

submit acute gonorrhœa to an antiphlogistic treatment until the almost complete disappearance of the most inflammatory phenomena. It must proceed to the proper stage of maturity before any repressive medication should be had recourse to. 5. This latter gives decisive and durable results only in the involutive phases of the specific catarrh. 6. The agents of repressive medication are copaiba and cubeba internally, the sulphate of zinc in injections. 7. The balsam should be given first; it sometimes of itself produces a definite cure. In the greater number of cases, while continuing its use, astringent injections may be resorted to. 8. The duration of the repressive medication should be short. Should it not soon give the results expected of it, it must be given up and antiphlogistics resorted to. 9. It is by the antiphlogistic medication that the treatment of acute gonorrhœa or imperfectly cases should be commenced. These cures which return almost incessantly are seldom or never subdued in a definite manner.

COCAINE IN PLEURISY.—Dr. Marsh writes to the *Br. Med. Jour.*, with reference to the use of cocaine for the relief of pain in pleurisy. He recommends that one-fifth or one-fourth of a grain be injected subcutaneously at the most painful spot, and the injections repeated once or twice daily. He claims that not only is the pain relieved, but that cocaine is superior to morphine for this purpose, as it is free from many objectionable secondary effects, such as constipation and a tendency to pulmonary congestion, while by contracting the vessels a most decided check is put upon effusion into the pleural cavity.

BANDAGING THE EXTREMITIES FOR PULMONARY HÆMORRHAGE.—Seitz (*Archiv. f. Klin. Med.*) recommends bandaging the extremities for pulmonary hæmorrhage; first the upper extremities, at or about the middle of the arm, then the lower at the middle of the thigh or immediately below the knee, using silk bands about three-quarters of an inch wide; or, in case of necessity, strips of any sort. By imprisoning the blood, the tension of the left ventricle is diminished, and contraction of the vessel in the area not included occurs. The half hour during which the bandages are retained suffices for the formation of a thrombus at the site of hæmorrhage. The method was used in the time of Hippocrates.

CAMPHORATED CARBOLIC ACID.—In the *Cor-*

respond. f. Schweitzer Aerzte, Dr. Schneider recommends camphorated carbolic acid as an "elegant, reliable, and very convenient antiseptic preparation." As is well-known, when one part of crystallized carbolic acid and three parts of powdered camphor are shaken up together in a test-tube, a colorless limpid fluid is produced. This mixture does not possess either the characteristic odor or the rubefacient and caustic properties of carbolic acid, while the antiseptic power of the latter remains intact. When placed on the tongue the compound causes but very slight burning sensation. It has no effect on polished steel.

POISON BOTTLES.—A very good and simple contrivance has been put on the market by Mr. Miller of Minneapolis, by means of which poisoning by the thoughtlessness of druggists may be reduced to a minimum, if not entirely done away with. With the stopper of the bottle is a plate having sharp points on its outer side, and a fastener on its under surface to attach it to the stopper. When bottles of this kind are used, the sharp points will grasp one's hands thoughtlessly applied.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE IN NEURALGIA.—Dr. W. T. Green speaks highly (*Med. Press*) of the value of the above drug in neuralgia. He cites a case in which its administration was followed by prompt relief. The remedy is better known as efficient in that ill-understood disease, muscular rheumatism. If, however, it be useful in neuralgia its sphere of usefulness will be greatly enlarged. He gives it in doses of 20 grains.

HOT WET PACK IN ACUTE BRIGHT'S DISEASE.—It is held (Carpenter, *Pract.*) that the constant application of the hot wet pack in acute Bright's disease is not without some risk. He holds that the temperature should be taken at least every three hours, and oftener in cases of severe pyrexia. He states that hot air is certainly safer and in all respects preferable.

FOR URTICARIA.—Dr. O'Connor recommends for this troublesome and intractable disease (*Lancet*) a solution of boracic acid, 10 grains to the ounce, to be applied by a sponge immediately on the appearance of the wheals. Internally the patient should take small doses of liq. arsenicalis, with sod. bicarb. and mag. sulph.