

The medicament proved active also when given by the rectum in larger doses, less so of course than when administered by the mouth. A prompt effect was evident with subcutaneous injections, in spite of the inconveniently large quantities which had to be injected. Of six healthy persons who had each taken 4 gms in concentrated solution, three vomited, the rest remained wholly unaffected; likewise three others who had taken similar doses per anum.

Wolffberg (*Deutsch Arch. f. klin. Med. quoted in Centralblatt No. 53, 1875*) finds, from experiments in Ziemssens clinic, that in typhus the salicylic acid, taken in single doses of 4 gms, only exceptionally reduced the temperature; with 6 gms it did so as a rule, but only transitorily; while the continual use of 2 gms daily in watery solution had no effect whatever. From these results the author ventures to conclude that to salicylic acid only a slight and untrustworthy antipyretic action must be ascribed. The author advances a number of facts to show that the administration of salicylic acid in substance, either in powder or suspended in water is not, as Buss (see above) maintains, without risk. One patient to whom 2.5 gms had been given in powder, so that it was with difficulty swallowed showed on the next day a hæmorrhagic Pharyngitis. The post mortem examination of two typhus patients who had taken the powders revealed numerous hæmorrhagic erosions in the mucous membrane of the stomach, which in one of the cases extended into the duodenum. Similar appearances were found in the bodies of three patients who died of phthisis, to whom, *experimenti causa*, in the last period of life salicylic acid in powder had been administered. A dog also to which 2 gms of salicylic acid enveloped in bread was given, and in addition an injection of 2 gms to 40 of water, had after death numerous hæmorrhagic ulcers in the stomach, duodenum, and rectum.

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#### *Chloral-hydrate in Ozena.*

A solution of chloral-hydrate in water in the proportion of 2 parts to 250, is highly recommended in Ozena. It is employed by irrigation.—*Pacific Med. and Sur. Journal.*