

REMEDIES FOR NIGHT SWEATS.

The practice of using gr. 1-60 or 1-120 of sulphate of atropine for night sweats is very common, but occasionally cases are met with in which unpleasant symptoms, such as a scarlatina-form rash, dry throat, restlessness, numbness, etc., arise from even the smaller dose mentioned above. It is rather remarkable that the antidote to atropia poisoning, viz: pilocarpine, should in small doses act well in such cases of night sweating. The following, taken from the *Med. News*, will be of interest in this connection: The various remedies brought forward at different times for this troublesome state have each in its turn proved useless in certain cases, and while agaricin may be mentioned as one of those which deserve the least praise, in our own experience pilocarpine amounting to the twentieth of a grain, given from one to two hours before the sweat is expected, are potent for good. The means by which this result is brought about are not far to seek. The drug in all doses greatly stimulates the peripheral ends of the nerves supplying the sweat glands. In many instances we find excessive secretion dependent upon depression of function, as in a serious diarrhoea or a local sweating of the feet. These states pass away just so soon as the parts regain their normal tone through proper treatment. The night sweats of phthisis are improved by pilocarpine, because this drug in all doses stimulates the sweat glands. In large doses this stimulation amounts to diaphoresis; but in the minute dose such as we name, the stimulation just balances the depression, and a normal tone is acquired. While it is true that pilocarpine and atropine are physiological antagonists, it will be found practically beneficial to prescribe small doses of both in such cases as refuse to respond to either one alone, as by their antagonism they prevent overaction on other parts of the body, and both act in harmony in so influencing the sweat glands as to be of service to the physician. *Western Med. Reporter.*

SALICYLATE OF LITHIUM IN RHEUMATISM.

M. Vulpian has read, before the Académie de Médecine, a summary of the result of experiments on salicylate of lithium in articular rheumatism. He states that his experiments indicate that lithium salts are not so poisonous as they are supposed to be. Salicylate of lithium is not more dangerous than salicylate of sodium, and can be administered in almost equally strong doses. In acute articular rheumatism salicylate of lithium relieves the pain which often remains in the joints after the swelling has disappeared, whereas colchicum and salicylate of sodium have no effect. M. Vulpian believes that salicylate of lithium is especially beneficial in fi-

brous rheumatism. In progressive subacute rheumatism M. Vulpian has seen salicylate of lithium produce great improvement. Salicylate of sodium has been successful in such cases, and produced amelioration of the patient's condition; but both greater and more lasting benefit is obtained by salicylate of lithium. In chronic articular rheumatism M. Vulpian has found salicylate of sodium useless, whereas salicylate of lithium has had a marked effect on the joints, which become less swollen than before the treatment. This drug sometimes induces headache and deafness, but is never followed by the distressing noises which characterize treatment by salicylate of sodium. The headache and deafness disappear quickly.—*London Medical Record.*

FOR ECZEMA AND NEARLY ALL CHRONIC ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN.

The following has practically been found to be of great value as a purifier or cleanser of the blood in all manner of chronic eruptions of the skin. It is a grand alterative, as it were. Used in combination with the wash it will be found invaluable in many otherwise troublesome cases.

R. Potass. iodidi. 3 ij
Soda hyposulph. 3 iv
Aqua. 5 ij

M. Sig.—Ten drops to one-half teaspoonful three times a day.

R. Hyd. chlor. mit. 3 j
Acid tannic. 3 ss
Glycerine,
Aqua camphor,
Aqua calcis, aa. 3 j

M. Sig.—Apply locally as a wash several times daily.

Dr. R. H. A.

Philadelphia. *Medical Summary.*

ALOPECIA.

Charles Monin recommends the following ointment (*Union Médicale*) for alopecia:

R. Acid gallic, gr. xlv.
Olei ricini, 5 v.
Vasolini alb, 3 x.
Ess. lavandul, gtt. xv. m.

Sig. Apply to scalp morning and evening, rubbing in well.

A writer in the *London Lancet* recommends the following:

R. Tinct. jaborandi, 3 ss.
Lanolini, 3 iij.
Glycerini, 3 ij. M.

Sig. Apply at night in small quantity.

In order to secure a good mixture, a small quantity of *sapo viridis* must be added to the above.—*St. Louis Med. and Surg. Jour.*