

duces far more rapid cicatrization than iodol or naphthalin; (2) it never irritates the surrounding skin; (3) it is quite free from unpleasant smell or toxic effects; (4) it is relatively cheap. The author also tried dermatol as an urethral injection in the form of a "suspension" in cases of gonorrhœa, but found it quite useless.—*British Medical Journal*.

WHOOPING COUGH.—Galvagno has employed antipyrin combined with resorcin, in the following formulæ in the treatment of whooping-cough in children:—

R Distilled water f ʒiiss.
Resorcin,
Antipyrin āā gr. xv.
Hydrochloric acid gtt. x.
Syrup f ʒj.

Or,

R Syrup of acacia f ʒiiss.
Resorcin,
Antipyrin āā gr. xv.
Syrup f ʒj.

M. Sig.—Of this, 3 to 5 dessertspoonfuls are given each day.

Under this treatment the duration of the disease, according to the author, does not exceed twelve days.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter*.

ARISTOL IN CHRONIC DYSENTERY.—Dr. Randall (*Med. Neuigkeiten*) has treated three cases of chronic dysentery with aristol with excellent results. The most serious case was that of a sixty-year-old man, who had for six months suffered from chronic diarrhœa, and for the last six weeks had been obliged to keep his bed. The localization of the pains pointed to the lower portion of the transverse colon being involved in the ulcerating process. A suppository of two and a half grains of aristol and one-third of a grain of morphine was ordered to be inserted three times a day. Two days after the stools became less tepid, more consistent and free from blood. Within a week the painfulness disappeared, and only one more hæmorrhage appeared. The stools, which had been very painful and of hourly occurrence, were reduced to six or eight per diem; they were soft, but not thin, and nearly free from epithelial debris. In ten or twelve days all traces of rectal ulceration had disappeared. Then only one grain was given

per diem, and morphine in the evening. In a short time he was on the road to recovery.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter*.

TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.—Prof. Dujardin-Beaumetz (*Le Progrès médicale*) presented the following measures to the Paris Society of Therapeutics, as recommended by the commission for the investigation of the cholera:

1. *To stimulate and warm the patient.*—Stimulating drinks: tea, coffee, rum, brandy; wrapping in warm coverings, with hot water bottles or hot bricks to the feet, etc.

2. *To arrest the diarrhœa.*—Three teaspoonfuls of the following mixture every fifteen minutes:

R Lactic acid gms. 10
(ʒijss).
Simple syrup gms. 90
(ʒiij).
Syrup of lemon gms. 2
(℥xxx).

Pour this into a quart of water and give of that a teaspoonful every fifteen minutes.

3. *To arrest the vomiting.*—Pieces of ice, aerated drinks. If menthol were a more manageable remedy he would recommend its use here. With regard to the opiates, he prefers the paregoric elixir, the formula which was employed with such success at Brussels, and the composition of which is:

R Hoffman's anodyne, Ethereal } aa gms. 5
extract of valerian }
(ʒj ¼).
Laudanum gm. 1
(gtts. xv).
Essence of peppermint dgms. 3
(gtts. v).

Twenty-five drops of this mixture every time diarrhœa or vomiting threatens.

Dr. Bucquoy depends upon paregoric, ten to fifteen drops at a dose.

Dr. Crequy employs the following:

R Crude opium gm. 1
(grs. xv).
Subnitrate of bismuth gms. 100
(ʒiijss).

A tablespoonful in half a glass of sweetened water.—*Lancet-Clinic*.