

system may be obviated by strychnine. Whether this be true or not, there is no doubt it is a most useful drug in the treatment of disorders especially of the nervous system, arising from a too free use of alcohol. Dr. Pombrak, says *The Lancet*, writing in the *Meditsinskoi Obozhenie* on alcoholism, describes seven cases treated by hypodermic injections of strychnine—a method that seems especially in favor in Russia, where, however, it must be remembered that drunkenness presents as a rule forms somewhat different from those prevalent in this country. Dr. Pombrak found strychnine a very valuable remedy, both in cases of chronic alcoholism and in those of dipsomania, not merely curing the attacks, but abolishing the desire for drink. Even attacks of delirium tremens were influenced beneficially. The treatment must be carried out in a systematic manner, and must frequently be kept up for a very considerable period. As to the dose, Dr. Pombrak in cases of moderate severity commenced with one-thirtieth of a grain, in more serious ones with one-fifteenth. He found that while the treatment was being carried out there was no necessity to order the patients to abstain from the use of spirits, as they always did so of their own accord.

REGISTRATION OF DOCTORS AS DRUGGISTS.—

There has been considerable friction between the medical profession and the authorities of the College as to the amount of the fees to be paid by the former on registration as pharmacists. Prior to the passing of the late amendments, it was optional with physicians whether they registered or not, but, as a matter of fact, most of those carrying on drug stores really did so for the benefit of their apprentices, who would otherwise have been debarred from recognition of service by the College of Pharmacy. The late amendments made registration compulsory with those physicians who desire to carry on the business of pharmaceutical chemists.

The question arose as the amount of the fees. The registrar, acting under special direction of the president, demanded ten dollars as the legal amount. Members of the medical profession claimed that the law permitted them to register on payment of four dollars. The controversy engendered some ill feeling, and, if pursued further, would have doubtless resulted in an open breach between

classes whose relation are of the closest character, and should be the most amicable.

The matter came up for discussion in committee at the council meeting, and legal advice having been taken, it was decided to retreat from the position, and make amends as far as possible, by returning to physicians who have sent in their fees since the passing of the amendments, all moneys in excess of the fee of four dollars which the law prescribes.

Recent legislation placed doctor and druggist on an equal footing, and it is exceedingly explicit in this respect. We have nothing to say as to the justice of this state of things; it is sufficient that it is the law, and as such must be respected, while it devolves upon the College to administer it with wisdom, impartiality and honesty.—*Canadian Pharm. Jour.*

TREATMENT OF A "COLD" BY SALICYLATE OF SODA.—The *Memphis Med. Jour.* says of this remedy: Salicylate of sodium in free doses gives as satisfactory results in the treatment of "bad colds" as it does in cutting short tonsillitis. Sodii salicylatis, ꝑss; syr. auranti cort., ꝑss; aquæ menth. piper., ad, ꝑiv. M. Sig. A dessertspoonful every three or four hours. A dose every three hours until a free specific influence of the salicylate—tinnitus aurium—is observed—will so far control the symptoms that the aching of the brow, eyes, nose, etc., will cease. The sneezing and running from the nose" will also abate and will disappear in a few days, not leaving, as is usual under other treatment, a cough, from the extension of the inflammation to the bronchial tubes.

INSOMNIA.—Extract from an article in the *Medical Press and Circular*, by Edward Warren Bey, M.D., C.M., LL.D., D.M.P., Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, 15 Rue Caumartin, Paris. "To those familiar with the use of Bromidia (Battle), no argument is necessary, for it speaks for itself by fulfilling the indications for which it is administered with a certainty, efficiency and harmlessness, which elicit at once the wonder of the patient and the delight of the prescriber, and give to the profession the assurance of possessing one remedy at least which approximates so near to infallibility of action as to justify the title of specific."

PERSISTENT VIRULENCE OF THE TUBERCLE BA