

the head, the water having previously escaped. Dr. MacLean applied the forceps, the child crying loudly during the operation, "the voice sounding as if coming from the cellar." This continued for four or five minutes, till at length the child was safely delivered. Dr. MacLean states positively that the child's head was in the uterus, not in the vagina, while the crying proceeded. Mother and child did well.

ACETANILID IN TYPHOID FEVER.—In the *Prager Med. Woch.*, Haas reports the results of the administration of acetanilid in 104 cases of typhoid fever. He concludes that it does not exert any specific or abortive action on the disease, but that it is an excellent remedy for the treatment of certain symptoms. Its action on the high temperature, and on the nervous symptoms accompanying it, is very satisfactory and certain. More than one gramme a day is seldom needed, which must be reduced as the temperature falls to normal in the evening. It does not disturb digestion, has a favorable influence on the general nutrition, and increases the appetite. The patients assimilate food better, may be fed more freely, lose less weight and become more able to resist the injurious action of the fever. This method of treatment is fully equal to that by cold baths, while it is far less burdensome both to the patient and the attendants. It is contra-indicated only by intestinal hæmorrhage, perforation, and severe pulmonary complications, which demand special treatment. In cardiac weakness and collapse, it should be combined with stimulants.

TREATMENT OF PUERPERAL ECLAMPSIA.—Veil (*Simm. Klin. Vort.*) relies on full doses of morphia, given hypodermically in eclampsia. He gives an initial dose of $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain, and follows it when required by half as much more. He finds that from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains are necessary in the first four to seven hours, in order to get the narcotic effect of the drug. He does not believe in the benefit of pilocarpine, thinking it favors œdema of the lungs. He relies upon hot baths, followed by packs for relieving the kidneys.

COCOANUT FOR TÆNIA—Professor Paresi of Athens, (*Lancet*) discovered while in Abyssinia, that ordinary cocoonut possesses vermifuge qualities in a high degree. He took a quantity of the

juice and pulp, one day, which caused some gastric disturbance for a time. Subsequently diarrhœa set in, and to his surprise he found in the motion a complete tænia quite dead. After his return to Athens, he made a number of clinical observations, which were very satisfactory, the tænia being always passed and quite dead. He gives the milk and the pulp of one cocoonut early in the morning when the stomach is empty, and as it produces diarrhœa, no purgative is required.

EVIL RESULTS FROM SULFONAL.—This drug has become so popular, and has been so free from any evil effects that the following from the Berlin correspondent of the *Med. and Surg. Rep.* will be of interest:—"The new drug is, however, by no means so harmless as has been hitherto asserted by its manufacturers. Dr. Bornemann has just reported a case of severe poisoning resulting from the administration of the drug. The patient, to whom sulfonal was given for insomnia caused by cerebral excitement, was a physician. The result was a pronounced intoxication showing very complicated symptoms. There was a distinct interference of co-ordination, first in the lower and later in the upper extremities. He could not, for instance, raise a cup of coffee. A very prominent feature of the poisoning was his perverted feelings and illusions. The patient believed he had two heads, four feet and arms, etc.; or he believed he was on a boat or in a railway-car, and that some one was about to kill him. These illusions may be termed reflectory. The ataxia referred to is a central one, as it remained unchanged no matter whether the eyes were opened or closed. This distinction between central and sensory ataxia has been made by Professor Mendel. The drug did not exert any unfavorable influence over the heart and circulation—which appears opposed to the warning of Dr. Schmey not to use sulfonal in angina pectoris and arterio-sclerosis.

YET WE MOVE.—What may be called the "dry treatment" of gonorrhœa has been introduced. The process consists in the application to the urethra of whatever powder the practitioner chooses. A somewhat elaborate instrument, of which we do not know the name, has been devised to carry the powder to the desired situation. The method, though not yet old enough to supply reliable statistics, promises well.