

vitality of the organism has been reduced, while the susceptibility to disease is increased. An able-bodied man accustomed to Turkish baths can stand one of these in case of a cold; but it is of more importance that the condition of the alimentary canal should receive the same or like attention. The danger is not all from without; it is probably greater from the alimentary tract than from the skin, and those who advocate the use of the bath, to be consistent, should at the same time insist upon the free use of a suitable saline. In the second place, all successful (?) cough mixtures contain nauseants which tend to disorder the digestion; but were this effect only temporary, no material harm would ensue. These nauseants, however, are now promptly eliminated, and when the patient would be in a fair way to recover, their insidious influences begin to manifest themselves, so that neither the physician nor patient can understand why convalescence is prolonged. Cough mixtures are doomed; eventually they will be damned. In the third place, cough mixtures contain more or less saccharine substance—usually sugar in the form of syrup, originally incorporated probably to make a nauseating draught palatable; but it is now well known that the introduction of sugar into the stomach, when in an unhealthy condition, is most objectionable, inasmuch as it starts up fermentation, produces body heat, and even by the wildest stretch of the imagination has no distinctly beneficial effect upon the cough. Let us have a new *régime* for the winter campaign.—*Editorial in American Therapist.*

ADMINISTRATION OF QUININE.
—Dr. Patein (*Med. Week*). At a recent meeting of the Therapeutical Society at Paris, a committee was appointed to investigate as to the best preparation of quinine obtainable, and the form best suited for the preservation and use of this drug. As a result of this inquiry, committee reported the following conclusions: Solutions of quinine salts should be reserved for the curative treatment of attacks of intermittent fever. As a prophylactic remedy, basic hydrochlorate of quinine is less irritating than the sulphate and more pleasant to take on account of the absence of the extremely bitter taste characteristic of the latter. The dose can be carefully regulated, and it contains a proportionately larger quantity of quinine than the sulphate. It is easily transported, and keeps perfectly. Hydrobromate of quinine, it seems, ought to be employed particularly for the treatment of obstinate fevers, in which the hydrochlorate has failed to produce the desired effect. Quinine salts should not be put up in the form of tablets, as repeated examination of samples from various sources has proved that they are either too brittle or completely insoluble. After having administered such tablets to rabbits, the investigators found them two hours later to be entirely unaffected by the gastric juice. Better results were obtained with gelatin capsules and medicinal pearls, which readily dissolve in slightly acid solutions or in the stomach of a rabbit. The advantage of these preparations is the ease of controlling their composition and their small size. Pills, contrarily to the prevailing opinion, gave