

and third, cardiac dilatation. When these three forms of disease are considered together, and an endeavor made to co-ordinate them as their cause, it is quite possible that the chief factor in the production of pain common to all of them is pressure brought to bear upon the cardiac nerves or upon the cardiac ganglia themselves. The connection between these ganglia and the cervical and brachial plexuses give a ready explanation of the extension of the pain to the arms that may occur in any form of cardiac pain. In the first, or strictly paroxysmal form, true angina, the pressure may be occasioned by the sudden tension of the arterioles; in the second form by the general sclerotic condition of the vessels; and in the third form with dilatation of the heart, by the attenuation of the heart-walls.

MEMORIZING DOSES.—Dr. G. A. Wiggins gives (*Pharm. Rec.*) the following rules:

1. The dose of all infusions is 1 to 2 ounces, except infusions of digitalis, which is 2 to 4 drachms.
2. All poisonous tinctures 5 to 20 minims, except tincture of aconite, which is 1 to 5.
3. All wines, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 fluid drachms, except wine of opium, which is 5 to 15 minims.
4. All poisonous solid extracts you can give $\frac{1}{2}$ grain, except extract of calabar bean, which is 1-12 to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.
5. All dilute acids, from 5 to 20 minims, except dilute hydrocyanic acid, which is 2 to 8 minims.
6. All aquæ, from 1 to ounces, except aqua laurocerasus and aqua ammonia, which are 10 to 30 minims.
7. All medicated syrups you can give 1 drachm.
8. All mixtures, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce.
9. All spirits, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.
10. All essential oils, from 1 to 5 minims.

This of course applies to the U. S. P.

POISONING BY SULPHONAL.—Kast (*Arch. f. exp. Path. u. Pharm.*, from a study of the published cases in which poisonous effects have followed the use of sulponal for a prolonged period, gives the following as characteristics of the condition of chronic poisoning by the drug: (1) Disturbances of digestion, as vomiting, diarrhoea, or constipation; (2) of the nervous system, as ataxy and feebleness of the limbs, ptösis, and ascending paralysis; (3)

ischuria, oliguria, sometimes albuminuria, or the presence of hæmatoporphrin. These are the chief signs. Kast is of opinion that a cumulative action of the drug produces, instead of transitory diminution of the nervous excitability, a permanent depression thereof, just similar to that caused by a single large dose. He finds the dose best calculated to produce a hypnotic effect is about 30 grains for a man and half the quantity for a woman. These quantities should be the maximum daily doses. He advises also that an interruption should be made from time to time in the use of the drug, so as to ensure its elimination. Loss of appetite, vomiting, or pains in the stomach he regards as indications for the immediate discontinuance of the remedy.

SALOL FOR GONNORRHOEA.—Dr. C. Underwood says (*West. Med. Rep., U.S.*) that salol can reduce the duration of gonnorrhœa to the lowest limits. The method consists in the regular employment of from forty to sixty grains of salol through the day. I order my patients to have four doses of from ten to fifteen grains each, taken immediately on rising in the morning, at 11 o'clock a.m., 4 o'clock p.m., and the last thing on retiring to bed at night. This I ordered in a powder or compressed tablets. Having known that many of these tablets passed through the intestinal canal without being absorbed and in the form they were administered, I am now using the drug in a powder form. It is tasteless, and is not complained of by patients. The dose is begun, unless the patient shows that the drug disagrees with him, with sixty grains a day, continued until the discharge has become very meagre. Then it is gradually lessened. The author claims that better results follow this method than any other.

SUBCUTANEOUS INJECTIONS OF NORMAL NERVE SUBSTANCE IN EPILEPSY AND NEURASTHENIA.—Babes (*Deutsch. Med. Woch.—Br. Med. Jour.*)—records the results of this method of treatment in a large number of patients. Normal brain and spinal cord were made into an emulsion with broth in the proportion of 1 gramme of the nerve tissue to 5 grammes of broth. Of this 4 to 5 grammes were injected in the abdomen or flank five to six times a week in epileptics, and four to five times a week in neurasthenics. A large number of epileptics were cured, and others greatly improved.