

GUAIACOL.—The therapeutic use of guaiacol as an anti-tubercular is thus detailed by recent investigators :

A. Nobili (*Gazetta degli Ospitali*, 1888; 76 and 77) credits guaiacol with two distinct powers, both that of augmenting the organic power of resistance against tuberculous infection, and that of destroying the tuberculous bacilli. Hence Dr. Nobili considers guaiacol "The sovereign of all known remedies in pulmonary tuberculosis." He prefers it to creasote on account of its being a homogeneous substance (having necessarily a more reliable and uniform mode of action), and "because creasote very often exhibits a vomitory effect!"

Nobili's formula of exhibition is as follows :

A.—Guaiacol 1 gramme (15 grains).

Alcohol 200 grammes (8 fl. oz).

Tinct. Gentian 25 grammes (1 fl. oz).

At first, this mixture is given to the extent of only 5-15 drops daily, after meals, best to be taken in wine, broth, or sugared water. In the combination as by the above formula, guaiacol is easily taken and entails no inconvenience. Gradually the dose may be increased up to 1, 2, and even 3 grammes (16, 32, and 48 minims) of the mixture per day.

All the patients treated with guaiacol, according to Dr. Nobili's report, experienced an increase of appetite; the cough, especially at night, was decreased; also, in some cases, the fever and night-sweats were reduced. Generally, a distinct improvement in the rattling sounds was noted, and the subjective feeling of the patients was markedly elevated.

Another investigator, Dr. Bourget, exhibits it in vinous solution; in winter, in mixture with cod-liver oil.

The summer mixture is composed as follows:

B.—Guaiacol 7.5 grammes (2 drams).

Tinct. Cinchona 20 grammes (6 fl. dr).

Malaga Wine 1,000 grammes (35 fl. oz).

Of this, 1 tablespoonful is given at every meal in the beginning of the treatment; which dose is gradually increased, up to 2-3 spoonfuls.

If, at any time, the medicament be less well borne than usual, its form is to be changed to that of an enema, as follows :

C.—Guaiacol 2 grammes (30 grs).

Sweet Almond Oil 20 grammes (6 fl. dr).

Gum Acacia 10 grammes (2 ½ dr).

Distilled Water 950 grammes (2 pints).

Make into emulsion; for four enemas.

(This enema should be made to go as high up as possible, being administered through a flexible tube, with the patient lying on his left side; sometimes it may be advantageously preceded by a water injection.)

The treatments per os and per rectum may be alternatively combined, the guaiacol wine being given one fortnight, and the guaiacol enemas the next.

For the winter treatment this formula is directed :

D.—Guaiacol 3 grammes (45 grs.).

Cod-liver Oil 200 grammes (8 fl. oz.).

One tablespoonful at each principal meal is the internal dose of this.—*Merck's Bulletin*.

De la Lobéline dans la Thérapeutique de l'Asthme.—Dr. Silva Nunes.—The author of this pamphlet recommends lobéline in gradually increasing doses, from ½ grain to 3 grains in pill, every two hours for the treatment of spasmodic asthma.

The Treatment of Purpura Hæmorrhagica by Nitrate of Silver.—Poulet (*Bull. Gén. de Thérap.*)—The author relates two cases of purpura hæmorrhagica: the first, a boy aged 12, had petechial eruption and epistaxis not controlled by perchloride of iron, acid infusion of roses, plugging the nostrils and subcutaneous injection of ergotin. Nitrate of silver, in one-fifth grain doses twice a day, cured him in three or four days. The second case was even more severe, as there was hæmorrhage from the nose, stomach, and bowels, with petechiæ, deafness, blindness, and albuminuria. The hæmorrhages ceased after the first day's use of the remedy, and twelve pills effected a cure.

Diet in Bright's Disease.—Schreiber (*Berliner Klin. Wochenschrift*) has shown that eggs do not cause an increase of albumen in Bright's disease, and in this he is supported by Leyden and Oertel. (The reporter agrees with this, and has permitted the use of eggs in his practice for several years.)

Uterine Medicines.—Mr. Naunton W. Davies (*The Lancet*, June 8th, 1889) says it can safely be said that no medicines are so disappointing in their action as those which are supposed to act upon the uterus and its appendages, and