

been introduced. In that instance the patient was in a maniacal state all afternoon after emerging from its effects. Upon the whole he believed he might conclude from the general tone of this discussion that there was no diminished confidence in chloroform, no increased fear in its application, no feeling that professional chloroformists were more required than heretofore to render its employment safe; and last, not least, that no apparatus was more effective or more secure than a common towel or a pocket-handkerchief. It was fortunate that, at a large meeting and a very representative meeting of the society, as it had been this evening, there was no uncertain sound to go forth to the professional world as to the views of the present generation of Edinburgh practitioners upon the chloroform question.

IODIDE OF ETHYL IN ASTHMA.

Daniel R. Brower, M.D., writes to the *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner* for July, 1880, as follows:—

I have recently had a very satisfactory experience with this remedy in an obstinate case of asthma.

The patient is a youth about fifteen years old, who inherits instability of nervous action from both parents. He has had obstinate attacks for six years past, especially during the spring and summer months.

The only complete relief he has heretofore had has been by change of residence. He has tried about all the remedies that have been suggested, such as nitrate of amyl, chloral, morphia, bromide, belladonna and galvanism, without benefit. Partial relief was obtained for some time, by smoking a portion of the following combination, which in some cases has acted well:—

R	Draceni rad. pulv.,	3 j	
	Stramonii folia pulv.,	3 j	
	Lobelia pulv.,	3 vj	
	Potassii nitratis pulv.,	3 ss.	M.

In the attack that commenced this spring this recipe seems to have been of but little service: I therefore ordered him, as recommended by Prof. Lee, of Paris, inhalation of the iodide of ethyl. The preparation used was made by Nesrek, of Darmstadt, and imported by E. H. Sargent & Co., of this city.

After several trials, we found the effective dose to be six drops. This relieved the paroxysms as if by magic, and no unpleasant symptoms followed its use. The only new sensation there seems to have been experienced was occasionally a slight sense of numbness in the feet and hands. Under its daily use the intervals between the paroxysms have grown longer, and the severity of the attacks has been relieved.

It may be well to add, that for some time past, previous to the use of the iodide of ethyl, I had been giving him iodide of potassium with tonics, but the surprising effects upon the paroxysms were clearly due to this new remedy for asthma.

FOR THE COUGH OF TUBERCULAR LARYNGITIS.

Dr. William Pepper gives the following prescription:

R	Tr. benzoici comp.,	fl. 3 ij;
	Glycerinæ,	fl. 3 ss;
	Aquæ,	fl. 3 iv.

Sig. To be used as a gargle.

THE TREATMENT OF DIPHTHERIA.

DR. GEORGE HILL, of Hughesville, Pa., strongly advocates the following treatment of this disease in the *Med. and Surg. Reporter*. As a mixture, he prescribes in varying strength of dose, according to the age of the patient, aquæ chlorinii, sodii sulpho-carbolat., glycerinæ, of which two examples will suffice:—

R	Aquæ chlorinii,	3 v;
	Sodii sulpho-carbolat,	gr. xv;
	Glycerinæ,	3 is;
	Aquæ, ad.	3 vj.

M.

3 j. every two hours, for a child æt. 10 months.

R	Aquæ chlorinii,	3 ij;
	Sodii sulpho-carbolat,	grs. clx.;
	Glycerinæ,	3 j;
	Aquæ, ad.	3 vj.

M.

3 ij drachms every two hours—to be held a moment before swallowing—for a girl æt. 18.

In combination with this form of mixture he gives sulphur sublimatum, in fifteen-to-twenty-grain doses every six hours to adults, until an apparent effect is produced. Locally, purely pulverised tannic acid is applied to the exudation growth with a moistened swab, every four hours, and as a gargle—

R	Sulphurated sol. sodium chloridi,	3 ij;
	Glycerinæ,	3 j;
	Aquæ,	3 ij.

M.

Or, glycerate of tannic acid, 3 j., glycerate of carbolic acid, 3 ij., mixed and reduced one fourth with water, and applied every four hours.

Where the disease extends into the trachea he strongly urges the use of lime steaming, for which purpose an ounce and a half of quicklime, fresh from the kiln (not air slaked), is put into a tin cup, and covered with a pint and a-half of cold water. Over this is inverted a funnel, not so closely as to exclude the air. To the top of the funnel is attached a tube with a suitable