

the bed oftener than once a week, and then but slightly. He has had no return up to the present date, January 25, 1886.

CASE v.—A young lady, aged nine, was brought to me by her mother in September, 1885, suffering from enuresis of nearly a year's duration. All treatment had failed to relieve her. The use of the battery was ordered every night for ten minutes, and a mixture of belladonna and iron three times a day. These measures were continued for six weeks when the patient was well, and she so remained for three weeks afterwards, when the symptoms returned slightly, "but not nearly in the same degree." The battery got out of order, and, the patient living in a remote Irish district, there was a difficulty in getting it repaired. If the use of the battery be resumed regularly, the cure will be complete.

REMARKS.—It seems impossible to lay down a plan of treatment for general adoption; the peculiarities of constitution and habits of life must be taken into consideration, and haphazard treatment guarded against. The cases recorded were cured or relieved by the combined influence of electricity, iron, belladonna. Cases two and three are good examples of the utility of faradization. Case four is a very important one; the symptoms dated from birth, and resisted various methods of treatment. The successful issue is in great measure attributable to the constant care which the mother took in feeding the child, and rigorously attending to my instructions. Those cases that date from birth or have lasted upwards of a year, are invariably intractable, and often incurable, especially if the child be of nervous parentage or delicate when born, or pass large quantities of urine. With respect to the utility of faradism there can be no question; it requires to be used regularly, and to be continued for a considerable time; but it sometimes fails altogether. When the nervous system is weak, and there is generally debility the sphincter loses its power, and urine escapes by night and day without the child's knowledge. It is in such cases as these that iron and nux vomica are of service.

If there be excess of muscular action, and the child have frequent inclination, and without power of control, belladonna is an admirable remedy. It occupies a prominent place as a therapeutic agent, and sometimes, when combined with iron even in small doses, it seems to do good; but it should not be given up in obstinate cases till either soreness of throat is produced or dilatation of the pupils takes place. In my hands it has often failed when administered in any form or dose. It certainly tends to lessen irritability of the bladder, and should always have a fair trial.

Cold sponging in the morning is very serviceable in cases of enuresis that appear to have their origin in general debility. It braces up the nervous system, and is a powerful tonic. The slight sensation of chilliness soon passes away, without leaving any depression, if vigorous friction

with a towel be employed for a few minutes. In a case under my care about three years ago, the cure was attributed to this simple measure when one remedy after another had failed. The vital functions are brought into a healthier state, the skin acts better, and the appetite and digestion improve. However delicate a child may be, free sponging in tepid water, followed by a good rubbing, is of great value. The water may be used at a temperature of 90° at first, and as the child becomes stronger, may be lowered to 70°.

Now, a word as to diet. Milk is an important non-irritating article of food, and should be mainly relied upon in these cases; but the quantity given at one time should be restricted, especially on going to bed. Farinaceous puddings, containing eggs, are admissible. When the urine is turbid and acid, or the child is rheumatic, milk ought to take the place of nitrogenous food. A child under my care at the present time, with a "large white kidney," is troubled with frequency of micturition when allowed a little beef-tea, while when adhering to the milk she only passes urine twice, or at most three times in the twenty-four hours. In states marked by anemia and general debility, however, animal food is an essential article of diet. —*The British Medical Journal*.

CHRONIC CYSTITIS.

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By P. S. CONNER, M.D.,

Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery, Medical College of Ohio.

In a state of health the bladder admirably performs its physiological function, that of holding the gradually formed urine until such time as micturition may be convenient and proper. Neither in the viscus itself, its contained fluid, or the canal through which it is discharged, is there a source of irritation. But let there be a long continued altered state of the inflowing fluid, a tumor of the bladder wall, a retained foreign body in the cavity, or an obstacle to the ready outflow of the urine through the urethra, and, sooner or later, in greater or less degree, there will be developed a state of chronic inflammation with associated changes in the chemical constitution of the fluid. In any case, therefore, the diagnosis being established, before any method of treatment is instituted determination must, if possible, be made of the exciting cause; the removal of which, if ascertained and capable of being taken away, should be effected at the earliest moment. If the primary trouble is in the kidney therapeutic or operative measures must be adopted accordingly. If there is a foreign body in the bladder it must be extracted. If there is an urethral stricture it must be dilated, divulsed or divided. Such stricture makes trouble in two ways, by causing alterations in the urine, dammed back in the bladder, never completely evacuated, and as a result decomposing and becoming an active irri-