

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of "The Physician's Visiting List for 1888," published by Messrs. P. Blakiston, Son & Co., Walnut St., Philadelphia. It is in pocket book form, handsomely bound in leather, containing, besides simple, concise, and yet ample forms for keeping the accounts of fifty patients daily for twelve months, several pages of valuable matter of much use to practitioners as a table of reference. A pharmacopœia, with all the new preparations and their doses, add much value to this—the most compact visiting list we have yet seen. Price \$1.

Also, "A Year's Work in Abdominal Surgery," by William Gardner, M.D., Professor of gynecology to the Montreal General Hospital,—a pamphlet which the profession will read with much interest. The position which Dr. Gardner has attained as a gynecologist commands for all his writings on this subject, special attention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OXALIC ACID has been found by Dr. F. Poulet (*Phil. Med. Times*) to be a valuable emmenagogue; it was employed as follows: R. Acidi oxalia, 1.0; aquæ, 100.0; syr. cortic. aurantii am., 39.0. M. Sig. A teaspoonful every hour.

COCAINE AS AN ANTIDOTE TO STRYCHNINE.—Bignon ("Genio Med. quir.") finds, as the result of experiments on dogs, that hypodermic injections of cocaine, kept up until the strychnine has been eliminated, prevent a fatal result in cases where the dose of strychnine administered is not excessive, and retard it when large doses are used.

COCAINE IN CROUP.—Labric praises cocaine as the best remedy for croup. He applies a brush dipped in a five per cent. solution of cocaine to the

throat for several seconds; a few drops are allowed to go down into the larynx. The operation is repeated two or three times a day, and nothing but a little black coffee is administered to the patient.

"DELIRIUM AFTER SALICYLATE OF SODIUM."—Schiffers *Progres Med.* records a case in which an enema containing 75 grains of salicylate of sodium was administered to a girl of seven, suffering from mitral insufficiency. Delirium supervened, with hallucinations of vision. Speech was slow and difficult, answers to questions being indistinct and confused. There were no motor disturbances. The symptoms disappeared without treatment in one day.

URETHANE.—Lagowoi finds it very useful in insomnia arising from nervous excitability, but it is less pronounced in its effects where there is local pain. It is indicated in delirium tremens, and some forms of mania and melancholia; also to combat the cerebral phenomena of typhoid. The dose varies between 1.0 and 4.0. Urethane augments the number of respirations but has no action on the pulse and temperature. The sleep produced is tranquil and is followed by no disagreeable sensations.

STRYCHNINE VERSUS ALCOHOL.—The results of Jarochevsky's recent experiments on dogs, are summed up as follows: Strychnine prevents alcoholic inebriation; at the same time it enables the organism to support large doses of alcohol for a very long time; it preserves the organs (liver and vessels) from the characteristic alterations produced by alcoholism. The action of strychnine is, up to a certain limit, paralyzed by alcohol; beyond this limit, strychnine becomes poisonous to the inebriated animal. Strychnine is an excellent medicament in all kinds of alcoholism. It is also a powerful prophylactic.