

NUX VOMICA IN CARDIAC FAILURE.

Dr. A. Bowie reports two cases of cardiac failure in which death seemed imminent, that were speedily relieved by small doses of the tincture of nux vomica every half hour for four doses, then every hour. He considers it the most valuable remedy that we have.—*London Lancet*.

CHRONIC INTERSTITIAL NEPHRITIS.

For a man with chronic interstitial nephritis, Professor Da Costa ordered a diet of milk, fish, etc., and occasional laxative of Rochelle salts, and—

R. Caffeinæ, 3 grains.
Sodii Salicylat, 3 grains.
Syrup. Aurantii, 2 drachms.
Aquæ Destillat, pp. æq. ad 4 drachms.

THYMOL IN PHTHISIS.

In the treatment of phthisis, Philipowitsch (Wratsch, 1888, Nos. 48 and 49) has employed thymol, giving $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains every hour in gelatine capsules. No evil effects were produced, and several times the drug seemed very useful where tubercular ulceration of the bowel was present. During hæmoptysis the remedy was used without evil effects.—*Cent. für klin. Med.*

ALUM IN OBSTINATE HÆMATURIA.

Dr. H. D. Didana, of Syracuse, N.Y., has cured five cases of hæmaturia by administering 60 grains of alum in the course of twenty-four hours. He gave 20 grains in a goblet of water three times a day. In these large doses, and being well diluted, it did not constipate the bowels. This treatment succeeded after the failure of other remedies.—*Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc.*

TYPHOID FEVER.

Zielsen thinks calomel has a decidedly beneficial effect on typhoid fever when given at the right time—that is within the first five days of the illness. He gives grs. vijss., three times within two hours. He speaks very highly of antipyrine as an antipyretic, of which he administers 5 grammes in three divided, hourly doses, beginning at 6 p.m. He also recommends thalline and acetanilide for the same purpose, but objects to quinine.—*Can. Lancet*.

ULCERATION OF THE EAR.

A case of chronic ulceration of the ear, emitting a fetid discharge, was treated by the following:—

R. Acid Nitrici, 10 drops.
Aquæ, 8 ounces.

A teaspoonful of this mixture thrown into the ear two or three times a day, put a stop to the disease in less than a week.

SUPPOSITORIES FOR CYSTITIS.

R. Iodoform, $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains.
Extract of Hyoscyamus, 1 grain.
Cocoa Butter, 45 grains.

M. Make one suppository, and introduce high up into the rectum. The bladder should be washed morning and evening with luke-warm water. If there be any urethral irritation, a pill containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains of terpene should also be taken morning and evening.

THE DIAGNOSIS OF HERNIA.

Dr. Multanovski suggests the addition of a new diagnostic sign to the classical method of diagnosing abdominal hernia. Having made observations on one hundred and fifty-two cases of hernia in Professor Bogdanovski's wards, he states that in all these, when the finger was passed up into the abdomen, a more or less tightly stretched strap-like band could be detected connecting the contents of the sac with those of the abdomen.—*Amer. Practit. and News*.

CREOSOTE IN DIABETES.

Two cases of diabetes have been treated with excellent results by Valentini by means of creosote administered internally. In one case four drops per diem were given at first, this quantity being afterwards increased to ten drops. Under this treatment the sugar disappeared, and did not return when the patient began to eat starchy food. The other patient was given six drops per diem, and did equally well.—*London Lancet*.

LANOLIN-SUBLIMATE.

Although most antiseptics lose their germicidal properties when dissolved in oil or alcohol, sublimate-lanolin, according to Gottstein, acts as powerfully disinfectant as a watery solution of sublimate. A salve is prepared by adding to a fixed quantity of lanolin, freed from water, a given weight of 1 to 1,000 or 1 to 5,000 sublimate solution. The antiseptic value of this mixture was attested by numerous experiments on animals.—*Therapeutische Monatshefte*.—*International Journal of Surgery*.

TREATMENT OF ERYSIPELAS.

Dr. C. Lauenstein has successfully used the method of Kraske-Riedel in five cases of severe erysipelas of the head and neck. The treatment consisted in surrounding the erysipelatous area with a broad zone of numerous fine incisions, from six to eight centimetres in length and crossing each other. The parts are first thoroughly disinfected, and after incision as