

The liver is torpid during the week, and the active exercise of Saturday causes a free excretion of bile, hence the utility of the purgative. The best are mercurials and salines.

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GUAIACOL EXTERNALLY IN TUBERCULOSIS.—Dr. J. Solis-Cohen, of Philadelphia (*Medical News*, November 24, 1894), states that he has had great benefit from the external employment of guaiacol in the elevated temperature of tuberculosis. At first he used as much as ℥40, but found this too depressing. Doses varying from ℥10 to ℥25 are usually sufficient. He selects that portion of the surface over the seat of disease, washes it off well with soap and water, and then dries thoroughly. The guaiacol is painted on with a brush until it is all absorbed, the part is then wiped with the hand and covered with cotton wool and oiled silk or paraffin paper. Sometimes the temperature will drop three or four degrees in a short time. When the temperature falls much below normal, the patient feels uncomfortable and chilly. This is readily corrected by a warm drink and a warm bag to the body. The results are best when the application is accompanied by free perspiration. In one case the temperature was maintained at normal for six weeks. Free perspiration is favored by giving the patient some hot milk, or a warm drink, and applying warm bags to the sides. In no other way can the temperature in these cases be reduced so readily and with such good results to the patient. The applications can be repeated as the temperature rises. After an application of ℥20 the temperature usually remains normal for two days to nearly a week. The reduction is usually accompanied by a feeling of comfort.

[We have used guaiacol in cases of typhoid fever, but discontinued its use owing to the great depression following. The effect appeared to be transient; temperature was only lowered for a few hours.]

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THE HYGIENE OF THE EYES.—Dr. L. W. Fox, of Philadelphia (*Diet. and Hyg. Gazette*, November), remarks as follows: "A woman with leucorrhœa should be ordered an antiseptic injection before confinement, and the child's eyes should be treated with nitrate of silver, gr. 1 to the ounce. During the first six months of the child's life, its health should be well looked after. It should be much in the air. Its eyes must be guarded against sudden bright lights and objects. Children should not be allowed to do much with printed books till they are ten. Kindergarten work up to this age is far better for them in more ways than one, but specially with regard to their eyes. Myopia is one of the direct results of school life and