

May 28, 1895. The results appear to be favorable, and it is likely that the inoculations will become more frequent.—*Indian Medical Gazette*, 1895, No. 7, p. 253.

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CALOMEL.

DR. W. BLAIR STEWART has made a clinical study of the use of this drug in 144 cases, chiefly of gastro-intestinal disorders. He finds that 1 grain of thoroughly triturated calomel is equivalent to 5 to 10 grains of the untrituated drug. If given for its purgative effect or for its action on the liver,  $\frac{1}{10}$  of a grain triturated is administered every hour or half-hour until free evacuation occurs, or 1 grain is taken, then, if necessary, ounce doses of *liquor magnesi citratis* can be given until free action of the bowels is obtained. The drug is not a direct diuretic *per se*, but it may act indirectly to a slight extent simply by its general stimulating action upon the emunctories of the entire body, thus favoring secretion, excretion, and the elimination of intestinal ptomaines and systemic poisons, all of which act unfavorably upon the secretory and excretory organs when present. Seventeen cases of diarrhœa, due to the ingestion of improper food, were speedily cured by  $\frac{1}{12}$  of a grain of triturated calomel and one-half this quantity of podophyllin every two hours. Nine cases of so-called bilious diarrhœa in adults responded rapidly to  $\frac{1}{4}$ -grain doses every four hours. Sixty-eight cases in children received a saline cathartic as preliminary treatment, then  $\frac{1}{100}$  of a grain each of calomel and powdered ipecacuanha was given every one to four hours with "marvellous" results. Twenty-five cases of obstinate diarrhœa, which had been running some days before consultation, responded rapidly to a combination of  $\frac{1}{10}$  of a grain of calomel and 1 grain each of lacto-peptine and zinc sulpho-carbolate given every two to four hours. Four cases of diarrhœa in typhoid fever were markedly benefited by the same combination. In the diarrhœa following excessive use of alcoholic liquors, excellent results were obtained from  $\frac{1}{40}$  of a grain of calomel and  $\frac{1}{100}$  of a grain of podophyllin every three or four hours. This clinical testimony is advanced to show the efficacy of calomel and its eliminative power as contrasted with the evil routine methods of using astringents and opium in the treatment of diarrhœas.—*Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1895, vol. xxiv. p. 836.

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CREOSOTE.

DR. JAMES K. CROOK has made use of this remedy for the past six years. From it he finds two very gratifying results: 1. It possesses undoubted power to relieve the fetor of the expectoration in foul-smelling cases of bronchiectasis and phthisical cavities. 2. In small doses (1 to 2 minims thrice daily) it promotes the appetite and tends to stimulate the powers of digestion. Beyond this he has not found that it modifies in any appreciable manner the ordinary course of phthisis. In several cases where it was relied upon as an expectorant, other remedies of this nature having been withdrawn, the results were of a disappointing character, the only apparent effect being the odor which it imparted to the breath. He concludes that its use may with safety be limited to cases manifestly requiring a pulmonary disinfectant, and to