

chloride, on the other hand, acted as a powerful and rapid disinfectant, only a small amount being required, and having the further advantage of being clean, odourless and easily applied. Formaldehyde was found to be a fairly efficient disinfecting agent, but its cost precluded its use in any but dilute solution. Chlorinated lime prepared in saturated solution and using the supernatant fluid proved itself a most reliable disinfectant, free chlorine being evolved in addition to the urine.

For disinfection of the urine in the bladder and the urinary system, utropine administered by the mouth has been employed, with the results more or less satisfactory. Solutions of mercuric chloride, 1 to 100,000 or 1 to 50,000 may be employed for irrigation to the bladder, and with some assurance that any bacilli in this viscus will be destroyed.

In obstinate hiccough, gargling with ice water has succeeded in stopping the spasms after all other measures had failed.

Ingalls and Yeager report 36 cases of smallpox treated with baths of bichloride without any deaths. The series included 13 confluent cases and one of the hemorrhagic form. The suppurative fever was shortened, pitting was much less and the offensive odour absent.

BRONCHITIS.

Dr. Leech has done good service in calling attention to the fact that the drugs useful in bronchitis are generally given in inadequate doses. In the treatment of acute bronchitis there is no better combination of drugs than that of acetate of ammonium, spiritus etheris nitrosi and ipecacuanha or antimony. Liquor ammonii acetatis is generally prescribed in drachm doses to be given every four hours; it should be given in doses of three drachms and increased to six drachm doses if the skin does not act freely. Since marked relief to the breathing often accompanies the sweating, sweet spirits of nitre should be given in two-drachm doses and repeated at short intervals. This author considers antimony in one-twentieth of a grain dose is of most service in moist bronchitis with oppressed breathing, and that, in the dry form with tight cough, ipecac should be given. If the carbonate of ammonium is used it should be dissolved in water, and the dose, at least five grains, should be given in milk and repeated every hour or two.—*Four. Med. and Science.*