

off to sleep again. On the 9th, at one in the afternoon, he was awakened by his wife, and remained awake till eight in the evening, felt stupid, but was rabidly hungry, and enjoyed some food. The next morning he got up at seven o'clock, and from that time felt no trace of tiredness or mental disturbance.

Three tablespoonfuls of sulphonal would equal about 420 grains. No wonder he slept for days and nights. The wonder is that he sleeps not now.

THE TREATMENT OF PHLEGMASIA ALBA DOLENS.—*L'Union Med.* attributes to Delore and Poulett the following sketch of the proper treatment of phlegmasia alba dolens :

Absolute rest in the dorsal decubitus, the affected members placed in an attitude of forced extension, and a mixture of oil and chloroform applied ; then cotton batting is placed around the limb, which is to be kept warm at an even temperature. Movement and repeated examinations are to be avoided. To combat pain, narcotics by the mouth, subcutaneous injections of morphine, and laxatives are in order. When pain begins to subside, alkaline and diuretic drinks may be given to hasten resolution of the œdema. If there is much œdema, the fluid may be allowed to ooze out through small incisions or through a drainage-tube. The patient should be kept in bed for thirty days after the cessation of pain, and until the œdema has almost completely disappeared.

FOR RHEUMATISM.—Dr. Staples states in the *Hosp. Gaz.* that he has found oil of wintergreen very satisfactory, and in almost every case it gives relief when administered internally in minimum doses. He has also used the oil for acute gout. His prescription for a liniment is :—

R.—Oil of wintergreen, : . . . f 3 ij
Olive oil, f 3 iij
Soap liniment, f 3 iij—M.

A very little of the liniment is used ; caution the patient against using too much, and if the rheumatism is limited to one or two joints, he recommends applying cotton-wool after its application, and then bandaging the joints.

ANOTHER VIEW ABOUT HYPERTROPHED TURBINATED BONES.—Much has been said and written as to the evils arising from hypertrophy of the

turbinated bones. That the evils may have been exaggerated regarding this condition, will appear from the following (*Med. Rec.*) :—

Dr. Mayer, in the course of some remarks, said there were cases in which hypertrophy of the turbinated bone produced no symptoms, and he thought it depended a good deal upon the point at which pressure was made, whether it involved nerve-filaments and produced symptoms. Then, too, there might be irregular distribution of the nerve. He believed strongly in removing hypertrophied tissue of the inferior turbinated bone, and establishing free drainage.

THE second congress for the study of tuberculosis will be held at Paris, late in July, 1890. The subjects for discussion will be ; 1 Identity of tuberculosis in man with that in the bovine species, fowls and other animals. 2. Bacterial and morbid associations of tuberculosis. 3. Hospital provision for those suffering from tubercular disease. 4. Agents not injurious to the organism, capable of destroying Koch's bacillus, from the point of view of the prophylaxis and treatment of human and animal tuberculosis. The general secretary is Dr. L. H. Petit, 11 Rue Monge, Paris, to whom the names of those who desire to take part in the Congress should be sent together with a postal order for twenty francs. The president of the Congress is Professor Villemin.

ROSENBERG ON THE TREATMENT OF LEUKOPLAKIA.—In all remedies used in the treatment of leukoplakia (*Ed. Med. Jour.*) the balsam of Peru holds first place. It not only checks the pain and heals the lesions denuded of epithelium, but clears up cloudy epithelial patches, and causes deposits to disappear. Two things are necessary—protracted application and a pure preparation of the drug. When fissures are present and the epithelium denuded, the balsam is to be applied gently with a brush, but otherwise a stiff brush is to be thoroughly used, so as to act in a degree mechanically. The application should be made three times a day, and kept in contact with the lesions for at least five minutes at a time.

OXYTOCIC ACTION OF QUININE.—In a paper lately read before the Clinical Society of Maryland, Dr. J. C. Atkinson gave the following as his conclusions in regard to this action of quinine :—