

which was easily cured by lessening the dose. In a large majority, however, there has been some flushing of the skin, and in some a definite scarlet rash. This flushing, somewhat to my surprise, has been more frequent than noticeable dilatation of the pupils. The sisters in the wards, too, tell me that they have noticed that children under the influence of the drug are unduly irritable and restless. Some of this last may, however, be ascribable to the condition left on recovery from acute disease. But were the disadvantages infinitely greater than those described I still think they might fairly be neglected in comparison with the advantages seemingly gained from the use of the drug.—*British Medical Journal*.

## CYSTITIS.

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Cystitis is a disease of great interest to the general practitioner, resulting, as it does, as a complication of many diseases, not only following pyogenic diseases of the genito-urinary tract, but almost all of the infectious diseases, and also frequently occurring among patients who are required to remain in the recumbent posture for any length of time. This complication may set in during the height of a disease or may appear during convalescence. Toward its cause a number of factors probably contribute. The chemical constituents of the urine are often profoundly altered; the urine is also concentrated, containing, as it does, abnormal substances from the high temperature of the body and the specific infection. Furthermore, the tissues of the bladder are doubtless improperly nourished, and are thus deprived of their power of resistance. The forms of cystitis resulting from the infectious diseases are simple inflammation, purulent inflammation, membranous and phlegmonous inflammation. Cystitis resulting from neuropathic origin may be paralysis of the bladder or trophic changes of the tissues. There are still other causes that have not been spoken of—chilling of the surface of the body, trauma, irritating ingesta, such as cantharides, turpentine and what-not, also general septic conditions, descending infection from the kidneys and ureters. Ascending infection, with or without urethral disease, is the cause of the great majority of cystitis. Infection from the urethra, without urethral lesions, is of common occurrence in the infectious diseases in states of profound systemic depression from any systemic disease. Vesical infection, occurring