

## CHLORALAMIDE, THE NEW HYPNOTIC.

Dr. E. Peiper communicates to the *Deutsche med. Wochenschrift*, No. 32, 1889, an account of the experiences at Mosler's clinic with chloral-amide. It was given in the form of a powder, in doses of from 15 to 45 grains, with 15 grains of elæosaccharum of fennel (a mixture of oil of fennel, one drop, and sugar, 15 grains); or in capsules, to be followed with a drink of milk, water, or coffee. It was frequently also given in a mixture:

R. Chloralamide,	gr. xlv.
Acidi hydrochlor. dil.,	qtt. v.
Aquæ destil.,	fʒii.
Syr. rubi Idæi,	fʒiiss

M. Sig. To be taken in one dose.

—*Med. and Surg. Reporter.*

## MUSTARD PLASTER.

Never place a cold mustard plaster upon a patient. The shock is like a sudden plunge into cold water. Before you commence to mix the paste be sure you have all the necessary material at hand. First, put a large plate where it can get warm, not hot. Then stir the mustard and flour thoroughly together before you add the water, which should be tepid, stir in enough water to make a paste about the consistency of French mustard. Place your cloth (an old handkerchief is best) on the warm plate, spreading the paste in the middle of it, leaving a margin wide enough to lap well over on all sides. Do not remove paste from the plate until ready to apply. Place a folded cloth between paste and patient's clothing.—*Trained Nurse.*

BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM AS AN ANTI  
DOTE TO IODOFORM.

A case of resection of a carcinomatous rectum is referred to in the *Wiener Med. Blatter* for July 11, 1889, in which symptoms of poisoning were produced through the use of iodoform. Under the use of bromide of potassium rapid relief was obtained. This condition is explained by Samter and Retzlaff as due to the fact that bromide of potassium exceeds all other salts in its power for dissolving iodine compounds. They state that if a test-tube be half filled with a solution of potassium bromide (1 to 3), fifty drops of tincture of iodine may be added without the iodine being displaced from its solution with the potassium bromide. This condition persists for several days, and bromide of potassium, of all the different salts recommended in iodoform-poisoning, is the only one which is capable of retaining the iodine in permanent solution.—*Therap. Gaz.*

A NEW TOPICAL PRÉPARATION OF  
IODINE.

M. Eymonnet uses paper free from size, which he saturates with iodide of potassium, and another paper similarly treated with iodate of potassium and tartaric acid. These papers, separated by a very thin sheet of plain paper, are then brought together with gutta-percha fasteners and enclosed in a thin sheet of gutta-percha. Plasters thus made will keep indefinitely, and the iodine does not appear until the paper is immersed in water. On application, iodine is disengaged from the paper during about forty-five minutes. The amount disengaged is about thirty centigrammes for each leaf. The author states that an application of these leaves for forty or fifty minutes produces better effects than can be had by five or six hours application of iodized cotton, or five or six paintings with the tincture. The plasters do not burn the skin, and are tolerated for from half an hour to an hour. When necessary they may be covered with gutta-percha, and the clothing thus be protected.—*Am. Jour. of Pharm.*

IODIDE OF POTASSIUM IN DISEASES  
OF THE HEART.

In a lengthy article addressed to the Académie de Médecine on this subject, Professor G. Sée arrives at the following conclusions:

The true medicament for the heart is the iodide of potassium. Far from being a depressant, as has been sustained, it is applicable, on the contrary, in valvular lesions or in myocardiacs with feeble pressure; it increases first the energy of the heart, and also the vascular pressure.

Then, again, in dilating the arterioles, it increases the blood to the part, and as a result the heart finds itself delivered from its resistance and recovers its contractile power. The iodide thus becomes a true heart tonic. And by the vaso-dilatation, which naturally extends to the coronary arteries, or feeders of the heart itself, the iodide, in doses of from two to three grammes, and not in the insignificant doses of half a gramme, renders a new service in promoting the movement of the blood, as well as the nutrition itself of the central organ of the circulation, notwithstanding what morbid condition may there exist.—*Times and Register.*

THE TREATMENT OF BURNS WITH  
IODOFORM.

Dr. Schiff of Vienna, finds that iodoform alleviates the pain of burns and causes rapid healing. The vesicles are excised, and the wound cleansed with cotton moistened in a one-half per cent. solution of sodium chloride. The wound is then covered with several layers of dry