

patient had one-third of a grain injected subcutaneously many times, and always with this result, that the first twenty-four hours he was quite free, the second he was fairly free, and the third day he was getting bad again, and the dose had to be repeated.

It was used without failure in six cases.—*British Medical Journal*, January 19, 1889.

MEDICINE.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

WILLIAM OSLER, M.D., F.R.C.P. LOND.,

PROFESSOR OF CLINICAL MEDICINE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ASSISTED BY

J. P. CROZER GRIFFITH, M.D.,

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN TO THE HOSPITAL OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

WALTER MENDELSON, M.D.,

OF NEW YORK.

CUPPING-GLASSES AS DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC MEANS.

GEORGE WHITE (*Med. Record*, January 26, 1889, 92) has for several years made extensive use of cupping-glasses for diagnostic purposes in the localization of diseased areas. He claims that the greater the congestion is at the point of contact, the greater the cutaneous coloration; and says that he has often been able to outline accurately a congested area of deeply lying tissue in this way. A number of cases are cited by way of illustration. As a therapeutic agent, too, the cupping has often proved of the greatest value in his hands.

NEW METHOD OF TREATMENT OF TUBERCULAR PROCESSES.

LANDERER (quoted in *Les Nouveaux Remèdes*, No. 1, 1889) says that in the thorough treatment of tuberculosis, two different methods can be followed: 1, either find a specific (like mercury in syphilis and quinine in malaria), a thing which no one has as yet succeeded in doing; or, 2, imitate nature, and endeavor by an inflammatory process to transform the tuberculous focus into a solid cicatrix. That this method of cure is rare, is due to the fact that tubercle is too poorly supplied with bloodvessels and with material for reparative change to undergo the process of cicatrization. The curative action of inflammation is well seen in the amelioration, or even temporary recovery of lupus after an attack of erysipelas.

The author, in seeking to excite an aseptic inflammation by chemical means, has made use of balsam of Peru, which was recommended long ago by Sayre. Tuberculous ulcers, fistulas, etc., heal under the influence of an ointment composed of 1 part of balsam of Peru, 3-5 parts of diachylon ointment, and 1½ parts of wax. Balsam of Peru may also be introduced hypodermatically into peripheral tubercular foci, if it is prepared according to the following formula: Balsam of Peru, mucilage of acacia, ãã 15 grains; olive oil, q. s. to