

tilla is the formation of styes. Given every hour for a few hours, it tends to stop the development of that condition—it is a specific. The books say that it is especially indicated in styes of the lower lids.

ENURESIS.

Pulsatilla has served me in several cases of enuresis, where the trouble seemed to be the result of a catarrhal condition of the bladder. Cold seemed to be the cause. Cowperthwaite says it is specially good for the enuresis of little girls; I have found it just as sure in its action on boys.

ANEMIA.

Pulsatilla, third centesimal trituration, one one-grain tablet every four hours, for a considerable length of time, has given me more satisfaction in anaemia than any other remedy. While at Albuquerque, New Mexico, I had two such under my care for several months. One girl was seventeen, the other fourteen. Both were large and well developed for their years. The mucous membranes showed a poverty of blood, and each presented numerous other symptoms pointing to anaemia. Both had been under old school treatment, and had taken large quantities without benefit. Under Pulsatilla, they steadily improved.

RÉSUMÉ.

A résumé of what has been written above shows Pulsatilla to be pre-eminently a remedy for catarrhal conditions with profuse discharges. Many of my patients were of a nervous temperament, and easily depressed. Sex, age and disposition seemed to have no special significance. I have found Pulsatilla, when otherwise indicated to be as curative in men as in "mild and tearful" women; I have found its action to be as beneficent in dark as in light complexioned persons. I have noted no special time of aggravation or amelioration. The potency that I have used most often is the third centesimal; and other potencies used have ranged from the tincture to the sixth.

Pulsatilla is one of the most frequently used of homœopathic remedies. All old school works on *Materia Medica* gave it a place, but I have yet to see it mentioned in old school works on practice. Hare, in his big "System of Practical Therapeutics," makes one mention of Pul-

satilla. He recommends it in drop doses of the tincture for otitis media. I have never used it in ear troubles.

There are other conditions of disease that might suggest the use of Pulsatilla, were this meant to be an exhaustive paper, but the above covers my personal observations, and therefore the scope of this article. — Condensed from *North American Journal of Homœopathy*.

LAYING UP TROUBLE.

The action of the coal-tar products in specific infectious fevers is to prevent compound elimination of the toxins formed within the system. This condition lasts as long as the drug is taken, and when withdrawn the urine and feces become hyper-toxic, showing that the organs of elimination are again active. The interference with excretion caused by such antipyretic as Acetanalid, Antipyrine, etc., should condemn their use even when the accompanying pain is severe.

In plastic peritonitis the use of Opium in any form is contra-indicated. By keeping the bowels at rest it favors the extensive organization of fibrinous adhesions, defeats elimination and leads to retention of poisonous products of inflammation and lures the physician into a sense of false security. In contrast the salines, administered early, put the bowels in moderate peristaltic action, prevent the formation of bands and adhesions, the intestinal tract is drained of the products of inflammation, the inflamed surfaces are relieved of engorgement by depletion of the intestinal vessels, the pulse and temperature improve and the toxemia is lessened.—*Medical Era*.

Practically all the advertised "quick cures," and "tablets," of various sorts for the public are made from these coal-tar products, and those who habitually use them are laying up future physical trouble.—*Homœopathic Envoy*.

HOSPITAL WANTS.

Ten yards white oil cloth to cover ward tables.

One bolt of dotted muslin for sash curtains.

Rubber treads for the stairs.

Cork matting for the upper hall.

Three dozen new teaspoons for flats.

Ten yds. rubber sheeting for ward beds.