

malady. Naturally in all these conditions this treatment must be regarded as symptomatic and secondary in importance, to be supplemented by any other necessary means to cure or allay the disease. As contra-indications are regarded simple uncomplicated atony in which the condition might only be aggravated, and also all those cases where the retching, which is frequently produced, might be fatal to the patient—namely, advanced cardiac, pulmonary, arterial, or other diseases.—*British Medical Journal*.

SLOW PULSE.—According to Dr. D. W. Prentiss (*St. Louis Med. and Surg. Journal*) the causes which produce slow pulse may be classified as follows:—

1. Diseases or injuries to the nerve centres, producing either irritation of the pneumogastric or paralysis of the sympathetic (accelerator) nerves of the heart.

2. Diseases or injury of the pneumogastric nerve, increasing its irritability.

3. Disease or injury of the sympathetic nerves of the heart, paralyzing them.

4. Disease of the cardiac ganglia, by which the influence of the pneumogastric nerve preponderates.

5. Disease of the heart muscle (degeneration), whereby it fails to respond to the normal stimulus

6. The action of poisons, as lead or tobacco, either on nerve endings or centres. The poison generated in salt fish. Also the poison of certain febrile diseases, algid pernicious fever. Another possibility is malaria poisoning.

NITROGLYCERINE FOR VOMITING.—Humphries (*British Med. Journal*, No. 1683, p. 603.) reports having employed nitroglycerine systematically for three years in all forms of vomiting encountered, with highly satisfactory results. In cases of gastric catarrh, in adult or in the infant, acute or chronic, dependent upon alcoholism or upon anaemia, it acted almost as a specific.

It also proved useful during pregnancy. In peritonitis alone it increased the vomiting, but the effect soon passed off. It proved of little value in the relief of the vomiting of pulmonary tuberculosis. In combination with catechu it acted well in several cases of henteric diarrhoea. The vomiting of influenza was also relieved by the use of the agent, which was in no instance attended by bad results.—*Med. News*.

LACTIC ACID IN DIARRHÆA.—N. V. Lojkin draws attention to the great value of this medicine in chronic dysentery and acute dyspepsia. He reports a case in which several drugs had failed to cure chronic dysentery, but which was entirely cured in nine days by administering half a tumblerful of a two per cent. solution of lactic acid twice daily. The blood disappeared from the stools in a day or two. Another case, one of acute dyspepsia, he reports as being cured in twenty-four hours, only two doses having been given.—*American Therapist*.

DIGITAL PRESSURE IN HICCUGH.—Hiccough is sometimes a very troublesome symptom, and in many cases may be difficult to overcome. Leloir, in a case of a child twelve years old suffering from persistent hiccough, applied digital pressure for three minutes to the left phrenic, between the two attachments of the sterno-mastoid. The hiccough stopped and did not recur. He has since used the method in a large number of cases, and always with success. In some cases pressure for a few seconds has been sufficient, in others a few minutes.

CATARRH CURE.—A very effective application for catarrh of the nasal passages is the following:

Iodoform 10 grs.
Carbolic acid 15 "
Petrolatum 1 oz.

Mix. Apply to the inside of the nostrils at night on retiring.