

the laryngeal cast renders the introduction of the tube unnecessary, until the cast is again formed.

Dr. Brown then read a report of 138 cases. He is a very young man, said not to be over thirty years of age, and has the reputation of being the most successful intubator in the city. In twenty-six per cent of cases he has had favorable results, he advises the use of bichloride in 1-100 grain doses, steam intubations internally and warm fomentations externally, but strongly advocates the continuous method of intubation and leaves the tube in the larynx until there is no further indication for its use. In the discussion which followed, the prevailing opinion appeared to be largely in favor of continuous intubation.

Notes.

Sulfonal, the new hypnotic, is now being extensively tried in the various hospitals throughout the city. From all quarters very favorable reports are received, although, as yet, the test has not been of sufficient duration to determine its exact value. It is exhibited in doses ranging from 30 grains to 1 drachm. Generally in half-an-hour it is followed by a sound sleep of from four to six hours' duration. As yet no unfavorable after effects have been observed, the patient awakening refreshed and thus giving it a great advantage over many of the common hypnotics in use. Good results have also been obtained from its use in mental diseases as acute mania, hallucination, acute alcoholism, etc.

For chronic rheumatism the following is a favorite prescription with Professor Loomis:

R. Kali acetatis,	3ii.
Sodii iodidi,	3ii.
Magendies solution,	3i.
Vinum colchici sem.	3ii.
Syrup limonis,	3i.
Aq. cinnamomi,	3iii.

Sig.—3i four times a day.

Many practitioners are not sufficiently impressed with the power of pilocarpin in cutting short the duration of malarial chills; it is not, by any means, a new remedy, having been first brought to the notice of the profession some years ago by a Bellevue house physician. In this hospital it is still a routine practice when the cold stage of an

intermittent is first noticed to give immediately $\frac{1}{8}$ grain of pilocarpin hypodermically, and, in nearly every instance, in from ten to twenty minutes, the sweating stage is established. It has no curative action over the malaria whatever, it simply acts as a symptom medicine and the malaria must be treated by quinine or Warburg's tincture.

Before all laparotomies in New York it is customary to give $\frac{1}{10}$ grain atropia sulph. to act as a respiratory stimulant. It used to be combined with $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of morphia, but of latter years the morphia is left out.

Professor Winters in administering calomel to children gives it in $\frac{1}{10}$ grain doses in the convenient form of the triturates every hour until a movement takes place, and it is seldom necessary to give more than half a grain. In the erysipelas pavilion of Bellevue where a cathartic is indicated it is given in $\frac{1}{8}$ grain doses every hour, starting at 5 o'clock in the morning, and by 10 o'clock the patient has several plentiful movements. It seems to act in these small doses just as effectually as 10 grains, and has the advantage of producing none of the after effects.

Professor Sands, the distinguished surgeon, died suddenly in his carriage last week. The autopsy revealed embolism of the coronary arteries due to atheromatous degeneration of the vessels. It is a remarkable co-incidence that the late Marion Sims expired in a like manner with the same affection.

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THE ABORTIVE TREATMENT OF GONORRHOEA.—It is rare for a practitioner to get a chance to treat a case of gonorrhœa before it has run for some days. Yet few patients feel satisfied without an attempt at abortive treatment. Regarding this, Dr. Mauriac has given (*Jour. Am. Med. Assoc.*) the following conclusions:

1. The abortive treatment is indicated and has some chance of succeeding in acute gonorrhœa only during the first hours of its outset. 2. All attempts to cut short an attack of gonorrhœa during its period of progression and when it reaches its height are useless or dangerous; one obtains only delusive cures. 3. The antiseptic practice at once (*d'emblee*), suggested by the microbian theory of gonorrhœa, has till now produced only delusive results. 4. It is indispensable to