

perhaps a little less rapidly, but surely and with less local reaction, less recrudescence of the discharge during the first hours after its use, and particularly with no painful sensations before or after treatment. This is especially to be considered in instillations. A small detail of importance is that it does not stain the fingers of the surgeon nor the linen of the patient.—*Revue de Thérapeutique Médico-chirurgicale*, 1898, No. 14, p. 473.

The Treatment of Nephritis Hemorrhagica.—DR. A. KRAMEN reports four instances of the use of methylene [not methyl] blue in dose of one and one-half grains thrice daily. The cause assigned for the appearance of the symptom was "chilling." After the use of this remedy there followed a rapid and complete disappearance of the blood from the urine. There was also observed a marked diminution in the amount of albumin and an improvement in the general condition. This effect upon albumin has been previously noticed by Netschajew, Lemoine, and, in pyelitis, by Dehio. The suggestion is made that possibly this substance may serve for making a differential diagnosis between this condition and hemorrhage due to carcinoma or tuberculosis.—*St. Petersburger medicinische Wochenschrift*, 1898, No. 20, S. 186.

A New Preparation of Quinine for Hypodermatic Use.—DR. G. GAGLIO mixes 2 parts of quinine hydrochlorate or hydrobromate with 1 part of urethane and dissolves the mixture in 1 part of warm water. This gives a stable solution, permanent when cold, of a neutral reaction, and non-irritant. A new chemical compound is formed, because in treating this solution with ether the urethane cannot be extracted nor the quinine precipitated. In the organism quinine is liberated, which produces its usual physiological effects. As for the urethane in the dose employed, it has no action capable of interfering with that of quinine.—*Les Nouveaux Remèdes*, 1898, No. 13, p. 312.

Hæmatemesis and Melæna Neonatorum; Treatment by Calcium Chloride.—DR. L. A. PAAAY reports a simple instance of the successful use of this remedy. Five-grain doses were given frequently, so that 160 grains were taken in three days. The hemorrhage began to lessen in twenty-four and ceased entirely in forty-eight hours.—*The Lancet*, 1898, No. 3907, p. 144.

Infantile Diarrhœa Treated by Endoxine.—DR. M. ELEZARIAN recommends this preparation, which contains 52.9 per cent. of iodine and 14.5 per cent. of bismuth, as efficient in the treatment of this condition. The active ingredient is the iodine, which is disinfectant and astringent as well as an alterative to mucous membranes. The remedy is harmless, and can be administered in dose of one grain every hour to a child a year old without any alarming results.—*New York Medical Journal*, 1898, No. 1029, p. 270.

The Chemistry of Aloes.—DR. ALFRED R. L. DOHME concludes that (1) Curacao aloes are as efficient as and, being much cheaper, should be preferred to Socotrine aloes; the greater portion of the latter as sold to-day is made up of the former. (2) The resin of aloes is an ether or organic salt, and varies according to the kind of aloes and the varying constituents of the acid, the

alcoholic constituent being aloresinotannol, and being the same in both Barbadoes and Cape aloes, the only specimens thus far examined. (3) Aloin contains emodin, to which its laxative properties are probably due. (4) Many laxative drugs, beside aloes, such as senna, cascara sagrada, rhubarb, buckthorn bark, owe their laxative property to this substance, emodin, or some substance like it, derived from anthraquinone, and homologous or isomeric with it.—*American Journal of Pharmacy*, 1898, No. 8, p. 398.

The Action of Coronilla Varia Upon the Heart.—DR. V. POULET makes use of an aqueous extract which has given satisfaction, as has also a powder of the fresh plant (flowers and leaves) made into pills, each containing one and one-half grains. After reporting three instances of its use, he concludes: (1) That it is an excellent remedy for cardiac disease in that it regulates a disordered rhythm, slows too rapid beats, relieves tachycardia, and shows its efficiency in the period of systole. (2) At the same time it acts favorably upon the functions of the digestive system, and is superior to digitalis, which often is badly borne and causes vomiting and diarrhoea, unfortunate phenomena which oblige the physician to abandon its use. (3) It is especially adapted to those diseases of the heart which occur with gastric disorders, if the former are reflex phenomena of the latter. (4) It acts favorably when the disease of the heart produces a cerebral syndrome characterized by more or less violent vertigo. (5) It has the marked advantage of being non-cumulative, so that its use can be indefinitely prolonged. (6) It is a more trustworthy diuretic than most of the remedies of similar action, such as strophanthus and sparteine, but in this respect it is inferior to digitalis. However, this may be remedied by a combination of the two drugs. (7) Finally, it succeeds when other heart remedies have failed: strophanthus, sparteine, and even digitalis. Whether it will prove useful in Corrigan's disease must be determined by further experimentation.—*Les Nouveaux Remèdes*, 1898, No. 13, p. 289.

Abdominal Massage in Cardiac Diseases.—M. HUCHARD, reporting upon the paper of Cambru, recognizes the fact that in these diseases there exists a stasis in the mesenteric veins and in all the abdominal venous system. Often this plethora exists for a long time before the outbreak of the accidents of asystole. If, then, the intra-abdominal circulation is improved by massage, the renal function can be increased and the blood-current quickened. Under these conditions an abundant diuresis, analogous to that of digitalis, can be obtained.—*La Médecine Moderne*, 1898, No. 56, p. 447.

The Danger of Carbolic Acid with Children.—M. COMBY reports an instance of a girl of five years for whom a specialist had ordered injections into the ear, six times daily, of a 1.5 per cent. solution. Each evening, after the last injection, five drops of a 1.5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid in glycerin were used, followed by a tampon of absorbent cotton. This treatment was carried out for ten days, when the otitis was cured. Two days after the cessation of the treatment hæmaturia with headache, but without fever, appeared. Investigation excluded all causes of hæmaturia save the carbolic acid. Recovery followed after a milk diet and rest in bed for three weeks.—*La Médecine Moderne*, 1898, No. 56, p. 447.