

sponging the body with Morphia dissolved in warm water (about a grain of Morphia to four ounces of water) to give great relief. A little smarting will be felt at first, but that soon subsides, and a feeling of comfort is the result. But, in order to cure the complaint, internal remedies are absolutely necessary.

RINGWORM.

This is an eruptive disease, which is found occasionally on the face, neck, arms or shoulders, but most frequently on the head. The disease usually occurs in circular patches which appears to increase in rings or circles, whence the name. The patch is composed of little vesicles, redder in colour than the natural skin. These vesicles usually break in about three or four days, and form little scabs, which dry up and fall off. The vesicles, however, are very apt to spread, and, if neglected at the commencement, may become very troublesome to eradicate. Ringworm is highly contagious; it is frequently propagated by children at school wearing each others' caps, or by using the same comb; also, sometimes, it may be transferred from one part to another of the same child from scratching or picking the original patch.

When the Ringworm is first discovered, the hair on and around the part should be clipped quite close with a pair of sharp scissors. The place should then be carefully washed with a little soap and warm water, on a piece of soft flannel; when dry, each little vesicle (or pimple) should be touched with a drop of Muriated Tincture of Iron, (*Tinct. Ferri Mur.*) on the point of a camel's hair brush, or the point of a small feather. This should be repeated every morning till the disease disappears. I have never known a case resist this mode of treatment. A cap should be worn constantly, so as to prevent any irritation to the part, and also to prevent the child rubbing or scratching it.

SCALD HEAD.

The eruption appears much more frequently on the scalp than elsewhere; but it occasionally appears also on other parts of the body, as the face, neck, limbs, &c., to which it is probably generally transferred either from the head by the nails of the patient, or from contact with some other person.

The disease shows itself first in the form of specks, of a yellow colour, like minute crusts, scarcely rising above the surface, and appearing as if set in the skin. There is usually little redness about them. They are scattered irregularly, without any particular arrangement, frequently permanently distinct, but sometimes so crowded as to cover portions of the surface completely. They are generally seated at the roots of the hairs, one of which passes through the centre of the crust. The eruption is attended with more or less itching. When the crusts are numerous, they often meet at the outer edges, so as to form a continuous incrustation of greater or less extent. Sometimes the whole scalp is covered, as by a closely fitting cap. If permitted to remain undisturbed, the crusts continue to adhere for months or years, but undergo a kind