

to irritation set up around an extravasation of blood due to the previous injury.

In December the author trephined, and found a membrane-like patch over the surface of the brain, involving the arachnoid and pia mater along with the external surface of the gray matter, there was also blood effused into the substance of the brain in the ascending frontal convolution. All this was removed, the bone was replaced, after having been broken up into several small pieces, and the wound was dressed with eucalyptus gauze. The patient made a perfect recovery without a bad symptom, and two months afterward was able to do his ordinary work.—*London Med. Record.*

PARALDEHYDE IN PLACE OF CHLORAL.—A correspondent of the *Lancet* states he has used paraldehyde as a hypnotic in place of chloral, and prefers it to chloral for the following reasons:

1. There is no excitement preceding its hypnotic action.
2. It has no paralyzing effect on the heart.
3. It acts more quickly.
4. The sleep produced is more natural; it is dreamless and refreshing; the patient is easily aroused, and when left alone readily goes to sleep again.
5. There are no unpleasant symptoms; no confusion of ideas when the patient awakens; no head ache; no loss of appetite, even when the drug is long continued in large doses. The writer had used the drug about 150 times. The dose is from thirty to ninety minims, but the maximum dose is seldom needed to produce sleep. Smaller doses, repeated every hour, are preferable to large doses not so frequently repeated. —*Chicago Med. Times.*

PERIOSTITIS OF THE SPINE.—Dr. Budd, *Brit. Med. Jour.*, reports the following case. R. M., a gentleman of active habits, had been affected for the last nine months with symptoms of periostitis. The spine and the bones of the pelvis were the parts chiefly affected. When he consulted me, there was much tenderness on the spinous processes of the third and fourth dorsal vertebrae, and also on the sternum. He had also suffered from severe pains in his limbs and trunk generally, which the least motion aggravated; coughing, sneezing, or laughing produced agonies of pain in the back and ribs. The pains were greater at night. A few days before applying to me, a new symptom came on. He became affected with sudden attacks of tetanic spasms, which fixed his limbs and extended his trunk, throwing his head back. It was a sudden shock, which relaxed again instantly. He found that the best way to avoid their recurrence was to lie on his back, and remain perfectly still. On enquiring into his past history, he told me he had had a sore on his penis seven years previously, accompanied by bubo, which was followed by nodes

on the shin-bone. He experienced salivation from the treatment pursued at that time. Feeling sure that his symptoms were a manifestation of the syphilitic virus, I ordered him a mixture containing five grains of iodide of potassium and five grains of Plummer's pill every night at bedtime. After taking these for a fortnight, he was greatly relieved in all his symptoms. The tetanic spasms had not returned since taking the medicine. A fortnight later, he was entirely relieved from his symptoms, and had gained strength and flesh. The next time I saw him, he expressed himself as perfectly cured.

ENTERO-COLITIS.—While the stools are yellow, homogeneous, and have a fecal odor, Dr Louis Starr says alkalies and astringents are demanded, as.

R Sodii bicarb. gr. xxxvj.
Syr. rhei. aromat. ʒ ss.
Aq. menth. pip. q. s. ad . . . ʒ iij.

M. Sig.—One teaspoonful every three hours.

When the stools are green, acid, and numerous, alkalies with opium do best.

R Tinct. opii deod. ℥ vi.
Bismuthi subcarb. gr. lxxij.
Syrupi ʒ ss.
Mist. cretæ. q. s. ad . . . ʒ iij.

M. Sig.—One teaspoonful every two or three hours.

In tedious cases, good results are at times obtained from minute doses of calomel, combined with opium and chalk.

Very frequent and serious stools require more powerful astringents.

R Acidi sulphurici aromat. ℥ xxiv.
Liquor Morphie sulphatis. ʒ j.
Elix. curacoe ʒ ij.
Aquam q. s. ad ʒ iij.

M. Sig.—One teaspoonful every three hours.

—*Med. Bulletin*, Aug

PNEUMONIA. HYPODERMIC INJECTIONS OF ETHER.—In adynamic pneumonia when there is considerable depression of strength and the ordinary means have been exhausted, while the patient is menaced by asphyxia, Dr. Barth injects hypodermically a Pravaz syringe of sulphuric ether, repeating it a second, third, or even a fourth time in the day in bad cases. These injections render the cough easy and allow the bronchi to clear themselves. They may be inserted at the external side of the thighs, the back, or sides; and they give rise to a sharp burning sensation, which, however, soon subsides. Dr. Féreol employs these injections whenever he has to do with excessive debility consequent on hemorrhage, typhoid fever, etc. He regards them as a valuable means of restoring life to patients who are exhausted and threatened with speedy death. Dr. Moutard-Martin has used