

SUBCUTANEOUS INJECTION OF MORPHIA IN CHOLERA.—Dr. Patterson, of Constantinople (*Braithwaite*), reports that in the late epidemic of cholera at that city, finding all other treatment unsatisfactory, he determined to try the subcutaneous injection of morphia. In the first case a quarter of a grain of the acetate caused relief to the cramps and vomiting in a quarter of an hour, and the skin became gradually warm and moist, and the pulse returned. In ordinary cases he found one or two injections sufficed, in a few three were given, and only once four. He does not maintain that the treatment is a specific against cholera, but that its action is more speedy, certain and effectual than any other tried by him. Out of thirty-two cases in which the treatment had a fair chance, there were only ten deaths.

PODOPHYLLIN IN CONSTIPATION.—Dr. Constantin Paul (*The Doctor*) lately read a paper on this drug at the Société de Thérapeutique, Paris. He considers this remedy one of the most reliable in habitual constipation. He began by combining it with belladonna, as advised by Trousseau and others. He also tried hyoscyamus, but he has now discarded all adjuvants, and with a smile at the polypharmacy of the English physicians, recommends a small dose of podophyllin made into a pill with honey, to be taken every night. In the constipation of pregnancy and uterine disease, he has found it the best remedy, producing a single evacuation each morning. Should there be more effect after a few days, he omits the dose for a night or two.

THE BOWEL LESION OF TYPHOID FEVER.—The generally entertained opinion that the bowel lesion is the result of Nature's efforts to eliminate, is entirely erroneous. Were this true bowel lesion, it would relieve rather than aggravate the constitutional symptoms. The inflammation of the agminated and solitary glands bears exactly the same relation to the fever that the sore throat of scarlet fever does to that disease; that is, it is the direct effect of it. No doubt the sloughs and discharges from the ulcerated glands carry the poison of typhoid fever, and are capable of conveying the disease from one person to another, just as the discharges from the mouth and nostrils in scarlatina are capable of transmitting their peculiar poison.