

of a grain of sulphate of atropia. The mother was instructed as to the pathogenic effects of the medicines. Two days after it was found necessary to increase the bromide by five grains at a dose, which soon produced anesthesia of the fauces, when the quantity was reduced to twelve grains, an amount which was not exceeded. Dryness of the throat and slight dilatation of the pupils followed after four days' use of the atropia. This medication was continued steadily for three months. Throughout the greater part of this time, the patient had iron and strychnia after food, she was required to live in the open air and take a cold sponge-bath daily. She was provided with a cough mixture containing a considerable quantity of opium, and her mother directed to use it on the appearance of the first symptoms of a cold. She had, in the period named, but two attacks of asthma, both slight. In the ninety days preceding the treatment, she had five attacks. The treatment was now suspended for a fortnight, when, the weather growing cold—this was in November—it was resumed and continued for the succeeding four months. In that time she caught several slight colds, but had no asthma until in March, when, after a wetting in a sleet, she had a mild seizure that yielded to five grains of Dover's powder. This was her last attack. For the next four months the medicines were given fifteen days in each month, and then omitted until the following December, when they were given uninterruptedly for sixty days. Ten months having passed without a seizure, notwithstanding the patient had suffered several sharp catarrhal attacks in the time, further treatment was deemed unnecessary. It is proper to add that the patient made no change of house, and had practically the same surroundings during the entire time. She remains free from asthma to this day.

Since this case I have treated, by the same method, eight other cases of asthma in persons aged respectively three, ten years; two, eleven; one, twelve; one, thirteen, and one fourteen years old. All recovered but two, and in neither of these was the treatment fairly carried out by the parents. None were dismissed under fifteen months, while two were under treatment for two years.

In five of the nine cases, the disease was hereditary. Eight of the nine were unmistakably neurotic. Perhaps this fact may serve as an explanation of the success of the treatment.—*American Practitioner*.

THERAPEUTIC.

Copis tecta, a plant native of China, has been found to slow the pulsations of the heart similarly to digitalis, so that we have another addition to our cardiac sedatives.

Capparis Coriacea, a native of Peru, in the shape of an infusion, three drams of the powdered fruit infused in red wine being the dose, has been

found useful in epileptic, hysterical and other similar disorders.

Salix nigra in fluid extracts is much lauded as a sexual sedative, being used in ovarian irritation and in some cases of dysmenorrhœa where there is a sexual excitement.

Urtica urens, a decoction made from the common stinging nettle, is strongly recommended by Rothe as a local hæmostatic.

Parthenine, from the Cuban plant known as parthenium-hysterophorus, comes forward as a new anti-periodic. It appears to have great power to reduce temperature in fever, in the maximum dose of thirty grains.

Peroxide of hydrogen is reported to have produced excellent results in the treatment of diphtheria. It may be administered with glycerine.

Capsicum annuum will be found of great service in alcoholism, where there is a great restlessness, burning in the stomach, and coldness between the shoulders.

Phormium tenax, a botanical product of New Zealand, bids fair to prove a valuable auxiliary to the surgeon, in producing healthy granulations in wounds.

Chronic acid, 3i to aqua 3i applied locally at intervals of a week, is said to be an excellent remedy in endocervicitis.

Myrtle, an ounce of the leaves of the common variety, boiled in a litre of water, is said to be an excellent injection in the treatment of leucorrhœal discharges.

Antipyrine still holds its place as an antipyretic, and it has been successfully used in scarlatina, in five grain doses every hour, in children. Good results are said to follow its alternation with digitalis. Sweet spirits of nitre is incompatible to antipyrine, the combination forming a blue aniline.

Adonis vernalis is claimed to be superior to digitalis and to convallaria, in many cases of cardiac disease. It is said to be powerfully diuretic, and not cumulative in its action. It is used largely in chronic heart diseases.

Electricity is said to be a most reliable agent in increasing the secretion of milk. Both currents are allowed to pass through the breasts for fifteen minutes twice a day.

Kali chloricum is recommended by Dr. Richard Hughes in simple stomatitis.

Stigmata maidis is extolled by Dr. Burt in angina pectoris, when the pain is increased by ascending steps.

Iodol is highly spoken of in syphilitic and other ulcerations, where there is no gangrenous tendency. Buboes are injected with a solution of one part iodol to sixteen of alcohol and thirty-four of glycerine.

Aluminium acetico-tartaricum is claimed as a new specific in ozœna. The dose is one teaspoonful of a fifty per cent. solution in one-half to a pint of water, we presume applied locally.

Pichi (*fabiana imbricata*), native of Chili, is said to have a wonderful effect upon the formation