

SALT SOLUTION IN COLLAPSE. — E. SCHWARTZ, (*Berl. Klin. Woch.*) has made some careful observations on the action of a solution of chloride of sodium injected into the veins of dogs from which two-thirds of their blood had been abstracted. The solution should be 0.6 per cent. strong, and the indications for it in men are acute anæmia and collapse of long, severe operations. The following examples are collected :

1. Prof. Beschoff.—For post partum hæmorrhage. Infusion of 1250 grm. Recovery.

2. Küstner.—For collapse from an unfinished operation for carcinoma of the ovary. Infusion of about 1,000 grm. Immediate recovery after the injection. Second, collapse and death.

3. Kocher.—Severe iodoform poisoning after exarticulation of the femur. Collapse. Infusion of 500 grm. Recovery.

4. Kümmell.—Acute anæmia after extirpation of a large hydronephrosis. Infusion of 1000 grm. Immediate revival; but death afterwards from insufficient action of the remaining amyloid kidney.

5. Kümmell. Acute anæmia after resection of the knee in a woman, 61 years. Infusion of 500 grm. used. Recovery.

6. Schwartz.—Great collapse after extirpation of a degenerated cervix uteri. The bleeding excessive. 1000 grm. were injected into the median vein. No radial pulse. Brachial pulse 132; scarcely perceptible. Pupil did not respond. Unconscious. As the solution was gradually being thrown in recovery took place. Death from septic peritonitis. It should be injected slowly, taking about 20 minutes to the operation, and at 39°c.

Dr. Derby says, in the *Record*, that ten grains of quinine, given in the early stages, will prevent an attack of intestinal colic, or, administered at any stage, will speedily effect a cure.

VESICAL CALCULUS IN A NEWLY BORN CHILD. — At four days of age the infant cried when micturating. At times the urine would not pass. By raising the pelvis higher than the head the child was relieved, and the course of the urine re-established. But in a month this little manœuvre failed to give relief. A calculus was found impacted at the middle portion of the urethra. It was extracted by dilatation and lubrication of the urethra. Its weight was 25 centigs., its length 8 mm., width, 4 mm.—composed of urates. The urine contained many crystals of uric acid. The paternal grandparent had been calculous, but not the parents.—*Lyon Méd.*

EPILEPSY. — M. Magnan, (*Le Progr. Méd.*) speaking of epilepsy, says, that of all remedies the bromides are the most successful, and of these, potassium bromide. It should be given in solution with some aromatic or bitter vehicle. From 4 to 8 grm. must be given daily, and in severe cases 10 to 12 grm. The treatment must be continued for several years. When the attacks lessen in frequency and severity, the treatment may be intermitted for 5 or 6 days occasionally, and later on for 15 or 20 days. The system should be kept under the control of the remedy for years in this interrupted way. If bromide of potassium proves of no use as it sometimes does, then try other bromide, as silver or zinc. There are cases in which the bromides are quite useless. These should be treated with zinc, valerian, and good nerve tonics. When all these fail, much good may follow the constant use of the cold douch. He greatly favours the simultaneous use of a number of agents useful in the disease; and makes the remark that cases which resist the bromides, douching, salts of silver and zinc, when given separately, improve speedily when they are employed at the same time.

266 students are attending the Toronto General Hospital this session.