

vessels have very properly been termed the waste-gates of the circulatory system.

BROMIDE IN EPILEPSY.—The most satisfactory results are obtained by combining the bromides with some vegetable agent for producing cerebral anæmia (*Kansas Med. Jour.*). The combination also tends to produce tolerance. Among the best agents are the calabar bean, belladonna and cocculus indicus, or their active principles. Combining the bromides tends to prevent bromism, while it increases their physiological action; and while the potassium salt produces diarrhœa the sodium constipates. A very good formula, increasing the salts as required, is:

R.—Brom. of ammonium . . . gr. v.
 Brom. of sodium . . . gr. v.
 Brom. of potass. . . . gr. x.
 Tinct. belladonna . . . gtt. x.
 Aromat. elix. . . . 3ij.
 Pure water . . . 3j.—M.

Sig.—Three times a day.

TREATMENT OF FISSURED HANDS.—Says the *Jour. de Méd. de Paris*: after having washed the hands in tepid water, apply a small quantity of the following solution to the fissures, and let it dry:

R.—Tannin . . . 1.0 gramme.
 Glycerin . . . 20.0 grammes.
 Water . . . 100.0 grammes.—M.

At night, on retiring, the following salve should be applied:

R.—Ext. of ratanhia . . 2.0 grammes.
 Lanolin . . . 50.0 grammes.
 Vanillin . . . 0.10 gramme.
 Rose Oil . . . gtt. ij.

M.—*et. fiat unguentum.*

Gloves should be worn at night.

DANGER OF MOVING TYPHOID PATIENTS.—Late-published experiences of the Pennsylvania Hospital (*Times and Reg.*) illustrates an important point for medical officers and others to remember. It is clearly shown that typhoid patients brought to hospital before the end of the first week, unless suffering from a very virulent type, are likely to recover. Parallel cases brought in during the second week show three times the mortality. A simple climax is completed by the following clear and concise statement:—"When brought in the

third week the mortality is terrific; it is a miracle if the patient does not die." These striking facts are borne out by the experiences of fever hospitals in Great Britain. To move such patients then after the first week is very dangerous.

CHOLAGOGUE TABLETS.—Huchard (*La Méd. Mod.*):

R.—Sodii benzoatis, }
 Sodii salicylatis, } of each . . 3 j.
 Rhei pulv., }
 Ext. nucis vomicæ, . . . gr. v.
 Ft. tabellæ No. xx.

Sig.—One at each meal.

GREENISH DIARRHŒA OF BABES.—The *Med. Rec.* gives the following:

R.—Zinci. sulpho-carbolas, . gr. ijss.
 Lactopeptine, . . . gr. xij.
 Bismuth subnit., . . gr. xvij.—M.
 Et. divide in chart No. xii.

Sig.—One every two hours until relieved: then increase the interval and give as necessary to control the bowels.

Books and Pamphlets.

NOTES ON NEW REMEDIES,; including those on the Additions to the British Pharmacopœia of 1890, compiled by E. B. Shuttleworth, Dean, and Professor of Chemistry, Ontario College of Pharmacy, Lecturer on Pharmacy at Trinity Medical College, Toronto; Editor of the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal*, etc. Toronto: Monetary Times Printing Co., 1891.

This little work of 87 pages will be invaluable to the physician and student. Very few men in actual practice have either the time or opportunity to become acquainted with the host of new remedies which have lately been put upon the market. Some of these are indispensable, some useful, and many useless. Their merits, on the contrary, are discussed for the most part in serial literature, to which Mr. Shuttleworth has free access, and he has taken pains to make the enumeration practically complete up to the present time. We heartily commend the work as being very useful to all who are in any way connected with the healing art. Mr. Shuttleworth's well-known skill as a teacher and his reputation as a thoroughly practical pharmacist, renders it unnecessary to mention that the work is practical.