Chloride of calcium in five to fifteen grain doses every four hours is highly recommended in pneumonia.

Dr. David Cerna says that belladonna does not antagonize the action of opium upon the respiration or the circulation, and he believes that the ingestion of atropine in the case of a human being poisoned by opium is as unwarrantable and disastrous as the administration of alcohol in excessive doses in accidents under chloroform or ether.

TREATMENT OF DIPHTHERIA WITH CHLORIDE OF IRON.

Dr. E. Hubner and Dr. N. Rosenthal Monatschefte, December. (Therapeutische 1892), write in separate articles of the use of chloride of iron for diphtheria, as recommended by Rehn. Dr. Hubner treated fifty-two cases with it, losing only two, although six other patients had the disease with such severity that he could not have hoped to save them with any of the remedies formerly used. He had the throat painted twice daily, and in very severe cases three times, with a solution of I part in 5. He also made use of frequent sprinkling of the throat with weakened limewater, of ice pellets, and an ice bandage about the throat.

Dr. Rosenthal tabulates seventy-nine cases of undoubted genuine diphtheria treated by him. The patients came under his treatment early, and remained until the disease was over. Only seven, or less than nine per cent., died, and the good results must be ascribed to the remedy.

SOOTHING SYRUP WITHOUT OPIUM.

Ŗ	Oil anise	nxxv.
	Alcohol	
	Fl. ext. valerian	
-	Oil peppermint	mxv.
	Tinc. camphor	
	Fl. ext. liquorice	ξi.

M. Sig.: Shake the bottle. Dose—One-fourth or one-half teaspoonful in water. Repeat as needed.—Cin. Lan. Clinic.

QUININE.

Not long ago I was called (Dr. E. C. Hill, Denver) to attend a lady in confinement who had been suffering severely for about twenty-four hours. Physical examination between and during pains showed that they were inefficient, and that barely any progress had been accomplished in the labor; the maternal organs

and the fœtal presentation and position were normal. Believing the delay to be due to uterine inertia, I gave the patient a five-grain capsule of quinine sulphate, to be followed with a similar dose in two hours. The pains almost immediately began to increase in frequency, duration, regularity and force, and in three hours from the time I entered the house the baby had arrived safe and sound. I have used quinine for this purpose some twenty or thirty times, and have never had occasion to regret its administration.

PRESCRIPTION FOR DIARRHŒA.

According to L'Union Medicale Mencke employs the following prescription.

R Powdered resorcin, gr. xv. Paregoric, M xv. Distilled water, 3iii Syrup, 3ii.

A desertspoonful of this may be taken every two hours.

In the case of children it is well to diminish the quantity of resorcin and of the paregoric, or a coffeespoonful of this mixture may be given every two hours.—*Ther. Gazette*.

EARACHE.

Dr. Alex. Randall of Philadelphia (American Journal of Med. Science), sums up the treatment of earache as follows:

In conclusion, then, it may be repeated that earache is often due to acute tympanic inflammation arising from a naso-pharyngeal condition which demands treatment. Cleansing and detergent sprays and post-pharyngeal painting with astringents can control this and relieve any referred pain from this location. syringing will give any needed cleansing, allay the local pain, and, by reducing the inflammatory congestion, help on the resolution. Protection, local and general, with medicinal treatment of general symptoms, will generally give such prompt and real relief that the host of other remedies may remain as an unemployed reserve. The physician summoned to a case of earache can generally leave his morphine and cocaine at home, if he will take his brow-mirror, a syringe and an atomizer.—Memphis Med. Monthly.

We call the attention of our readers to the attractive and distinctive Antikamnia advertisement in this number. This firm gladly sends samples free to physicians who will furnish their address.