

liver oil should be given to patients who bear it well, even if we are obliged to limit or decrease the use of other fats. Creosote should be considered only as it may influence the bronchial catarrh or certain digestive derangements, it having no direct influence upon the disease. Diarrhœa not controllable by proper diet yields best to bismuth subgallate, eight to ten grains every three or four hours, or to similar doses of bismuth salicylate every six to eight hours; moist compresses to the abdomen over night are also beneficial. Cough, with expectoration, should not be interfered with; when due to congestion it yields to rest; when dry and harassing, apomorphine, one-sixteenth of a grain, with or without codeine, one-eighth of a grain, every two or four hours, gives the best results. Moist, soothing inhalations should be tried before resorting to opiates. Night-sweats yield less rapidly but more lastingly to cold sponge-baths at bedtime, and the use of the ice-bag over the heart, with which the patient goes to sleep. If the sweating is due to a weak action of the heart, strychnine, one-twentieth of a grain hypodermically, should be given upon retiring, or a dose of brandy or rum in milk may benefit. Atropine should not be used. Pleurisy, either acute or the circumscribed dry form, requires strapping for the relief of pain, rest in bed, counter-irritation, and, if effusion is present, the proper medical or surgical treatment for it. Bloody expectoration and hemorrhage are, as a rule, the result of physical over-exertion and otherwise improper conduct of the patient. Rest in bed, control of the cough by morphine, hamamelis, and the ice-bag over the heart have given the best results. In anæmia the preparations of iron have been disappointing; they are not well tolerated and tend to constipation. In some cases the blood-conditions improve under otherwise correct management and liberal diet, together with proper out-door life. In about twenty cases the Klebs tuberculin has given highly encouraging results, and in large doses has an apparently destructive effect upon the tubercle bacilli, with subsidence of the fever and rapid improvement of physical signs and general symptoms. There are not any disagreeable or undesirable after-effects. In a general way there is nothing more important than a good stomach, a good heart, and good common-sense on the part of the patient. They are the requisites for recovery.—*Transactions of the North Carolina Medical Society, 1894, p. 30.*

#### THE TREATMENT OF BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA.

DR. NOTHNAGEL states that the auxiliary muscles of respiration must be acted upon in order to avoid asphyxia, cyanosis, and carbon-dioxide-poisoning. For this purpose water-baths or Priessnitz's wet cloths are used. Under this treatment the patient is placed in a bath and a spray of cold water driven against the thorax, or the ordinary douche will serve the same purpose. To avoid venous stasis the position of the patient should be changed every hour by the nurse, and he should not be allowed to remain long upon his back. The nurse should also see that the patient makes four or five deep inspirations every half-hour. Drugs are administered for the purpose of removing the secretions by expectoration. Inhalations are useless, and ammonium chloride, sodium chloride, oleum terebinthinæ are no better. A few expectorants may suit special cases, as decoction of senega and ammonium chloride. To relieve cough we have at hand narcotics, such as belladonna, hyoscyamus,

that greatly weaken, and are avoided at the present day. Codeine, in double the dose of morphine, has been much lauded as a remedy for cough. If the cough be severe, morphine with aqua laurocerasi may be given in small quantities; the latter alone does not afford relief. Morphine may be used with benefit in some so-called dry coughs—those produced by hyperæsthesia of the vagus branches in the lung. If a patient swallows all that comes up, or when he is too feeble, and in this case moist râles will be heard, or when the mucus is tenacious, we must not conclude that the cough is dry. For tenacious secretions the stimulating expectorants, as benzoic acid and senega, are indicated, or sodium chloride with warm water as an inhalation may give relief.—*The Medical Press*, 1895, No. 2905, p. 29.

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#### KOLA.

DR. E. B. SMITH states that the great value of this drug is due to the alkaloids theobromine and caffeine, and to the principle known as kolanin. As an astringent kola has been used with marked success in cases of atonic diarrhœa, its combined astringent and tonic properties producing most satisfactory results. In the treatment of summer complaint of children it takes the place of opium, with none of its disadvantages. It aids digestion by increasing the activity of the salivary glands, augments the output of the digestive fluids, and is, therefore, beneficial in that form of dyspepsia which accompanies diarrhœa. Since it exerts a sustaining effect upon the vasomotor system, it becomes an important remedy in the treatment of children with diarrhœa when the circulation is enfeebled. When long-continued exertion is demanded, and little food is obtainable, it seems to possess sustaining properties similar to those of coca. It lessens tissue-waste, as is shown by the diminished excretion of urea. Upon the circulatory system it is a tonic stimulant; the pulse is increased in strength and frequency. It is also slightly diuretic. In alcoholism it may take the place of liquor; it builds up the nervous system, enabling the patient to withstand the craving for alcoholic stimulants. It aids in overcoming the indigestion, and is beneficial in relieving the vomiting. In phthisis it lessens the cough, and is of value. In pulmonary hemorrhage it is useful. Locally, it appears to be an astringent.—*The American Therapist*, 1895, No. 7, p. 176.

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#### THE HYPNOTIC VALUE OF TRIONAL.

DR. G. A. HEWITT believes that the competition, struggles, anxieties, and responsibilities of commercial and professional life in populous communities constitute such a strain upon the nervous system in general, and the brain in particular, that insomnia, or a not very deep nor refreshing sleep, results. For this drug he claims that ten to twenty grains in warm fluids will produce sleep without producing toxic manifestations, depression of the action of the heart, or the force of the circulation. The sleep is sound and refreshing; the patient awakens readily and with a clear head. There is little or no tendency to the formation of a habit, as no cumulative effect has been observed in some instances when the drug has been given without sufficient interval of time to allow for thorough elimination from the system. If administered for