

negligence ; but the court held that a physician is not responsible for the negligence of another acting for him, who at the same time followed an independent occupation of his own. This seems to be a unique way to evade paying a fee for medical attendance.—*American Medico-Surgical Bulletin*.

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UREMIC APHASIA.—The uremic poison is capable of causing many curious manifestations, most of which are essentially of nervous origin. It is admitted that the differentiation of uremia from apoplexy dependent upon cerebral hemorrhage, embolism or thrombosis is at times one of the most difficult in clinical medicine. An excellent illustration of this fact is afforded by a case reported by Rendu (*Presse Médicale*) at a recent meeting of the Société Médicale des Hôpitaux. A man, 56 years old, on returning to consciousness some hours after the occurrence of an apoplectic seizure, presented aphasia and right bracial monoplegia, together with a systolic cardiac murmur. Several days later, without appreciable cause, the patient was seized with intense dyspnœa and Cheyne-Stokes breathing, while the urine was scanty and albuminous. Bleeding was at once practised and the blood found to contain an excess of urea. The patient now improved—the dyspnœa subsided, the somnolence gradually grew less, the aphasia yielded and the monoplegia disappeared.—*The Philadelphia Polyclinic*.

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GUAIACOL CARBONATE IN THE TREATMENT OF TYPHOID FEVER.—Dr. Arthur J. Hall, of Washington, in a letter published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, discusses the so-called Woodbridge abortive treatment of typhoid fever. At the meeting of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association at Hot Springs, in 1894, he says, Dr. Woodbridge, as the result of several years' experience with this treatment, recommended three special formulæ containing guaiacol carbonate to the extent of thirty-three and a third per cent. Dr. Hall says that he has tried the Woodbridge treatment in a number of cases with excellent results, and that he believes that many of the statements regarding the amelioration of symptoms are well founded. But the same excellent results have occurred when guaiacol carbonate was used alone or in conjunction with mild laxatives and enemata when they are indicated. He believes that the good results obtained should be credited to the guaiacol carbonate alone, since the other ingredients (thynol, menthol, eucalyptol, podophyllon, and calomel) were in more or less constant use before the latter had been placed upon the market, and had failed to accomplish similar results.—*N. Y. Med. Jour.*