

SALICYLATE OF SODA IN PRURITUS.—Icard reports the case of a patient who had suffered nine months from intolerable itching of the skin, and had tried remedies innumerable, who was speedily cured by the internal administration of forty-five grains of salicylate of soda daily.—*La Gazette Médicale*.

ACNE.—For two years Lassar has successfully treated acne by the application of an ointment of naphthol, 10 in 100. This is washed off in an hour and reapplied on the second day, when desquamation occurs without any cicatrix remaining. In more obstinate cases a camphor salve is also added.—*Lyon Médicale*.

THE GLYCERIN TREATMENT OF CONSTIPATION. enemas of from forty to fifty grains being used, has been tried by L. Novotny (*Pester med. chir. Presse*) in two hundred cases representing the most varied forms of disease. In almost all of them defecation took place after one or two minutes, but in four or five cases from two to three hours elapsed before the effect occurred. No unpleasant action was observed. In about a third of the cases there was first a solid movement, followed in an hour by a second that was soft or liquid.—*N. Y. Medical Jl.*

FROM Dr. Cammann's excellent paper (*N. Y. Medical Journal*, Nov. 10), we extract the following: Given internally, terebene is antiseptic, expectorant, and diuretic, relieves flatulence, and is readily borne by the stomach. In cases of pleuritic adhesions it seems to hasten the absorption of the exudation. Dujardin-Beaumetz places in the order of their relative utility terpinol and terebene first in bronchial affections, and terebinthine and terpine in renal diseases. I have not only found terebene more useful than terpine in diseases of the lungs, but also in renal diseases. It is one of the most satisfactory drugs that I have used for relieving the dyspnoea of emphysema. Its action may be partly due to the relief of the flatulence with which such cases are so apt to be troubled, but is doubtless owing somewhat to the presence of oxygen in a loose form of combination which passes into the circulation and supplies the blood with that much-needed element.

The value of terebene in winter cough was first recognized by Dr. Murrell, of London, and its use in bronchial affections, both chronic and acute, has been endorsed by the articles that have appeared upon the subject.

For the past two years I have used terebene in a large number of cases. Thirteen cases were of chronic bronchitis, most with more or less extensive pleuritic adhesions. Three were acute bronchitis, ten emphysema, two asthma and bronchitis, ten phthisis, one pleurisy, and one of the third stage of pleuro-pneumonia. Two of these, both cases of acute bronchitis, were cured, one in four and the other in eleven days. Thirty-three cases were improved, most of them markedly, but a few only to a slight degree. Five were unimproved, two of the patients being obliged to discontinue the drug after two or three days, as it produced vomiting. The shortest time the treatment was continued in any case was four days, the longest time six months. The average length of treatment was a little over twenty-six days. Most of the patients took fifteen minims and some as much as half a drachm in a mucilaginous mixture four times daily. In all except three the cough was improved, becoming softer and less frequent. In twenty-six the quantity of the expectoration was lessened, in four it was unchanged, and in two it was increased. The latter were under treatment only one week, and it was found in some of the other cases that the expectoration was increased for the first few days and afterward diminished. In seventeen cases the expectoration became thinner and more watery; in six it was no thinner. In the other cases no note was kept in regard to this point. In those troubled with dyspnoea it was diminished in thirteen and undiminished in eight. The patients noticed an increase in the urine in nine cases; no increase was noticed in fifteen. In many of the cases the appetite improved. In two cases the terebene caused vomiting, in two nausea, in one dizziness and nausea, and in two dizziness. These symptoms usually disappeared when the dose was reduced. It is beneficial in affections of the bronchial mucous membrane, both acute and chronic. It relieves the dyspnoea of emphysema, it is readily borne by the stomach, and it seems to have a resolvent action on pleuritic adhesions.