

In the treatment of choleraic diarrhoea we are safe, it matters not at what time we may be called, in administering some antiseptic medication, something which will prevent fermentation, and have a destructive effect upon the septic germs more than likely present in the alimentary canal. Happy effects are often secured by the use of Listerine, properly diluted; a favourite prescription is the following:

R. Lambert's Listerine.
Glycerine (c. p.)
Syr. Simple.
Aquæ cinnamon, aa ʒj.

M. Sig. Teaspoonful every one, two or three hours, as may be indicated.

A Popular New Remedy.—There are few of the newer remedies that have met with more approval from the profession than has Pichi (*Fabiana imbricata*). It has proved one of the most valuable of remedies in general vesical and genito-urinary troubles:

R. Fl. ext. pichi ʒij.
Liquor potass. ʒv.
Tr. nuc. vom. ʒij.
Elix. calisayæ q. s. ad ʒiv.

M. Sig. Teaspoonful in hot water every four or five hours.

R. Fl. ext. pichi ʒj.
Potass. nitrate ʒj.
Simple elixir ʒij.

M. Sig. Teaspoonful once in two hours.

For Gall Stones.—

R. Aetheris ʒvj.
Olei terebinthinæ ʒiv.

Misce et fiat liquor.

Sig.—Ten to twenty drops in capsules three times a day.—*Times and Register*.

For Dilatation of the Stomach.—

R. Salol.

Sodii bicarbonatis. ʒā gr. clv.

Misce et divido in pulv. No. xxx.

Sig.—One to three powders to be taken before each meal.—*Times and Register*.

Cholera Infantum.—Prof. Hare recommends the following prescription in cases of infantile cholera:

R. Acid Sulphuric. Aromat. gtt. xxiv.
Tinct. Opii. Camp f ʒj.
Olei Caryophylli mvij.
Spir. Chloroform gtt. xivij.
Syrup. Zingiberis q. s. ad f ʒij.

M. Ft. solutio.

Sig. Teaspoonful every two hours.

For Membranous Enteritis.—Dujardin-Beaumetz (*Journ. de Méd.*) recommends:

R.—Salol. }
Benzo-naphthol. } . . . ʒij.—M.
Sodii bicarbonatis. }

Ft. cachet no. xxiv. Sig.—One after each meal.

A quart of a 10 or 20 per cent. solution of naphthol in warm water is also injected daily.—

Medical News.

In cholera infantum (which seems to be due to a microbe different from that of Asiatic cholera) Jules Simon prescribes the following potion:

R. Salicylate of bismuth. 4 grammes.
Prepared chalk 2 grammes.
Paregoric elixir. 10 drops.
Tinct. canella 1 gramme.
Peppermint water. 10 grammes.
Malaga wine. 10 to 30 grammes.
Syrup acacia 100 to 120 grammes.

M. The dose of the above would be a teaspoonful every hour.—*Med. Age*.

Summer Diseases of Children.—L. C. Charbonne, M.D., writing in *Medical World*, says: Experience teaches us that the digestive apparatus of infants and children differ, as with adults, and in artificially feeding children we must meet the idiosyncrasy of the patient. No routine plan of treatment in nourishing children will prove successful. We must adapt the food to meet the requirements of the stomach, and not feed with the expectation that the child's stomach will adapt itself to the food. To-day science opens a wide field for speculation. The pediatricians of to-day differ materially in their mode of dieting children. Some forcibly condemn the indiscriminate use of