

the valves, and distension of the whole arterial system. Then comes modification of structure. The heart is large, dilated, the arteries rigid, the veins bulging. In the major form of inebriety two to six years are necessary to restore the circulatory organs to something of their normal condition.

THE TREATMENT OF DIPHTHERIA WITH INSUFFLATIONS OF SUGAR.—C. Lorey (*Deutsch. med. Wochenschr., Am. Jour. of Med. Science*) highly recommends the treatment of diphtheria by the insufflation of very finely powdered sugar upon the tonsils, pharynx, posterior nares, the entrance to the larynx, and, after tracheotomy, through the canula. As a result of careful observation on eighty cases of diphtheria of all forms, and at all ages, he concludes that under this treatment the duration and extent of the diphtheritic deposit, and the danger of general infection can be lessened. The odor of decomposition also disappears, the mucous membrane of the tonsils and pharynx becomes more natural in appearance, and is coated with an abundant mucous secretion, and the false membrane softens and becomes detached. In many cases in which the larynx was involved, the insufflation loosened the cough and the threatening symptoms gradually ceased. The favorable action of sugar on unhealthy granulations has long been recognized. In the pharynx, the fine particles of sugar penetrate into the mucous membrane and cause a flow of its secretion toward the surface, loosening the membrane, and perhaps washing away the micro-organisms. General treatment is, of course, to be employed also, and for this purpose the author prefers apomorphia, and later, an easily digested iron preparation.

SALICYLIC ACID AND ITS SALTS.—W. A. Cauldwell, M. D., Chicago, in discussing the rational selection of the salts of salicylic acid (*Gaillard's Med. Jour.*), says they are insoluble in the acid gastric juice, but in the duodenum they are split up into carbolic and salicylic acids. Some of its various uses are: 1. To remove certain morbid materials from the system. 2. To act as an antiseptic in the intestinal canal. 3. To act as an antiseptic in cystitis and pyelitis. 4. To act as an antiseptic in the treatment of wounds, ulcers, etc. Salicylate of bismuth is of great service, given in half drachm doses every two hours in in-

flammatory affections of the gastro-intestinal tract. It is astringent and antiseptic, arresting fermentation, and is good in diarrhœa of phthisis and typhoid, cholera morbus, dysentery, and dyspepsia with acid eructations. Salicylate of magnesium is useful in enteric fever, diminishing the swelling of the abdomen, and removing the septic material from the intestinal canal, as it is not astringent.

PUERPERAL ECLAMPSIA.—Dr. Auvord's work on puerperal eclampsia (*Bull. d'Acad. de Méd.*) has the following statement as to the result of various methods of treatment adopted in this disease:

I. Mortality of Mothers.

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| 1. Purgatives | 43 per cent. |
| 2. Forceps | 42 " |
| 3. Bleeding | 35 " |
| 4. Chloroform and chloral | 34 " |
| 5. Version and delivery | 38 " |
| 6. Preventive milk diet | 28 " |

II. Mortality of Infants.

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| 1. Version and delivery | 57 per cent. |
| 2. Bleeding | 53 " |
| 3. Forceps | 40 " |
| 4. Purgatives | 37 " |
| 5. Chloroform and chloral | 27 " |
| 6. Preventive milk diet | 21 " |

BITARTRATE OF POTASH IN PUERPERAL ECLAMPSIA AND BRIGHT'S DISEASE.—Dr. Edward Anderson writing to the *Maryland Med. Jour.* says of a former letter to that journal, recommending pot. bitart. in the above affections: "I am glad to see what I therein stated endorsed by the Gynecological and Obstetrical Society of Baltimore, at its meeting Dec. 11, 1888. The bitartrate will not only prevent convulsions from occurring during pregnancy but will also prevent their occurrence in Bright's disease and in albuminuria following scarlet fever. I treated a farmer, the subject of Bright's disease, for seven years, and kept him tolerably comfortable up to within three months of his death by administering the bitartrate of potash to him whenever his urine became loaded with albumen; he performed hard labor all the time."

SPECIFIC GONORRHOEA IN FEMALES.—Gonorrhœa in the female can be speedily cured, when the