

## ANOTHER LOCAL USE FOR GRINDELIA ROBUSTA.

As the majority of our readers know, we have referred to the use of *grindelia* a number of times as a valuable application in rhus tox. poisoning, in the proportion of one drachm of the fluid extract to eight ounces of water, to be applied freely and often to the affected surface.

Dr. Gatchell, in the *New York Medical Times*, commends the same agent highly as a topical application in the treatment of stings and bites of insects.

He says: "For some years I have given to patients bound for countries infested with insect pests, a lotion of *grindelia robusta*, and upon their return they would invariably report that it was all that could be desired as an application to stop the itching and promote the healing of the mosquito or flea bite. One lady told me that while in Florida her children would come to the house in the evening completely 'frescoed' with insect stings, which would nearly drive them crazy, but that after bathing them and applying the lotion, they would quickly drop into a peaceful sleep, to awake in the morning free from any pain or itching, till they had encountered the pests that day, when the same process would be gone through with in the evening."—*Medical Age*.  
—*Medical Summary*.

## TEST FOR ALBUMEN.

BY M. BOYMOND.

Robert recommends the following as one of the best tests for albumen in the urine.

R. Strong nitric acid . . . . . 1 part.  
Saturated solution of sulphate of magnesia . . . . . 5 "

This gives a clear liquid, non-fuming; does not stain nor burn the fingers. It causes little change in the color of the urine, and gives off no gas from decomposition of uric acid.—*Rundschau für Pharmacie*.  
R. Z.

had fever which was taken to be malarial. She was given three grains of hydrochlorate of quinine, and in an hour she showed faintness, weakness, and stupor. She then had a chill, and her rectal temperature rose to 104.6° F. The temperature fell gradually without the occurrence of sweating. The same effects were produced whenever a small dose of quinine was given.—*New York Med. Journal*.

## DELIRIUM OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

At a meeting of the *Société Médicale des Hôpitaux* (July 10, 1885), M. Dienlafoy read a paper on "Certain Troubles in Bright's Disease, particularly Delirium." Certain cases present troubles of the intellect, which generally appear when these patients have already suffered from other uremic symptoms. Usually the disease is mild and quiet. In some rare cases this delirium is marked; the patient is agitated, has insomnia, gets up every minute, and the straight-jacket has to be resorted to. In others hallucinations of hearing or sight predominate. This delirium of Bright's disease has been long known. It has been well described by Lasèque, in 1852. According to him, the delirium was due less to the renal lesion than to other predisposing causes—hysteria or alcoholism. There are, however, a good number of cases in which uremic delirium came on without other cause, hereditary or personal. These delirious troubles are truly attributable to uremia. When this delirium is associated with other symptoms of uremia, it is an epiphenomenon of secondary importance; but at other times it is a dormant symptom; œdema and albuminuria may be absent, and still we have to do with a case of Bright's disease. This is of great importance, not only in a diagnostic point of view, but also in a point of view as to treatment and as to medico-legal cases. These patients may be committed to an asylum, or be fed with the stomach-pump, or have the cold douche applied—all absolutely contra-indicated in Bright's disease. There is also the question of responsibility, capability of making a will, etc.

M. Dienlafoy gives six cases in support of the above remarks.

THE PARADOXICAL ACTION OF QUININE.—Merkel ("Dtsch. Arch. f. klin. Med.," "Ctrbl. f. klin. Med.") relates the case of a woman who