

### Selections.

EXALGIN IN CHOREA.—Dana (*Journ. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.*) considers that in ordinary chorea this drug has a specific action. Commencing with two grains thrice daily, he increases the dose, if necessary to three grains five times daily, and gives iron after meals. Acute anæmia and cyanosis are the only unpleasant symptoms he has seen to be caused by the exalgin. The average duration of chorea in his cases treated with exalgin and iron has been five weeks. — *British Medical Journal*.

TRIONAL AND TETRONAL.—A. Ramoni (*Rij. Med.*) has tried trional and tetronal in fifty-one insane men in the Roman Lunatic Asylum and in some female patients in the S. Giovanni Hospital. The following are his conclusions: (1) The two new hypnotics are superior to sulphonal and chloral: (2) the patient awakes more easily, and there are no unpleasant after-effects, such as nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, etc.; (3) the action of the drugs is rapid (thirty to sixty minutes): (4) trional is superior to tetronal, the sleep induced by the former being sounder and more lasting: (5) the sleep (after either of the drugs) lasts on the average six to eight hours, and is not disturbed by dreams. — *The British Medical Journal*.

TUBERCULOSIS AT MUNICH.—From the registers of deaths in Munich, between 1814 and 1888, to which he has had access, Dr. Weitemeyer estimates that in a total number of 329,862 deaths that have occurred in that city during 75 years, 47,282, or 14.33 per cent., were caused by tuberculosis. The proportion of deaths from tubercle to those from other diseases showed some variation at different periods: thus while it was 15.34 per cent. during the first 25 of the 75 years under consideration, it was 14.93 during the second, and 13.71 during the third, period of 25 years. The decrease in tuberculosis is, however, only apparent, for on comparing the deaths from tuberculosis, not with the deaths from other diseases, but with the population at different periods, it is found that the death-rate from tubercle remained fairly constant at about 4.7 per mille throughout the whole period of 75 years. — *British Medical Journal*.

RACEMOSE GROWTH ON LABIUM MINUS.—Benicke (*Centralbl. f. Gynäk.*, No. 27, 1892) read this case before a recent meeting of the Obstetrical Society of Berlin. The patient was thirty-six years old. Since her last confinement (the third) she noticed a small red growth in the middle of the right lesser labium, and for a long time it gave her no trouble. Suddenly it began to increase in size, and within twenty-four hours it grew as big as a pigeon's egg. It also became painful. Benicke was consulted, and examined the growth. It looked like a bunch of a dozen small, blue grapes, without stalks, and tense. The pedicle, about a tenth of an inch broad, was divided and the growth removed. Benicke reckons the growth as elephantiasis, and notes that it very rarely attacks the labia minora. — *British Medical Journal*.

PRESCRIPTIONS OF RESORCIN.—According to *Les Nouveaux Remèdes* for May 24, 1892, Lassar uses the following formulæ when prescribing for diseases of the skin. A weak paste is made as follows:

R Resorcin . . . . . ʒiii.

Oxide of zinc, and Starch, of each . . ʒvi.

Liquid paraffin . . . . . ʒx.

As a more powerful paste he uses:

R Resorcin . . . . .

Oxide of zinc, of each . . . . . ʒv.

Liquid paraffin . . . . . ʒx.

—*Therapeutic Gazette*.

AN OINTMENT FOR HÆMORRHOIDS.—*L'Union Médicale* for June 4, 1892, recommends the following ointment for hæmorrhoids as employed by Kosobudski:

R Chrysarobin . . . . . gr. xiv.

Iodoform . . . . . gr. v.

Extract of belladonna . . . . . gr. x.

Vaseline . . . . . ʒss.

M. Sig.—This is to be applied as an antiseptic and a soothing ointment.

—*Therapeutic Gazette*.

BROMIDE OF STRONTIUM AND BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM IN EPILEPSY.—Deny (*Sem. Méd.*) between December 1st, 1891, and July 1st, 1892, treated seven epileptics with bromide of strontium. During that time the patients had in all 246 fits.