ICHTHYOL IN PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Dr. Maurice le Tanneur reports the laboratory-experiments of Latteux, which showed that of nine species of microbes subjected to 3 or 4 per cent. solutions of the drug none has resisted save the streptococcus pyogenes, which, however, succumbed to solutions of 6 to 7 per cent. Fifty patients, taken indiscriminately, and therefore presenting all forms and degrees of tuberculosis, have received doses of from 15 to 90 grains of this drug, increasing 15 grains every two or three days. On account of the disagreeable odor it has been given in 5-grain capsules, from four to twenty-four daily, with meals. It has produced no digestive disturbances; on the contrary, gastric fermentation and diarrhoea have disappeared under its use. It does not produce fever, nor any local nor general reaction. Of local symptoms, cough without expectoration has been markedly relieved, its use being followed by easy expectoration; with the relief of this symptom the heart is rested and the irritability disappears. The expectoration becomes more liquid and the color paler. The dyspnoea is constantly relieved because of the diminution of bronchial congestion, easier expectoration and cardiac rest permitting better and easier pulmonary hæmatoxis. Intercostal pain is usually lessened. Its general action is an improvement in strength, increase in weight, diminution of sweating, and accession of appetite.—*Journal de Médecine de Paris*, 1896, No. 32, p. 378.

Dr. Moritz Cohn has used this remedy for about two years without regarding it as a specific for pulmonary tuberculosis. However, it increases the strength of the organism and places it in a position to carry on a successful warfare against the bacilli. The early apical infection is frequently completely cured. In advanced cases the improvement often follows when cod-liver oil and creosote have failed. When cavities exist the high temperature is benefited. It possesses the advantage over cod-liver oil that it can be given in summer.
as well as in winter, and over creosote that it is harmless in large doses. If
the drug fails, other remedies can be used, but with less high anticipations.
Naturally, hygienic, dietetic, and climatic treatment should be carried out.
For poor people, its cost recommends it. It is administered in from 2 to 50
drops, three daily before meals, of the mixture of equal parts of the drug
and distilled water, diluted with one to eight ounces of water, followed by
black coffee or lemonade. Less efficacious are the pills, each one-sixth of a
grain, from three to thirty daily.—Deutsche medicinische Wochenschrift, 1896,
No. 28, S. 447.

THE USE OF TUBERCULIN.

Dr. Peter Kaatzer has treated within the past five years seventy patients
suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. Of these, thirty-one are dead, twenty-
one cured, twelve improved, and six unimproved. From this he concludes
that (1) when careful individualization is exercised and no complications are
present, this treatment is devoid of danger and promises success. (2) The
complications (mixed infections) are from the start to be treated by hygienic,
dietetic, and climatic measures. (3) The nutrition, so far as the body-weight
is in evidence, is, at least, not influenced unfavorably. (4) Through the com-
bination of this with other recognized methods of treatment will the cure of
this disease be more rapidly, safely, and pleasantly brought about than was
formerly the case. (5) Treatment in institutions which are, from a climatic
point of view, favorably situated adds to the certainty of the results. (6)
The rejection of this method is not a just position to assume.—Therapeutische
Monatshefte, 1896; Heft 8, S. 446.

COLD AIR IN THE TREATMENT OF PHthisis.

Dr. Edward Playte, noting the benefit which was obtained by sleeping
with a bedroom-window open all night near the head of the bed, has required
his patients to follow this plan, sometimes with a fire in the room morning
and evening, and sometimes during the night for ventilation. He believes
that very few cases in the first stage, or even in the early part of the second,
can long resist without improvement, and, indeed, ultimate, practical recovery,
the invigorating effects of prolonged, constant breathing of an atmosphere
flowing over a snow-covered expanse of country. An apparatus is in process
of construction consisting of a coil of pipe in an ice and salt chamber, for
rendering cold the pure air of the warm season, for respiration in these cases
by means of a tube and valved mouth-piece. It is believed that this will
give better results than any medicated inhalant, or a serum, antitoxin, or
manufactured substance whatever that can be administered by subcutaneous
injection or in any other way.—American Medico-Surgical Bulletin, 1896, No.
16, p. 446.

THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA AND BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA BY
PHENOCREOSOTE-INHALATIONS.

M. L. Véret presents three formulas: (1) water, 500; carbolic acid, 2;
alcohol, 2; creosote, 1; with sufficient alcohol to keep the creosote in solu-