

centre, shallow, labored respiration, drowsiness, and a tendency to cyanosis. The indications are severe pain which cannot be controlled by other measures, insomnia, restlessness, and delirium. It is administered in one considerable dose at bedtime, either as ten grains of Dover's powder or one-sixth to one-quarter of a grain of morphine hypodermatically. Strychnine is administered hypodermatically, one-sixteenth of a grain being dissolved in four or five minims of water, and injected subcutaneously, or preferably into the gluteal muscles. If the tension of the pulse begins to sink, or if the frequency of the beats be much increased, and especially if the frequency of the respiratory movements also become much increased, this remedy should be used. This dose may be repeated every two hours until three or four doses have been given, then once or twice in the twenty-four hours. These injections have, in some cases, been more satisfactory for the relief of delirium than alcoholic stimulation.—*The Practitioner*, 1894, No. 315, p. 183.

CHLORAL FOR HÆMOPTYSIS.

DR. J. PAL believes that chloral possesses the advantages, over ligation of the limbs, of diminishing blood pressure for a longer period, and the returning increase of blood pressure is not so rapid as after loosening the bands. He has treated fifteen severe cases, all young individuals with sound hearts. The drug was administered by the rectum in from fifteen to forty grain doses. The hemorrhage ceased in the majority of cases in from one-half to three-quarters of an hour; in others it persisted for eight to twelve hours. In several instances the remedy seemed to be prophylactic.—*Centralblatt für die gesammte Therapie*, 1894, Heft, 8, S. 385.

THE TREATMENT OF ACUTE PHTHISIS.

DR. POTAIN recommends quinine-sulphate and tannin. The first is a good antiseptic, and it can lessen the fever. Antipyrin is not advisable for the last purpose, because the temperature is not very high, and temperature of itself is not dangerous; besides this drug disturbs the economy more than does quinine, and it causes a great depression of the nervous system. The use of tannin is purely empirical; there is no connection between this substance and the modifications of the tuberculous proliferation. Clinically it is of use; in the first period of phthisis it is efficacious against the congestive attacks. Experimentally it has been shown that rabbits which have ingested tannin were more refractory to inoculation of tuberculosis than the control animals. A repetition of these experiments showed a contrary result, perhaps because the doses were too strongly increased, so that the general condition of the animals was disturbed. This drug is given in daily dosage of from thirty to forty-five grains.—*Journal des Practiciens*, 1894, 2d semestre, No. 13, p. 142.

A NEW METHOD OF CURE OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

DOTT. CARASSO GIOVANNI MICHELE, after discussing the various methods in use or abandoned for this disease, proposes the employment of inhalations of the essential oil of peppermint, five or six drops, four or five times daily,