

TREATMENT OF MANIA.—By Magnan (*Revue de Psychiatrie*). The author's advice regarding the treatment of mania is summarized as follows: 1. No restraint and rest in bed. The patient should never be put in a cell except as an absolutely last resource. 2. Baths, bromide and chloral. 3. When there is intense excitement and profound insomnia, hydrochlorate of hyoscine may be used subcutaneously. 4. The most concentrated nutrition must be given, frequently repeated, and all forms of fermented liquors interdicted. The straight jacket is never used. To quiet the patient, baths at 33° C. are given, the patient being kept in the water for from two to five hours, and at the same time cold applications are made to the head. If the patient is extremely maniacal wet packs may be used instead of the baths. In the evening the patient should receive from 40 to 60 grains of bromide of potassium, and two or three hours later from 20 to 40 grains of chloral. After a week or so when the patient has quieted somewhat, the dose of bromide is diminished and the chloral is given only occasionally, sulfonal and trional being substituted. Patients that are rebellious to the bromide-chloral medication often take increasing doses of laudanum with very good effect. Morphine should not be given. Over-medication is the mistake usually made in the treatment of acute mania.—*The Post-Graduate*.

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TREATMENT OF SYPHILIS.—A. Neisser ("Die Einreibungskur," Volkmann's "klinische Vorträge," No. 199, December, 1897) considers that the results obtained in the treatment of syphilis by theunction of blue ointment are referable, not to the comparatively small amount of the agent which actually makes its way through the skin, but to the inhalation of the vapor of mercury, which the warmth of the patient's body is constantly causing to be given off. He recommends that patients spend as much of their time as possible in a single, well-warmed room, taking as little out-door exercise as is compatible with health, in order that they may be constantly surrounded by an atmosphere charged with the volatilized metal. His routine is to apply four grams of a thirty-three-and-one-third, or fifty-per cent. ointment, either at bedtime or on rising (no friction is necessary), increasing the amount by one gram every tenth application and continuing the treatment for forty-two days. If the mouth is properly cared for by the plentiful use of astringent and antiseptic lotions, the author thinks that stomatitis and salivation should never be produced, although a mild degree of either does not in most cases require suspension of the treatment for any great length of time.—*Medical Record*.