

subject. He finds that it only slightly retards the action of ptyalin and amyllopsin, whilst considerable delay occurs in proteid digestion by pepsine and trypsin, but was not sufficiently marked to prohibit its use as a gastric or intestinal antiseptic.

### The Use of Bicarbonate of Soda in the Treatment of Suppuration.

Brucker (*Thèse de Bordeaux*) states that he has obtained good results from the treatment of wounds by the application of absorbent cotton or lint moistened with a 2 per cent. solution of bicarbonate of soda. He sometimes uses a 1 in 25 ointment of vaseline. He believes that the success of the treatment depends upon rendering the serum more alkaline and not upon the antiseptic power of the drug, as strong solutions do not act any better than a 2 per cent.

### Hay Asthma.

In cases of hay asthma, with cough and difficult expectoration following exposure, give:

R. Ammon. chlorid .....	3 iv.
Tinct. hyoscyami .....	} aa 3 i
Syr. scillæ comp. ....	
Syr. senegæ .....	
Syr. toltanæ .....	
M. S. Teaspoonful every three hours.	

—DR. ESHNER.

### The Treatment of Recurrent Epistaxis.

According to the *Riforma Medica* for January 10th, Rendu recommends:

R. Antipyrine .....	7½ grains
Tannin .....	15 "
Powdered sugar .....	150 "
To be used locally.	

### Belladonna in Broncho-Pneumonia in Children.

The *Brit. Med. Jour.* of January 28th, 1899, contains an article on this subject by Coutts, Physician to the East London Hospital for Children. He says that he was led to try the remedy from the fact that it had been found most useful in paralysis of diaphragm following diphtheria, and also in the bronchitis with excessive secretion which sometimes follows ether anæsthesia. Several dozen cases have been treated by this method, and, so far, the mortality has been greatly reduced. Coutts gives the remedy in large doses— $\frac{1}{4}$  grain of the alcoholic extract every four hours—and makes