

irritant action upon the mucous membrane of the stomach. The infusion may be sweetened with any agreeable syrup.

This maceration should be taken in five or six doses during the day, between meals; the digitalis should be prescribed in diminishing doses; thus, 40 centigrams the first day, 30 cgr. the second, 20 cgr. the third, etc. As a rule, the digitalis should be suspended after four or five days' use.—*Journal de Médecine et Chirurgie Practiques.*

CURRENT VERIFICATIONS.

Gelsemium affords great relief in cases of irritable bladder.—U. B. Lee, in Brief.

Aletris is of special value in dysmenorrhœa. It is a uterine tonic, and will avert a threatened abortion.—Brief.

Arsenicum will cure menorrhagia when characterized by profuse and prolonged attacks at short intervals.—Brief.

Aconite in two-drop doses will, if commenced early in the disease, modify the course of a pneumonia.—Dr. Barns, in Brief.

Belladonna and its congener, Hyoscyamus, are capable of affording the greatest amount of relief in dysmenorrhœa.—Lancet.

Nux Vomica in five-drop doses of the tincture repeated every two hours, for ten consecutive hours, relieved the nausea of pregnancy, produced bearing down pains followed by miscarriage.—Med. World.

Adonis in heart disease receives the attention of Borgiotti in Deut. Med. Zeitung, as follows: He finds that the drug is a valuable remedy in various heart affections. It may be given continuously for two weeks, provided there is no suppression of the functions of the kidneys. In fatty degeneration of the heart Adonis acts as a diuretic and regulates the circulation, and will prove efficacious in many cases where Digitalis has failed or where its use is contra indicated.—Therapeutic Gazette.

Hydrastis Canadensis.—This drug causes constipation. It affords relief in inflamed or diseased mucous surfaces, producing a tonic alterative effect and peristaltic movements of the intestines.—Med. Brief, Nov., '88.

Pulsatilla.—Pulsatilla nigricans has a marked effect in cases of amenorrhœa, in acute ophthalmia, and in nasal, bronchial and vesical catarrh. Nearly all affections of the mucous membrane are more or less beneficially influenced by its administration, if the genuine plant be employed for its preparation. The anemond pulsatilla is frequently substituted and is almost inert. Half a drachm of the genuine tincture may be given three times a day. Thus used, it is an excellent remedy for amenorrhœa. Dr. J. Brunton, (London) has found it serviceable in some forms of dyspepsia.—Med. World.

Hepar Sulphur in Diphtheria.—Under the use of a solution of this remedy in spray, even sparingly applied, the diphtheritic patches undergo a change in a few hours. The temperature soon subsides, and a general improvement in the condition takes place almost from the first application. In some cases the patches disappear entirely in a day. If the false membrane has developed rapidly before the physician has seen the patient, under the influence of the spray it will be effectual even then in arresting systemic poisoning and, sooner or later, the tough membrane will detach itself. Do not by any means allow the patient to swallow any portion of the false membrane. By gentle manipulation it can sometimes be removed without causing any irritation.

Gelsemium.—As a remedy for certain kinds of headache, it has no rival. Catarrhal headaches and those which accompany dysmenorrhœa and nervous debility from overwork, are amenable to Gelsemium. It will also conquer neuralgias of the superior branch of the fifth pair when they are not referred from neighboring inflammatory or irritated conditions. The headaches of Bright's disease may be mitigated by it, but its use in ordinary bilious or sick-headache is not attended with any success. In the early stage of acute bronchitis, when the cough is disturbing, tubes are dry, and there is pain across the chest, Gelsemium will relieve this distress, start up the bronchial secretions, thereby furnishing material for expectoration, and diminution of the inflammatory tension. The bronchial glands are not the only ones influenced by the drug. The sweat glands are also subject to its action, and, given under proper conditions, this drug is an unfailing diaphoretic. Follicular tonsilitis is usually accompanied by soreness of the throat, high fever, neuralgic pains in the head, back and legs, all of which discomforts abate rapidly with the diaphoresis induced by Gelsemium. The patient is put under blankets and is given three to five drops every hour until he sweats, or has taken fifteen to twenty drops. Acute muscular rheumatism is also amenable to this treatment. Gelsemium will allay excitable reflexes and diminish the nervousness of passive cerebral congestion, and hence writers claim good results from its use in acute meningitis. It has been recommended for malarial chills in place of Quinine. It is said to soften a rigid unyielding os, and in fractional drop doses at frequent intervals, will diminish after-pains.

For the relief of neuralgias one should give three to five drops every half hour, or every hour, according to the intensity of the pain. To produce sweating, one drop every half hour is sufficient, the patient being well covered up in bed. One drop every hour of the fluid extract will relieve the cough or discomfort of acute bronchitis.—Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.