

and cheerful. The cedema was very much diminished, respiration was easy and the pulse nearly natural. I was informed that, in one hour after the application, a copious flow of urine commenced and continued all night—and, what was very remarkable, the urine which the day before contained a large quantity of albumen, was now quite free from it. Convalescence was rapid, and she is now quite well.

THE TREATMENT OF URTICARIA.

This troublesome affection has proved so unyielding to treatment that the medical profession will doubtless receive with pleasure the account of the successful results following the use of atropia, reported by Schwimmer, (*Pest Med. Chi. Presse*, 1878.) He gave in a case of urticaria of one year's duration, the following prescription, viz.:

R	Atrop. Sulphat,	Gr.
	Aq. Destil,	.oi
	Glycerin,	aa. 2.
	Pulv. Tragacanth, q	S. f. pil. No. X.

M. S.—One pill twice daily.

By the third day remarkable improvement was noticed, and a rapid and lasting cure was attained. In another case of chronic urticaria with hyperidrosis, 1 milligram of atropia daily for eight days secured a perfect cure. A third exceedingly obstinate case yielded rapidly to the same treatment.

EXTERNAL APPLICATION OF THE BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.

The good effects obtained from bromide of potassium in all reflex irritations due to teething are well known, but M. Peyraud claims that better results can be obtained from direct local applications of the remedy to the gums, than from its internal administration. He uses a mixture of the bromide one part, to honey six or seven parts, with sufficient water to dissolve the salt, and enough alcohol to preserve the mass. This should be gently rubbed on the gums four or five times a day; in cases of diarrhoea caused by dentition, a few drops of Sydenham's laudanum may be added with advantage. The bromide acts as an anæsthetic to the mucous membrane, as a caustic to excoriations, and through its effect on the general nervous system. It quiets immediately the urticaria of dentition, and under its influence those excessively nervous children in whom the eruption of the teeth is irregular and difficult, pass through this period without convulsive phenomena.—*Journal de Médecine*, August 1879.

ECZEMA.

(From *La Tribune Médicale*, by Dr. BRAME, of Tours.)

The basis of treatment is cold tar. It is a purifier and antiseptic. It may be mixed with glycerine or olive oil. When the disease is stubborn, iodide of silver may be added. A simple purgative aids. When the eczema is very persistent, small scarifications may be used also. Sometimes the chloride or bromide and cyanide of silver have been used on the scalp and scrotum and around the ears. The iodide of lead should be reserved for the lichenoids eczema, forming very hard crusts. The iodide of mercury should only be used in syphilitic eczema. Ioduretted calomel can be successfully used, and when pityriasis is conjoined, a pomade of oxide of mercury should be added. When the boils are large, punctures with dissolved tannin or iodide of silver should be used. In exceptional cases, the sulpho-cyanide of iron and tannin—both dissolved in iron—are used. Sulphate of soda is a good purgative in this disease.

PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

This is a medicine much under-valued. It builds up the constitution by aiding digestion and nutrition, and enables the bony system to grow much faster than without its use. It can be made into a syrup and given to children with rachitis. A fracture of the anatomical neck of the humerus was healed in thirty-two days by its use. Several other fractures were healed in fifteen to twenty-five days, when without it the bony growth would have been much slower. During pregnancy, the lacto-phosphate of lime should be given for the growth of the fœtus, especially in women of such constitutions where the drain on the system is very great, and even then the child will be born sickly and with weak bones.

BATHS, AND HOW TO TAKE THEM.

From Health Primer, "Long Life, and how to reach it," by J. G. Richardson, M.D.

It is related of the celebrated but eccentric Dr. Abernethy that upon one occasion a child was brought to him suffering from some disease of the skin, it is true, but in a far worse condition from want of cleanliness. The doctor, seeing at once that this latter misfortune was the cause of the former, said to the boy's mother, "I can soon cure your son, if you will strictly follow my directions. Get a large tub, fill it every day two-thirds full of warm water, put the little fellow into it, and then rub him all over with the best Castile soap and a coarse towel." "But, doctor," exclaimed the astonished woman, "that would be giving my child a bath."