

## WHOOPING COUGH.

One of our exchanges states that Baumel uses a mixture which also acts favorably upon the catarrhal condition :

R Ext. belladonna, gr. j  
Syrup. toltan, ʒiv

M. Sig.: Three to four coffespoonfuls for a child one year old.

Talamon prescribes :

R Terpene, gr. xv  
Antipyrin, gr. xv  
Syrup. Aurant, ʒj-ʒvj  
Mucilaginis, ʒij

M. Sig.: One or two teaspoonfuls several times a day for a child under four years.

For use at the time of prooxym, Wilde recommends the following mixture, a teaspoonful of which is to be poured upon a compress and held close the child's mouth :

R Chloroformi, ʒj  
Æther. sulphuric. pu. if, ʒij  
Ess. terebinthinae rect., ʒiiss  
M. —Cincinnati Med. News.

## ACUTE RHEUMATIC ATTACKS.

Dr. William Henry Porter says (*Medical News*) that for acute rheumatic attacks nothing relieves so quickly and effectually as free mercurial purgation followed by salicylic acid or the salicylate of sodium. He prefers the following formula :

R Salicylic acid, ʒiij  
Sodium bicarbonate, ʒij  
Elixir of gaultheria, ʒi  
Glycerin, ʒss  
Water sufficient to make ʒiv

M. S.: Dose, one fluidrachm every hour.

The salicylates should be given hourly until their full effects are produced, then the interval between the doses should be lengthened from two to three or more hours, as may be required. —*St. Louis Med. and Surg. Journal.*

## LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS IN EPILEPSY.

Brown-Sequard has lately made the assertion that cerebral anemia is not the cause of the loss of consciousness in epilepsy as in natural sleep ; but that the cessation of the activity of the brain in hypnotic as well as in normal sleep, in *petit mal* as in well developed epileptic convulsions, in certain cases of syncope, in asphyxia and in poisoning, depends upon an inhibitory action upon the base of the encephalon and cervical portion of the cord, the quantity of blood within the brain remaining the same. He had demonstrated this inhibitory action by several experiments upon dogs and other mammals. The mere section of the skin of the neck which it is necessary to make in order to expose the great sympathetic and its ganglia, being followed by an inhibition of the epileptogenous

power of the brain, whilst ablation of the two superior cervical ganglia is followed by the same inhibitory action, the quantity of the blood in brain remaining normal.—*Medical News.*

## DONOVAN'S SOLUTION IN GLEET.

The solution of the iodide of arsenic and mercury is said to be of material service in the treatment of gleet. A correspondent of the *Medical Record* feels that he is justified in calling this remedy almost a specific for gleet, so uniform has been his success with it. It should be given for this purpose, in doses of ten minims, three times daily.—*Atlanta Med. and Surg. Jour.*

## LOCAL AND GENERAL ANTISEPTIC TREATMENT OF DIPHThERIA.

Dr. A. Fagot states (*Thèse de Lyon*) that diphtheria originally local in character, must be met with a local antiseptic treatment. The false membranes must not be removed unless this can be accomplished by gentle means. Carbolic acid is to be applied locally and in irrigations. The antiseptics to use are as follows :

R Acid, carbolic ʒi-ʒijss.  
Camphor ʒi-ʒvijss.  
Alcohol 90° ʒijss.  
Olei q. s.

M.

The amount of carbolic acid and of camphor is to be varied according to the gravity of the angina. In the intervals frequent irrigations of a one per cent. solution of carbolic acid are to be made so as to have the mucous membrane in continuous contact with the remedy. The antiseptic prevents the development of the bacilli. Salicylic acid has also been employed locally according to the following formula :

R Acid salicylic gr. vijss-gr. xv.  
Glycerin ʒx.  
Infuse. eucalypti q. s. ʒx v.  
Alcohol

M.

Boric acid, iodoform, creasote, resorcin, etc., have also been employed. General antiseptic treatment consists in giving the patient a tonic and nutritive regimen which enables him, by the hyper-activity induced in the different organs, to eliminate the poisons elaborated by the micro-organism and which have been introduced into the organism.—*St. Louis Med. and Surg. Journal.*

The following lines were doubtless written by a poet who had wrestled with the *Gonococcus Neisseri* and had come out second best :

"Let strictures on my conduct pass,  
Unnoticed let them be ;  
'Tis the stricture somewhere else, alas !  
That is deplored by me."

[Unidentified Exchange.]