

ever. I then prescribed the application of equal parts of borax and lycopodium, to be worn in the socks. On February 20th he returned to my office much discouraged, and said that all treatment thus far relieved for a few days, and then became inert. I then directed him to take to his bed, and began Hardy's treatment, as introduced by Hebra. I gave no internal remedies. I applied dyachylon-plaster as follows: cutting it into strips, I twisted them around each toe separately, and also applied them to the interdigital spaces, completely enveloping the whole foot, so that every portion of the sole, dorsum, and toes of the feet was in close and immediate contact with the plaster. These strips were removed each morning, the feet carefully and thoroughly wiped with dry, heated flannel, and new plaster strips applied. This treatment was persevered in for thirteen days, and at the expiration of that time the plasters were removed, and the feet presented a healthy normal appearance, free from the troublesome hyperidrosis. Since that time (March 2nd) I have seen the patient twice each week, but so far the cure is complete, and he assures me that he now enjoys comfort and ease in walking, and can avail himself of the pleasures of society without any disagreeable odor to announce his presence.—*New York Medical Journal*.

#### DEATH OF DR. J. HUGHES BENNETT.

We have the great pain to announce the death of Professor Hughes Bennett of the University of Edinburgh. The wearing illness under which Dr. Bennett has suffered for some time has been known to most of his professional brethren; the touching fortitude with which he endured those sufferings, the brave determination with which he nerved himself to the last to the fulfilment of professional studies; and the force and vigor which animated his attenuated features when detailing the last great work which he directed, the Report of the Edinburgh Committee of the British Medical Association on the Antagonism of Medicines, fitly crowned the life of a man remarkable beyond any of his fellows for unflinching devotion to science, courageous defence of his personal and scientific convictions, unsparing denunciation of what he believed to be error, and resolute furtherance of the objects which he believed to be good for the university, the profession, and the science which he loved so much. He died from the after-effects of lithotomy on a system weakened by constitutional disease. He bore himself nobly during life; and he faced death with courage, resignation, and faith. We shall, next week, endeavor to do justice to the life, works, and character, of this distinguished physician and biologist.

The remarkable success with which Dr. Hughes Bennett has, under circumstances which called for the display of courage, judgment and energy, twice carved out for himself a successful and useful career, recalls a *mot* of the late Dr. Henry Wright, a friend and pupil. Referring to his singular tact, energy, and judgment, Henry Wright used to say

that "If Bennett were stranded on an iceberg in the Arctic Ocean, he would infallibly create for himself a career among the whales and end his life as consulting-physician to the North Pole, and a director of a sanitarium at the Equator."—*Brit. Med. Journ.*, Oct. 2, '72.

#### DIPHTHERITIC SORE THROAT.

The following easy and successful method of treatment, recommended and practiced by Dr. Lolli, has given similar results for many years, and the conclusions drawn by the author are as follows:

1. Never cauterize the throat or abstract blood; abstain from purgatives and emetics, unless in very exceptional cases.

1. Nourish the patient according to his appetite, but let the food be light and easily assimilated.

3. Keep up the functions of the skin from the very commencement of the disease till the local, or still better, the general symptoms, allow you to judge that the morbid process is extinct. (Great stress is laid on this point.)

4. For local application, as well as for internal use, the author strongly recommends the following "antidiphtheritic mixture":

Boiling Water .....	$\frac{3}{4}$ vi.-xx
Liquid sesquichloride of iron.....	mxx.-3 i.
Carbolic acid.....	gr. iij.-xx.
Red honey.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ vi

This can be used internally and as a gargle every two hours, one or two spoonfuls being a dose.

The result of this treatment in sixty cases has been—a mortality less than 2 per cent.: medium duration of the attack, eight to ten days; extension of disease to air passages rare and slight; sequelæ, none, or very rare.—*Repeterio Falciense*.—*Glasgow Medical Journal*.

#### PREMATURE BALDNESS—TREATMENT.

Dr. Pincus (*Berlin Klin. Wochenschrift*, *London Medical Record*) suggests the following treatment in the first stage of premature baldness. This stage is recognized by a daily loss of under fifty hairs, by diminished sensibility to pressure, and, after a time, by commencing hardness and immobility of the scalp. If now weak alkaline washes be applied to the hair for a year or more, the progress of baldness is arrested, and in some cases the mischief already done is restored. He recommends a solution of caustic potash, one part to five hundred of water, or fifteen grains of the bicarbonate of potash to an ounce of water. Two or three drachms of this solution is to be rubbed into the scalp for from three to five minutes daily. After a time this may be done every other day and then only once a week.

#### FRECKLE LOTION.

Take—Citric acid.....3 drachms.

Rose water.....12 fl. ounces:

To apply both of these lotions it is only necessary to moisten a sponge or the fingers with them, and to wet the skin by gentle rubbing."