

iliary in diagnosis, and as it has come more and more into general use, it has proved of value in many unexpected directions.—*Medical Press and Circular*.

### Apoplexy and Hemiplegia.

H. N. Moyer, in *American Medicine*, notes the fact that the term apoplexy is still loosely used even by the best writers. He refers to the prevalent misconception of the relation of cerebral arterial disease to sudden death—meaning by the latter a death which takes place within a few minutes. The latter is almost never due to vascular involvement in the brain, excepting where the cardiac or respiratory centres are involved. Sudden death is almost always due to heart disease. It would be desirable if a diagnosis could always be made between cerebral hemorrhage and thrombosis, but this is not possible. In hemorrhage the treatment should be directed to lower vascular pressure, while in thrombosis exactly the opposite line of procedure should be employed. He condemns the administration of strychnine and ergot; useful as the former is in heart failure, it has no place in the therapeutics of cerebral thrombosis or hemorrhage. Cases of this kind have a fatal termination from respiratory failure, and strychnine increases vascular tension, and so precipitates the condition which it is designed to relieve. Ergot is of no value in controlling hemorrhage into the brain, but on the contrary directly favors it, because it increases vascular tension. Ergot is only of use in postpartum hemorrhage, and there it is of value because it contracts a hollow muscular organ and so mechanically occludes the vessel. It has no influence in hemorrhage into the organs in which no such muscular structure exists.—*Medicine*.

### Hypodermic Medication.

After drawing the required amount of fluid into the syringe, expel the small globules of air by everting the syringe and pressing the piston upwards, until a drop of the liquid appears at the point of the needle. Draw the skin up and tense at the required place, and press the needle through into the subcutaneous tissues; which done, inject the fluid slowly into them. After the needle has been withdrawn, place the finger over the puncture for a short time. The veins, inflamed spots and bony prominences are places to be avoided in puncturing; the arm, thigh, abdomen, back and calf of the leg are places suitable for puncturing. In hypodermic medication the dose is about one-half that required by the mouth, and the effects are more rapid, certain and exact.—*Bartholow, Maryland, Med. Jour.*