

Schroder and by Dr. J. Korte (*Therap. Monatsh.*, XIII, p. 33) in a score or so of phthisical cases, and from the results obtained, the author believes that the preparation is of unquestionable value therapeutically. It appeared to be an excellent and reliable means in the treatment of cough due to irritation in the early stages of pulmonary phthisis; and he recommends it to be used instead of codeine and morphine in all cases of this disease that are not far advanced, as well as in chronic bronchitis, pulmonary emphysema, and bronchial asthma. Not a single failure was observed by the writer among the cases so far treated by him. The dyspnea and cough were always relieved, the asthmatic attacks cut short, and expectoration favorably influenced. Compared with morphine, dionin is more mildly narcotic in action, has scarcely ever any noticeable effect on the digestive tract, and has no noteworthy by-effects. Compared with codeine, on the other hand, it is found to be more powerful generally, and more persistent in action; it affords better and quieter sleep, and increases expectoration considerably. As a general analgesic, dionin is not as reliable as morphine, but it may, nevertheless, be employed in chronic, painful affections, either internally or subcutaneously, and as no tolerance or habit is ever established, may shield many patients from acquiring the morphine habit. Its particular sphere of action will, however, doubtless be in the treatment of coughs due to irritation, and those of bronchitis of every origin; in phthisical subjects, as it affords, besides, general quiet and good sleep, stimulates expectoration, and appears to exert also a beneficial influence on the night-sweats.

Dionin may be given in doses of 0.015 Gm. ($\frac{1}{4}$) several times daily, or in one dose of 0.03 Gm. in the evening, in solution, syrup, or pill form.

POINTS IN THE ARSENICAL CAUSTIC TREATMENT OF CUTANEOUS CANCERS.

BY WILLIAM S. GOTTHEIL, M.D.

1. THE arsenious acid, caustic treatment of skin cancers does not contemplate or depend upon the actual destruction of the new growth by the caustic.

2. The method is based upon the fact that newly formed tissue of all kinds has less resisting power than the normal structure when exposed to an irritation and its consequent inflammation. Hence the former breaks down under an "insult" which the latter successfully resists.

3. If, therefore, the whole affected area can be subjected to the influence of an irritant of just sufficient strength to cause a reactive inflammation intense enough to destroy the vitality of the new cells, the older normal cells will survive.