

taining less than five (4.13) grains of total residue per imperial gallon, that is to say, less than half as much total residue as is claimed for the lithium salt alone. This residue is chiefly lime salts, but it certainly does not contain a minute trace of lithium. It is marketed in the "still" and "carbonate" forms, and in either makes a most palatable beverage, contains no more medicinal properties than do the waters of Lake Cochituate.

All three of these waters are clear, colorless and odorless. Two, by reason of excessive hardness, are not to be recommended for general household use; the other is a good water for all domestic purposes; not one can be said to be a medicinal water. The price of each is about twenty cents per quart.

In view of the above figures it appears most probable that the good results following their abundant drinking are due partly to the influence which can be exerted by any good drinking-water when taken in generous amount, and largely to the coincident abstinence from rich food and alcoholic beverages.—Boston Med. and

the value of this drug in the first edition of his "Text-Book of Practical Therapeutics," published in 1891, and has since referred to it in other articles. In a paper in the Therapeutic Gazette for March, 1897, he writes that a continued large employment of camphoric acid during the past six years has still further confirmed his high opinion of this drug. Like every other remedy, it will fail in some cases, but nothing has been met with which in his hands so universally succeeds. As the drug is slowly absorbed, it should be given an hour or two before the time at which the sweat usually comes on. A dose of 20 grains is usually quite sufficient to control the sweat, provided it is given early enough, but as much as 60 grains may be given, if necessary, without deleterious effect.—Medical Record.

TREATMENT OF NOCTURNAL ENURESIS.

Cognetti de Maritis (Puglia Medical) records the successful treatment of a case of nocturnal incontinence by Fiorani's method. The patient was a man who had suffered since his childhood from nocturnal enuresis, for which no organic cause could be found. A string was tied to the patient's hand as he lay in bed, and then, passing over the end of the bed, it was attached to a bag containing fifty grammes of dry sand. The first night there was one voluntary micturition which, however, caused the patient to awake. The next night a weight of 100 grammes was attached to the string, with the result that the patient awoke when there was need to micturate. This treatment was continued for some nights with the same result, and finally the patient was able to resume his work, cured. The writer finds the explanation of the success of this

CAMPHORIC ACID IN NIGHT SWEATS.

One of the many remedies for the night sweats of phthisis, which is not so well known as it apparently deserves to be, is camphoric acid. It has been strongly recommended by many Continental writers, and the first number of the Edinburgh Medical Journal for the current year contains an article by Dr. Stockman, in which the drug is spoken of as one of great value in the control of this distressing symptom.

In this country Dr. H. A. Hare has for a number of years advocated the use of camphoric acid as an efficient antisudorific. His first experience with it was in the wards of St. Agnes' Hospital during 1890-91, where he found that it controlled the sweats of tuberculosis in the great majority of cases, and did not produce any such disagreeable symptoms as are usually caused by atropine. He also spoke of

Ammonol is extensively used as an antipyretic and analgesic, affording immediate relief. It is claimed to be the only product that is stimulative. Dose from five to twenty grains.