

said: "There is also evidence tending to establish a custom or rule of guidance as to charges of physicians for services rendered, and which makes the amount dependent upon the means of his patient—his financial ability or condition. This is a benevolent practice, which does not affect the abstract question of value, nor impose any legal obligation to adopt it, and cannot be said to be universal. Indeed, there does not seem to be any standard by which, in the application of the rule, the amount to be paid can be ascertained. Each case is under the special disposition of the surgeon or physician attending, and he is to decide as to the reduction to be made on account of the circumstances of his patient; and therefore, when the amount is in dispute, it follows that it is to be determined by proofs to be given on either side. The measure of compensation must be controlled more or less by ability in all the professions, and the service rendered by its responsibilities and success."—*Druggists' Circular*.

TREATMENT OF DANDRUFF.

The *Chemist and Druggist*, Oct. 26, 1889 gives the following as being good applications for dandruff. A teaspoonful of either should be well rubbed into the roots of the hair, and then dried with a soft cloth. If the hair is of a dry nature, a little good pomade may be used occasionally.

I.

R	Tincture of quillaia (1 in 10),	200 parts
	Tincture of capsicum,	5 "
	Eau de Cologne,	20 "
	Glycerine,	30 "
	Carbonate of ammonia,	3 "
	Mix.	

II.

R	Spirit of ether,	3 ounces
	Tincture of benzoin,	2 drachms
	Vanillin	$\frac{1}{2}$ grain
	Heliotropin	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "
	Oil of rose geranium,	2 drops
	Mix.	

As a pomade the following is recommended:

	Salicylic acid	30 grains
	Borax,	15 "
	Peruvian balsam,	25 minims
	Oil of anise,	6 drops
	Oil of bergamot,	20 "
	Vaseline,	6 drachms,
	Mix.	

—*Med. and Surg. Reporter*.

NON-TUBERCULAR HÆMOPTYSIS.

In an address delivered before the Medical Society of London, and published in the *British Medical Journal*, Sir Andrew Clark gave the

results of his study upon a form of non-tubercular and non-cardiac hæmoptysis occurring in elderly persons. He cites several instances of this variety of pulmonary hemorrhage, or arthritic hæmoptysis—as he ventures to call it—and after a brief consideration of its main characteristics, draws the following conclusions:—

1. There occurs in elderly persons free from ordinary diseases of the heart and lungs, a form of hæmoptysis, arising out of minute structural alterations in the terminal blood vessels of the lung.

2. These vascular alterations occur in persons of the arthritic diathesis resemble the vascular alterations found in osteo arthritic articulations, and are themselves of an arthritic nature.

3. Although sometimes leading to a fatal issue, this variety of hæmoptysis usually subsides without the supervision of any worse anatomical lesion of the heart or of the lungs.

4. When present this variety of hemorrhage is aggravated or maintained by the administration of large doses of strong astringents, by the application of ice bags to the chest, and by an unrestricted indulgence in liquids to allay the thirst which the astringents create.

5. The treatment which appears at present to be the most successful in this variety of hæmoptysis consists in diet and quiet, in the restricted use of liquids, and the stilling of cough; in calomel and salines; in the use of alkalies with iodide of potassium, and in frequently renewed counter-irritation.—*Times and Register*.

THE TREATMENT OF SCROFULOUS GLANDS.

In an admirable article on this interesting subject, Dr. Frederick Treves presents in the *Lancet* the following suggestion:

He recommends that the patient be placed under the best hygienic surroundings possible, as the basis of all further treatment. He claims that special benefit may be derived from a long residence upon the sea-coast, especially where there may be found large quantities of sea-weed exposed to the action of the sun. It is needed, in addition, that sufficient attention be paid to the proper clothing of the individual, care being taken that the skin from the neck to the ankles and wrists be covered with wool. Iron, arsenic, cod-liver oil, and quinine should be exhibited in the usual doses, and iodine as found in the well-known Kreuznach water is often of benefit.

The local treatment should embrace a careful survey of the whole periphery, and any abrasion of the tissues from which the lymph-vessels run should be carefully dealt with. Thus enlarged tonsils, scrofulous pharyngitis, affections of the mouth and teeth, coryza, ozena, otorrhœa, phlyctenular ophthalmia, and eczema of the scalp, all of which are common causes of disturb-