

professional life cannot be urged too strongly to begin at once to make daily records of important cases. Under the heading "Simulation of Disease," Prof. Flint thinks that decision should be reserved when there is reasonable ground for doubt; for he has known, as have others, sudden and fatal terminations when patients have been discharged from hospitals as malingerers.

There is much valuable information in the work, which, simply for purposes of diagnosis and suggestions as to treatment extends to a goodly-sized volume of 785 pages. Had some of the sections been reduced in their proportions and the space so gained been devoted to etiology, morbid anatomy and general and special pathology the result aimed at would have been attained, and the association of symptoms and signs, with cause and effect, secured.

It is a little doubtful if the present volume will add to Prof. Flint's reputation as an author or a teacher; it is furthermore doubtful if works of this class are well qualified, with the omissions above alluded to, to make the student a good practitioner, or better qualify the physician for professional practice, as relates to diagnosis and treatment.

TREATMENT OF TAPE-WORM BY SALICYLIC ACID.—Dr. Ridder reports two cases in which he gave salicylic acid to remove tape-worms, with the most satisfactory results. The mode of administration was as follows: An ounce of castor-oil was given in the morning, and the patient's diet was restricted during the day, so as to keep the intestinal canal as empty as possible. On the following morning half an ounce of castor-oil was given at 7 o'clock; at 8 o'clock 12 grs. of salicylic acid was given, and this dose was repeated every hour until a drachm of the acid had been taken; half an hour after the last dose, another half-ounce of castor-oil was administered. In one of the cases the worm was passed about 1 P.M., and in the other about 3 P.M.; both were examples of the *tænia solium*, and both were passed entire, with the head. After the passage of the worms the rectum was washed out with injections of water. The only unpleasant effect produced by the treatment was a slight nausea, which was not, however, had enough to keep the patients from returning to work on the same afternoon.—*Allg. Med. Cent. Zeit.*

Miscellaneous.

Aloin hypodermically in solution of one part to twenty-five of very warm water produces the same purgative effect as when taken internally.

The veteran lecturer, Prof. Chevreul, has commenced his annual course on organic chemistry at Paris, although in his ninety-third year.

Mr. G. W. Callender, F.R.S., of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, died on Oct. 27th. Mr. A. H. Garrod, F.R.S., and Dr. Leared, F.R.C.P., died in October last.

ACONITE POISONING.—A case is reported in which three teaspoonfuls of the tincture of the root were taken. Recovery followed the use of tincture of digitalis, four hypodermic injections of 15 minims each being given.

LACTOPEPTINE.—This preparation, which is composed of pepsin, pancreatine, diastase (or vegetable ptyalin) lactic, and hydrochloric acid, and sugar of milk, has already acquired an enviable reputation, both in this country and abroad, in the treatment of many forms of dyspepsia, and in the digestive troubles in children. We have used it in a number of cases of marasmus, and it has been invariably followed by good results.—*National Medical Review*, March, 1879, Washington, D. C.

OCINUM BASILICUM, A NEW ANTHELMINTIC.—This plant, which is known in Buenos Ayres under the name *albahaca*, exerts a powerful action on intestinal-worms, expelling them from their haunts with very great rapidity. The part used is the juice, and it is given in doses of about two ounces, followed in two hours by castor-oil. It acts more powerfully and certainly as a vermifuge than calomel, santonin, kousoo, or kamala, and, on the other hand, possesses the great advantage of doing no harm if worms be not present, exerting then merely an aperient and disinfectant action.—*Allg. Med. Cent. Zeit.*