

the following formula : Salicylate of Soda, 6-10 grammes ; Syrup of Poppies, 150 grammes.)

Precautions to be taken.—In spite of its want of taste it sometimes happens that patients soon acquire a disgust for salicylate of soda ; it may even produce attacks of nausea which compromise the success of the remedy. This is why vehicles which may still further increase the repugnance of the patient should be avoided. We should always therefore preferentially administer the remedy in Vichy or Seltzer water, or direct a spoonful of brandy to be taken after swallowing the medicine (G. See). Other physicians have recourse to cherry-laurel water, (Herard) and to black currant which is much employed at l'Hotel Dieu, and which gives very good results. Lastly, the salicylate of soda may be given in Limousin's medicated wafers, but in this case it is necessary to take great care to drink a certain quantity of water along with it, or water slightly alcoholized.

(a.) *Salicylate of Soda in Acute Articular Rheumatism.*—The dose should be from 8 to 10 grammes (3ii-3iiss) and sometimes 12 grammes (3iii) per day, continued up to the cessation of the pain and the joint effusion ; then it may be diminished each day for about 8 days. This is the only means of avoiding relapses.

(b.) *In Subacute Articular Rheumatism.*—The dose may be weaker, but never less than 5 to 6 grammes (75 to 90 grains). In this form of rheumatism it is necessary to take the greatest precautions to enable the medicine to be borne, as its use will have to be continued for some time.

(c.) *In Acute Gout.*—The dose is the same as in acute articular rheumatism. M. Germain See recommends this formula: salicylate of soda 30 grammes (450 grains), water, 300 grammes (3ix-3iii), make a solution of which 4 tablespoonful are to be taken a day. After cessation of the pain, diminish dose by one tablespoonful ; continue the 3 tablespoonfuls for from 8 to 15 days, then reduce to two, &c.

(d.) *In Chronic Gout.*—M. G. See employs the same solution not exceeding 3 tablespoonfuls per day, until the engorgements have diminished and the pain has subsided, then reduces it to two tablespoonfuls per day for an indefinite time. *Relapses are thus almost certainly avoided.*

(e.) *In neuralgias and the lightning pains of ataxia* it is in comparatively reduced doses that we should commence the treatment, but they may be increased if the medicine do not make itself felt. Dr. Bouchard has seen very happy results from 10 grammes per day in ataxia.

In typhoid fever M. Gueneau de Mussy, seeking only for the antizymotic effects of the salicylate of soda, prescribes it in the dose of 2 to 3 grammes (30-45 grs.) dissolved in any drink that may be given. If, in this disease it be desired to use the salicylate of soda as an *antipyretic* it is necessary to give 8 to 10 grammes (3ii to 3iiss).

In diphtheria, salicylic acid has been employed in the dose of 10 centigrammes ($\frac{1}{2}$ grain) every two hours internally and as a gargle, associated with mulberry syrup.

In children, as a general rule the dose should be one-half of that for the adult.

Contra-indications.—The chief contra-indication for salicylic preparations is the pathological condition of the kidneys so frequent in gout. The practitioner should therefore invariably examine the urine before prescribing the remedy.

Lastly, in the great phlegmasiæ, such as pneumonia, we should fear depression of the vital forces and collapse. Pulmonary Phthisis is also a contra-indication to its employment.—*Paris Médical.*

M. Ferdinand Dreyfous has communicated to *La France Médicale* a most elaborate article upon the subject of "Belladonna Exanthems," whereof we append the conclusions:—
 "1st. Belladonna, taken in small doses, may give rise to eruptions. 2nd. These eruptions, always apyretic, have, in general, a greater resemblance to scarlatina than to any other exanthem ; but they may present secondary varieties, depending upon the region affected (the articular folds, for example), or upon individual circumstances (vapour bath or any other accidental cause superadded). Thus they may resemble erythema, or eczema, in certain points ; and so may or may not be accompanied by pruritus. 3rd. They appear suddenly, and disappear without treatment, as soon as the belladonna is suspended.