

a passive role, and is centrally stimulated whether it contains food or not.

In the treatment of sea-sickness means must be employed which encourage a flow of blood to the brain. Of chief importance is the horizontal position. Several hours before one goes on board the vessel he should take a hearty, nutritious meal. Internally, those drugs are indicated which bring about a dilatation of the blood vessels of the brain. Of these, chloral hydrate and amylnitrite have been found the most efficient.—*Interstate Med. Jour.*

Drugs in Typhoid Fever.

The literature of the last couple of years contains decreasing references to drug treatments in typhoid fever. The Woodbridge treatment seems to have fallen into disuse, but there is still search for an efficient intestinal-antiseptic. Acetozone seems to fulfil this indication. A number of favorable reports have been made of the action of this remedy, which seems to modify the course of the disease.

Guaiacol in typhoid fever, while it was an essential ingredient in the Woodbridge treatment, is still believed by many to favorably influence the course of the disorder. It is sometimes given in the form of carbonate of guaiacol, but more commonly in four-or-five-drop doses every three or four hours in whiskey. The external application of 20 drops will produce a marked fall in temperature, though this means of reducing the temperature has sometimes been attended with collapse, the same as has been noted after the administration of antipyretics.

Among the later and more striking suggestions in the therapy of typhoid is that of Woroschilsky, who employs washed sulphur throughout the disease. From 15 to 20 grains is administered every two or three hours to adults, and a proportionately less quantity to children. It was found that this remedy lessened the diarrhea if present, and relieved constipation if it existed, although the dose had to be increased if the sulphur was expected to act on the bowels.—*Medicine.*

Infectious Epithelioses and Epitheliomata.

A. Borrel (*Annales de l'Inst. Pasteur*, January, 1903).—Under the name of infectious epithelioses A. Borrel comprises a number of exanthematic diseases, as sheep-pox, foot and mouth disease, vaccinia, variola, etc. They all have in common a predominant involvement of the stratified epithelium in the form of proliferation and secondary softening, and the fact that in none of them the causative micro-organism has as yet been discovered. All of them, however, have been the playground for parasite-hunters, and numberless formations found in the