

a very dangerous agent, since, in one instance, a patient took 60 grains by mistake, without fatal consequences. Caffeine is said to afford very prompt relief. Arsenic, in the form of 2 or 3 minims of Fowler's solution, is reported as making striking cures in appropriate cases. Arsenic has the peculiar property of supporting respiration, as, for example, in making ascents. Its beneficial effect in asthma is no doubt due to this property. Iodide of potassium is sometimes combined with Fowler's solution. A valuable combination in the bronchitic form its iodide of potassium and carbonate of ammonia. Chloral hydrate, either alone or in combination with bromide of potassium, is also followed by excellent results in certain cases. Cocaine in doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain of the muriate, given in the form of tablets, has been very highly recommended for the relief of the spasm. In the form of stagnant respiration with congested lips and nose, and cold extremities, strychnia has been found highly useful. The liquor may be given in doses of from 3 to 5 drops with dilute phosphoric acid. When defluction from the mucous surface is very profuse, belladonna probably answers best. Medium doses should be given every four hours. *Grindelia robusta* a short time ago was largely used; but failed to come up to expectations, and is now much less used. *Quebracho* is also a remedy in much repute.

We occasionally meet cases of continued distress despite the use of ordinary means. In these cases there is usually much bronchial tumefaction and dryness. In cases of this class nothing can equal $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of pilocarpine with $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of morphine, administered hypodermically. The relief is prompt, the tumefaction subsides, and is followed by profuse expectoration. As to change of climate, experience shows that the asthmatic should not seek a dry atmosphere. A warm, moist atmosphere is the most suitable. In mild cases a mere change from one locality to another may create immunity from this harassing trouble.

The remedies here mentioned, which are culled from a large number of remedies in use, seem to be the ones most relied on at the present time. It must not be understood that the remedies in this list are to be depended upon in symptomatic asthma, when the condition is merely a symptom of a disease usually of a much graver nature. The bronchial muscles are here in a normal condition,

some probably serious organic trouble being the cause of the symptom, and requiring a separate treatment, as indicated by the pathological conditions.

CREOLIN IN OBSTETRIC PRACTICE.—It would seem that creolin has come to stay. Much has been written in medical journals during the past few months, regarding its valuable antiseptic properties. The trend of professional opinion seems to be in its favor. In this connection the experience of Dr. Theophilus Parvin, who has been using it extensively of late, will be of interest. He finds it valuable (*Practice*) in cervical catarrh, in which he applies it at intervals of three days. In the strength of one teaspoonful to a pint of water it is used wherever a vaginal injection is indicated. Benzoated lard with the addition of 4 per cent. of creolin makes a reliable antiseptic ointment, useful alike to the obstetrician and gynecologist. Parvin makes use of this in tamponing the vagina in cases of descent or posterior displacement of the uterus. For this purpose a long strip of absorbent cotton smeared with the ointment, is tucked alternately into the anterior and posterior cul de sac until the vagina is packed either partially or completely as the case requires. Such a tampon has been left *in situ* by Dr. Parvin as long as six days, at the end of which time the only odor detected was that of creolin. In obstetrical practice creolin possesses the advantage of revealing itself both by sight and smell, thus obviating the dangers which accompany the use of sublimate and carbolic acid, which are often used in too strong solutions. Mixed with water in the proportion of one teaspoonful to the pint, creolin makes a milk-colored fluid.

TREATMENT OF SPRAINS.—It may be observed that a sprain is frequently treated with a liniment advised by physicians. It is indeed painful to see a physician writing a prescription for a sprain. There are but two indications in the treatment of sprains: 1—To provoke rapid absorption of the fluid effused around and within the joint; and 2—To favor cicatrization of the torn parts by immobilizing the articulation. Now, the modes of treatment hitherto in vogue do not fulfil these two indications. Massage would seem to present some real advantages, but it can be of little ser-