

should be given when the heart is weak. If the kidneys, on account of lowered blood pressure, are working poorly, ten to twenty drops of tincture of digitalis in half ounce doses of the spirit of mindererus is given, to which he frequently adds twenty drops of the spirits of chloroform, if there is much restlessness. As the rule, opium and alcohol are considered undesirable; if the patient cannot sleep at night, he is given chloral hydrate (re-crystallized) and bromide of sodium (aa. gr. x) in simple elixir (f 3 iv) every two hours. The patient is fed on barley water, milk and beef-peptonoids; no beef-tea or animal broths. During convalescence cocoa of cod liver oil is used.—*Med. Cal.*

### TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDREN.

According to Dr. Jacobi, arsenic is a remedy of much usefulness in the treatment of tuberculosis in children, but it is necessary only to administer the drug in small doses. A young patient, for example, could take every day, and that for weeks or months, two drops of Fowler's solution. This dose should be diluted in a sufficient quantity of water, and given three times a day after meals. If any signs of saturation supervene, the dose should be withheld for a time. A second remedy, of almost equal value in these cases, is digitalis. Under the influence of this drug the contractility of the heart muscle is strengthened, and, consecutively, the arterial pressure is increased, and the rapidity of the pulse diminished. The general effect of the increased arterial pressure is to favor the nutrition of the tissues. The choice of the particular preparation of the drug is a point of some moment. Oftentimes the infusion and the tincture are badly borne by the stomach; digitaline, on the other hand, is most to be recommended, either in pills or in capsules, and this can be dispensed with other drugs, such as narcotics or iron.—*Med. Press and Circular.*

### THE TREATMENT OF DYSENTERY IN CHILDREN.

Veillard recommends the following mixture in the dysentery of children:

R.—Powdered ipecacuanha 25 grains.  
Boil for five minutes in 3½ ounces of water.  
Filter and add:  
Tincture of opium, from 2 to 4 drops.  
Cinnamon water 3 drachms.  
Syrup of orange flowers 6 " —M

Dose, for a three-year-old child, one dessert-spoonful every hour, or at longer intervals if nausea is produced. To quiet tenesmus enemata containing tincture of opium, or enemata of infusion of chamomile or of eucalyptus flowers, should be used.—*Annals of Gynecology and Paediatrics*, May, 1890.

### TREATMENT OF DIABETES BY ANTIPYRINE.

Dr. Joseph S. Carreau, of New York (*Med. Record*), cites three cases of this disease successfully combated by this remedy. He also states the fact that Dujardin-Beaumetz, at a meeting of the Académie de Médecine, March, 1888, praised the happy effects of antipyrine in certain cases of diabetes, especially when the two symptoms, polyuria and nervous irritation predominated. Henri Huchard, at the Société de Thérapeutique, February, 1888, said that he employed antipyrine in a case of symptomatic polyuria resulting from meningo-myelitis, with good effects. He gave from four to six grammes daily, and the quantity of urine was brought down from thirty-six litres to four. He also reported a case of diabetes, where he noticed, in a few days, the sugar diminish from 735 to 271 grammes a day under the use of antipyrine—two to six grammes daily. He also said that the prolonged administration of antipyrine, in his own experience, has never been followed by albuminuria.

M. Panas reported two cases to the Académie de Médecine, April, 1889, where great relief followed the administration of antipyrine. A man aged thirty-eight, passing forty-nine grammes of sugar in twenty-four hours, by taking two or three grammes daily during six days, had all traces of sugar in his urine removed. A woman, aged seventy-three, by taking three grammes daily, for a few days, also received similar benefit.—*Coll. and Clin. Rec.*

Dr. Coplin announces the discovery of a coccus very constantly present in *Sa pinijitis*. The growth is in zoogloea masses, abundantly present in the lymph spaces of the tube wall. The coccus is not in the cavity of the tube, and cannot be demonstrated in the caseous contents of the tube, nor in muco-purulent material found in their lumen. It is entirely different from the coccus of gonorrhoea, and will not stain with the ordinary methods used for demonstrating the coccus of suppuration and gonorrhoea. It withstands the prolonged action of concentrated acetic acid when stained with saturated solution of methyl violet in aniline oil water, but bleaches rapidly by any of the mineral acids in ever so weak solutions. Dr. Coplin is at present investigating these micro-organisms and expects to demonstrate their pathogenic character.—*Col. and Clin. Record.*

For Headaches from tobacco or alcohol, the *Kansas City Med. Record* suggests the following:—

R. Spirit. ammoniæ aromat., ℥xxx  
Spirit. chloroformi. ℥x  
Aqua, f 3j. M.

To be taken at one dose.