From the results of its use upon nine patients he concludes that: 1. It is not cumulative. 2. It produces a transient diuresis. 3. Its direct action upon the pulse is questionable. 4. In many cases diarrhoea is seen. 5. There are many instances of idiosyncrasy. 6. Because the diuresis which it produces is transient, it cannot replace digitalis. The undesirable diarrhoea which it causes prohibits its extensive use.—*Therapeutische Monatshefte*, 1898, Heft 1, S. 31.

Natural vs. Artificial Medicated Thermal Baths.—DR. T. LINDSAY PORTEOUS states the artificially medicated bath has a certain temperature when first entered; but this is not maintained, and although the patient may be rubbed in the water in the same way as if he were in the natural thermal bath, the same results do not manifest themselves. The reason for this may be that in hot spring baths the water is in constant motion, running in and out at the same temperature. This gentle moving of the water may cause a certain amount of what may be termed hydraulic massage or surface friction, thereby setting up a kind of congestion of the small capillaries, and as vessels in a state of congestion have more absorbent power than in a perfectly natural state, the chemical constituents of the water would be more easily absorbed and so enter the circulatory system in greater quantities than would otherwise be the case.—*Philadelphia Medical Journal*, 1898, No. 11, p. 473.

The Real Value of the [So-called] Brand Bath in Typhoid Fever.—DRS. H. A. HARE and CHARLES ADAMS HOLDER summarize their conclusions as follows: The mortality to-day all over the world, except in the presence of individual epidemics of malignant infection, is not over 15 per cent., and if the patients receive good nursing and non-meddlesome treatment, about 10 per cent., or less. Therefore the saving of life by the