

buncles, insect stings and bites, ulcers, and for the irritation of abcess cavities.—*American Medicine.*

THE CHILD THAT FAILS TO THRIVE

is one of the many troublesome and vexations clinical puzzles that the family practitioner is called upon to solve.

Malnutrition, slow growth and development, sluggish metabolism, unusual susceptibility to digestive and respiratory disorders, mental dulness, physical lassitude and lack of snap and ambition, constitute a clinical picture that every physician of experience will readily recognize.

To arrive at any definite determination in regard to the treatment of such a patient, a careful and thorough physical examination is essential, in order that any of the causes which act reflexly through the nervous system may be discovered and properly dealt with—Post-nasal adenoids, a redundant prepuce, ascarides, eye strain, as well as other local irritations, may be more or less responsible for the child's backwardness, both mental and physical; constitutional diatheses, such as syphilis, tuberculosis and lithemic states, should also be looked for and intelligently treated. After the discovery and removal of the cause, tonic and reconstituent treatment is almost invariably indicated and among the reconstitutives especially adapted to the delicate digestive organs of the undernurtured child, Pepto-Mangan (Gude) is easily first. Its iron and manganese contents exists in organo-plastic combination with peptones, and the preparation as a whole, is so pleasant and readily tolerable as well as immediately and wholly assimilable, that children of all ages take it readily and benefit materially from its corpuscle-building and hemoglobin-contributing power. Unlike most iron-containing remedies, it does not injure the teeth nor cause constipation.

CATHETERIZATION.

Cystitis has been found so often to follow not only a foul catheter, but careless catheterism, that it is important to employ the most careful asepsis in the preparation of the patient, instruments and the operator's hands. And if the patient should assay to catheterize himself, the above precautions should be enjoined upon him. After catheterization it will be well to instill a few drops of a 1/1,000 solution of silver nitrate to the trigonum and throughout the urethra, and to administer by mouth Sanmetto in teaspoonful doses, in half wine-glass of warm water every two hours.