

at intervals of an hour each with fifteen grains. The temperature rises again after four or five hours, and is unaccompanied by a chill.

In acute rheumatism it has been found to reduce the pain and swelling, and it is of service, also, in chronic rheumatism.

Salipyrin is said not to have disagreeable accompaniments; ninety grains daily have been taken by some patients for one or two weeks. In one case there was an eruption, which disappeared in three or four days.

At present it is too expensive a remedy to be in much demand.—*Berliner klinische Wochenschrift*, No. 37, 1890.

RESORCIN IN DIPHThERIA.

ANDEER has recently collected evidence in regard to the usefulness of resorcin as an antiseptic, and especially with reference to its employment in diphtheria.

Recent investigations have shown that this drug is a very active antiseptic, and harmless even in solutions containing ten per cent. of it. A ten-per-cent. solution in glycerin penetrates the tissues rapidly. At the St. Lazare Hospital it has proved serviceable in diphtheria.

It should be used every one or two hours, day and night, locally to the diseased spot. A spray of a five-per-cent. solution should be kept up in the patient's room, and, further, two to four teaspoonfuls of a two-per-cent. solution of resorcin in syr. terebinth. should be administered daily.

In diphtheria of the larynx resorcin is of little value.—*Centralblatt f. d. gesammte Therapie*, Heft 9, 1890.

AMYLHYDRATE.

The dose of this liquid is about a drachm, but it is not very soluble in water. A small teaspoonful may be given in a glass of beer, or the following may be used:

R.—Amylhydrate	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3ij.
Aq. destill.	}	.	.	.	.	.	.	aa 3ij.
Aq. flor. aurant.								
Syr. cort. aurant.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3j.—M.

Sig.—One-half at night.

—*Correspondenzblatt f. Schweizer Aerzte*, No. 18, 1890.

TREATMENT OF DIPHThERIA.

To prevent the spread of the diphtheritic process, which may be better accomplished if we begin sufficiently early, local disinfection is the chief indication. With this end in view, DR. WOLF, of Freiburg, has used the volatile oils, a class of remedies which he considers well adapted to this purpose, since Ziegler has shown that oil of peppermint, in the proportion of 1 to 300,000, prevents the growth of bacteria.

Menthol rubbed with sugar, in the proportion of 1 : 20 of sugar, or 1 : 10, may be applied by means of a brush to the site of the local inflammation, and is more efficacious in removing the membrane than menthol in solution.