

only complained of the inconvenience and pain for the first twenty-four hours. At the same time it must be stated that he was a man of considerable nerve. Immediately after his entrance into the hospital, he several times raised the hand to the head, giving fresh demonstration of the possibility of movement with fractured clavicle. The result was so good, says M. Broca, that had the patient been a lady, she might have worn a low dress without any disfigurement being observable. The proceeding of placing the hand behind the back in the treatment of fractured clavicle is not quite new, for M. Grout is cited by M. Malgaigne as having adopted it. M. Broca does not think this plan applicable to all cases, since it compels the patient to sleep on the opposite side; but he agrees with Malgaigne in believing that in some fractures of the clavicle, the broken ends of the bone can only be brought into a position by placing the upper extremity in special and peculiar positions, which may be quite different in different instances.—*London Practitioner*, Aug., 1873.

CHLORATE OF POTASH AND GLYCERIN INJECTIONS IN CHRONIC DYSENTERY.

Dr. Theodore Mead advocates the injection in chronic dysentery of half a drachm of chlorate of potash rubbed up in half an ounce of glycerin and mixed with three to four ounces of warm water. This should be thrown into the bowel thrice daily, and should be retained as long as possible. He gives two cases as illustrative of the results of this plan of treatment.

1. A young man, æt 27, was first attacked with dysentery in 1861, and had never been rid of the disease, or had a natural stool, up to June, 1868, when he came under notice. He was then having twenty to thirty stools in the twenty-four hours; was weak and anæmic; muscles atrophied; skin dry; pulse weak, and his general appearance indicated approaching dissolution. The use of opium and whisky, which had always been ordered him in large quantities during the whole of his sickness, was at once prohibited; he was given quinine, iron, strong beef-tea, and forty grain doses of subnitrate of bismuth suspended in mucilage. The injections were at once commenced, and at first gave him intense pain and rejected as soon as thrown up, but a decided effect was produced. In a short time the unpleasant sensations subsided, and in a few days he could hold the injections an hour. In twelve days his stools were reduced to eight or ten in the twenty-four hours, and were almost free from pus and mucus. In three months he was able to resume daily work, and has continued it ever since, with no return of his dysenteric troubles.

2. In the second case the dysentery followed an attack of bilious fever, was very obstinate, resisted all the ordinary remedies, and brought the patient to the verge of the grave. The treatment was substantially the same as in the other case, and recovery was complete in two and a half months.—*New York Medical Journal*, Sept., 1873.

RECENT THERAPEUTICS.

An English contemporary gives, the following therapeutical summary.

Carbolic Acid has been praised in prurigo and pruritus, subcutaneously injected in doses of about one centigramme of the acid mingled with water. It has been used externally in acute articular rheumatism as a liniment mingled with linseed oil.

Arsenic has been recently recommended in cases of strumous enlarged glands of the neck, and also in pellagra.

Bromine.—Inhalations of bromine have been used in croup and diphtheritis; 30 centigrammes of bromine, 30 of bromide of potassium, and 150 grammes of water are combined in a lotion; and a sponge imbued with this fluid is placed before the patient's mouth for five or ten minutes every hour.

Bromide of Iron is employed by some in cases of spermatorrhœa and involuntary seminal emissions, in doses of fifteen to twenty-five centigrammes occasionally; and, before the patient goes to sleep, in a dose of fifty centigrammes.

Bromide of Potassium has recently been used in cases of the sickness of pregnancy, and in cases of leucorrhœa, effecting cure in less than two months in the latter case. It is useful in summer diarrhœa in infants, in doses of three centigrammes every two hours.

Bromide of Sodium has a similar efficacy to that of bromide of potassium in epilepsy, and proved a cure in one case of tetanus.

Coffee has been given in infusion in cases of infantile typhus fever.

Conium has been used successfully in cases of mania, accompanied by muscular agitation. It acts on the motor centre, sparing the sensory tracts. Of twenty-five patients treated by this substance, twenty-two times the muscular agitation subsided.

Hydrate of Chloral has been used in cases of nocturnal incontinence.

Chloride of Potassium has been used instead of bromide in epilepsy, and it is asserted to be more efficacious. Dose 3.50 grammes to 5 grammes a day.

Copaiba has been recommended in certain cases of psoriasis.

Iodine has been recommended in cases of nocturnal incontinence of the aged; one drop of the tincture every hour in water. The tincture has also been recommended in doses of ten drops in intermitting fever thrice daily.

Iodoform is used in chronic venereal ulcers, and much praised as an antiseptic.

Iodide of Silver is recommended in whooping-cough.

Koussine is an excellent vermifuge, and is given in the morning in doses of 1.25 grammes in a little syrup.

Phosphorus in oil has been recommended in chronic skin diseases; or gelatine capsules containing each from two to six milligrammes of phosphorus in oil. Acne indurata, lupus, psoriasis, and scrofulous skin diseases have been cured by such means.