

5. No symptoms of cumulative action arise from its use.

6. There is less compensational disturbance from its use than is found in *Digitalis*.

7. The best form for use is the alcoholic tincture, which contains all of the bitter glucosides of the drug.

8. In stenosis of the aortic valve its action is negative; as it does not materially prolong the systole it gives little relief in this disease.—*Notes on New Rem.*

NITRO-GLYCERINE IN EMERGENCIES.

Dr. Joseph Burroughs, in an extended article in the *Lancet*, proclaims the advantages of nitro-glycerine in emergencies in which alcohol is thought to be indicated. One to three drops of a one per cent. solution is the dose employed. Amongst the diseases and conditions enumerated, in which it has proved of marked value, may be mentioned angina pectoris, nausea and faintness during minor surgical operations, spasmodic asthma, acute prostration from various causes, hysterical aphonia, acute alcoholism, opium poisoning, uremic coma, nephritis, and moribund state.

An anaesthetist should always have a vial of the solution close at hand, especially when chloroform is being administered.

TREATMENT OF RICKETS.

The treatment of rickets should be by food rather than by drugs. Raw meat is of more value than iron, and cream or fresh milk than cod-liver oil. The diet must be carefully examined to see that it contains a due proportion of fat, proteids and salts. A sufficiently close estimate is easily made, since the composition of milk and of all foods used for children is accurately known. The amount of animal fat in a rickety child's food must equal at least one-fourth of the total solids taken; proteids and carbohydrates about one-third, and salts about one-tenth. Such a diet will cure rickets without drugs. Iron is often a useful adjunct. The salts of lime may be added in the form of lactophosphate. Potent aids are sunlight, fresh air, and warm clothing.—*Lancet*.

THE INFLUENCE OF ANTIPIRYN ON THE SOLUBILITY OF QUININE SALTS.

In the *American Journal of Pharmacy* for June, 1889, attention is called to the increase of solubility of quinine salts in the presence of antipyrin. Triulzi noticed that if fifteen and a half grains of hydrochlorate of quinine were heated with six or seven and a half grains of antipyrin and thirty-two minims of water, solution takes place at 77° to 86° F.; with three to

four grains of antipyrin, at 105° to 122°. Fifteen and a half grains of hydrochlorate of quinine with thirty-two minims of water, dissolves at 125.5° to 182.8°. On cooling, only the last solution deposits the quinine salt. Similar results were obtained with valerianate of quinine. This observation may be of value in preparing neutral quinine solutions for subcutaneous injections.

GLYCERINE INJECTIONS IN THE DIARRHOEA AND PROLAPSE OF CHILDREN.

Dr. George Rice (*London Practitioner*) reports seven cases in which persistent diarrhoea accompanied by great wasting, yielded to the injection into the rectum of two drachms of glycerine. In no case did he find it necessary to use more than three injections. Where prolapse was present it soon ceased to recur, as the little patient gained strength. Dr. Rice has also found, that where looseness of the bowels supervened in the course of other affections, such as pneumonia, the same happy results attended the injection of two drachms of glycerine. The injections cause neither pain nor discomfort. How glycerine proves so beneficial both in diarrhoea and constipation, Dr. Rice does not pretend to say, though he thinks it possible these troubles might spring from a common cause.

BISMUTH SALICYLATE IN THE TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

Dr. Ehring has employed bismuth salicylate (Merck's) in 200 cases of dyspepsia, acute and chronic gastric catarrh, gastro-intestinal catarrh, enteritis, phthisical diarrhoea, acid diarrhoea, and dysentery. He gives it, suspended in glycerine or mucilage, because of its insolubility, and because children take pills and powders badly. It is not contra-indicated in constipation. The urine soon becomes more acid, and given a distinct salicyl reaction; the stools never give this reaction, but quickly become dark in color. He has never seen symptoms of poisoning. He is far from seeing in the remedy a panacea for all cases, but says that when combined with a suitable diet it is most useful and worthy of trial. Its action on the urine suggests that its employment in cystitis may be advantageous.—*London Medical Recorder*.

TREATMENT OF SYCOSIS.

Dr. Jackson, as the result of his experience in the treatment of sycosis, gives the following advice: In acute cases where there is much pustulation, epilate or "curette," and apply boracic-acid ointment, or Lassar's paste with salicylic acid. Give one-tenth of a grain of calcium