

and deep position about the jugulars of the tumour, advanced by Lücke as contra-indications, are not so in reality, for the impending suffocation will itself necessitate an operation, not without danger.—*Deutsche Militärarzett. Zeitcher.*—Quoted in *Clbt. f. d. Med. Wissen*, No. 2, 1877.

---

**Jaborandi in Bright's Disease.**—BRUEN. (*Philadelphia Medical Times*, April, 1877).—Jaborandi as a remedy in Bright's disease, has found great favor with Dr. B., who reports seven cases successfully treated with the drug. He found prompt relief following the administration of an infusion of ʒii to ʒii of water, the entire quantity given in one or two hours. About one hour after taking the tea, patient is usually bathed in perspiration, dyspnoea if any present caused by fluid in the pleural cavity, is relieved, and the general condition of patient much improved. So thoroughly convinced is the author of the value of this remedy in dropsies, that he urges the profession to make use of it in private practice.—(W. F. L.)—*Chicago Medical Journal*.

---

**Pulsatilla.**—(WENZEL. — *Louisville Medical News*, March, 1877.)—There are two preparations of this drug, the German tincture, and the American Fluid extract. The tincture is chiefly used, and in ten-drop doses three times daily for several days, will produce the same results as small doses of hasheesh. In increased doses it causes frequent micturition and hæmaturia. Forty-drop doses of the tincture will cause violent headache, nervous excitement and bloody stools. Severe headaches that have resisted all other remedies, will, the author says, receive benefit by from three to ten drop doses of the tincture three times daily for one or two weeks. He believes it acts directly on the nerve centres, and principally on the cerebrum. Great care should be exercised in administering pulsatilla, because of its poisonous qualities. Dr. W. claims that wherever a nerve-sedative is required, no remedy is equal to it.—W. F. L.) *Chicago Medical News*.