

Treatment of Diphtheria.—M. Kien, in the late epidemic of at Strásburg, has found that Schaller's method of treating diphtheria with perchloride of iron—twenty drops in twenty drops of water, in a teaspoonful or two of coffee every two hours—was exceedingly effective. In some cases, in which the medicine did not act sufficiently rapidly, M. Kien has given in addition syrup of eucalyptus, according to the plan of M. Goldschmidt. If the patients refused to take the perchloride of iron, a lotion was employed, such as was proposed by M. Mandl, of Paris, for application in chronic granular pharyngitis. The lotion was applied by means of a brush, as a wash for the sore places, two or three times a day. It was composed of carbolic acid, 0.10; pure iodine, potassium iodide, .oa : 0.20; glycerine, 10.00. Independently of this, he gives salicylate of soda, 1-100, if symptoms of fever present themselves; the drug acts in the same way as sulphate of quinine, whilst it is more easy to administer in a liquid form.—*Gazette Medicale de Strasbourg*, Nov. 1876.—*The Practitioner*.

Pilocarpin in Children's Diseases.—Professor Demme of Berne has recently given an extended trial to pilocarpin in various dropsical affections of children. The cases treated were thirty-three in number, and the remedy was administered subcutaneously. Eighteen were cases of desquamative nephritis with dropsy after scarlet fever; in three the same affections after diphtheria. In the remaining twelve cases the dropsy was due to the vulvular affections of the heart, rheumatism, acute, long affections, &c. The age of the patients ranged from nine months to twelve years; the dose varied from five milligrammes to two centigrammes. In some of the cases from two to four injections of a centigramme each were made in the twenty-four hours. Only in two cases were there any unpleasant symptoms, such as vomiting, hiccough, paleness of face, prostration, convulsions. In these cases the peculiar effects of the remedy were not observed. Professor Demme regards pilocarpin as an excellent diaphoretic and sialagogue. The former effect is more marked in older children, the latter in younger patients. Three to seven minutes usually suffice for the effect