

affected by any remedial agent in the blood. Creosote carbonate has incidentally a decided effect in preventing the formation of gas in the alimentary tract, with all the discomfort attendant upon such a circumstance.—*The American Therapist*, vol. xiii., No. 7, p. 113.

Climate and Tuberculosis.—DR. D. KUTHY advances the statement that in ordinary cases of pulmonary tuberculosis the months from October to April should be spent at the seaside if the patient is anæmic or suffers from neurasthenic excitability; the same is true when the patient's resistance is poor and when there is complicating laryngitis, in which latter case as damp a climate as possible should be chosen. If there is tendency to profuse sweating or enteritis, a mountainous climate is indicated, which is also the case when it is desired to hasten the resorption of a pleural exudate. The author, in conclusion, voices the hope that the number of sanatoria upon the Mediterranean shore will be increased.—*Blätter für klinische Hydrotherapie*, 1904, No. 11, p. 245.

Suprarenal Preparations in Gynecology.—DR. BENNO MULLER considers that solutions of suprarenin chloride should be injected into the uterine cavity with great care, he having seen unpleasant symptoms follow the use of 1 c.c. of a 1:3000 solution. He uses rather than a solution gauze tampons impregnated with suprarenin, to be left in one day, and with these has achieved good results in hemorrhagic endometritis. Injections of suprarenin into the cervix in cases of severe menorrhagia, in which the bleeding had continued for a week or more, caused a stasis of the hemorrhage; 0.00005 to 0.0001 c.c. injected into the cervix caused no bad symptoms and stopped the bleeding within twenty-four hours. In cases of pruritus vaginæ the author has found the tampons of impregnated gauze to afford relief, and he has used a 1:10,000 solution as an injection into the vaginal wall before operative procedures upon this part, in order to produce an anæmia of the tissues and lessen hemorrhage.—*Wiener klinische-therapeutische Wochenschrift*, 1904, No. 51, p. 1365.

Caffeine and Sparteine.—DR. PARDINI draws the following conclusions from a series of animal experiments upon the effect of these drugs upon blood pressure and heart action: The employment of the two agents simultaneously produces only a slight lowering of the blood pressure. The administration of the drugs at different times sensibly reduces pressure. The first dose of sparteine lowers pressure and at the same time slows pulse rate and strengthens the systole. A mixture of sparteine and caffeine benzoate increases tension for the moment, but this is not permanent. In practical therapeutics repeated minute doses of sparteine keep blood pressure below normal, but they should not be employed simultaneously with caffeine because of the progressive slowing and weakening of the pulse which the combination produces.—*Revue française de médecine et de chirurgie*, 1904, No. 35, p. 837.

Guaiaicol Carbonate in Pneumonia.—DR. E. A. G. DOYLE advocates the use of this drug in large doses in pneumonia. He gives from 18 to 25 grains every two hours ordinarily, and every hour if the patient's