

The treatment should begin by giving ten drops of the saturated solution, one or two hours after meals, and rapidly increased to fifty or sixty drops three times a day. The patient should be kept in the recumbent position with perfect fixation of the spinal column, by means of a brace or plaster of Paris jacket. When the disease is in the cervical or upper dorsal region, it is well to keep up continuous extension, by means of a band round the head, or a jury-mast apparatus from the chin and occiput.—*Buffalo Med. and Sur. Jour.*

A Sign of Breech Presentation.—When, in a woman who has passed the sixth month of pregnancy, a sharp pain is produced by placing the hand on the fundus uteri, it may almost be affirmed that there is a breech presentation. The fact is very frequent, although not constant, being present in about seventy per cent. of cases. The pain is sometimes spontaneous. How is it to be explained? According to Pinard it is due to the irregular distention produced by the rounded mass of the head. If version is performed, the pain disappears.—*Medical Brief.*

Crying in Children.—The cry of children, according to Dr. E. C. Hill, in pneumonia and capillary bronchitis is moderate and peevish and muffled, as if the door were shut between child and hearer. The cry of croup is hoarse, brassy and metallic, with a crowing inspiration. That of cerebral disease, particularly hydrocephalus, is short, sharp, shrill and solitary. Marasmus and tubercular peritonitis are manifested by moaning and wailing. Obstinate, passionate, and long-continued crying tells of earache, thirst, hunger, original meanness, or the pricking of a pin. The pleuritic is louder and shriller than the pneumonic, and is evoked by moving the child or on coughing. The cry of intestinal ailments is often accompanied by wriggling and writhing before defæcation. Exhaustion is manifested with a whine. Crying only, or just after coughing, indicates pain caused by the act. The return or inspiratory part of the cry grows weaker toward the fatal end of all diseases, and the absence of crying during disease is often of graver import than its presence, showing complete exhaustion and loss of power. Loud screaming sometimes tells of renal gravel.

Asphyxia Neonatorum.—The infant being laid upon a table or any other suitable support, the operator stands or sits at either side which happens to be most convenient, he slips the hand, which is toward the head of the child, palm upward under the back, so as to grasp the ribs and be ready to assist in compressing the chest and expelling the air; this hand also raises the chest, and permits the head, supported by the edge of the index finger, to fall back the distance desired to make extension and raise the epiglottis. The operator next grasps the legs of the infant with his other hand, back upward near the ankles; the index finger inserted between the legs serves to give a better grip.

Now by steadying the body with one hand, and with the other raising and bending the legs upon themselves, and pressing the thighs upon the abdomen, the diaphragm will be pressed up into the chest and the air expelled therefrom. This operation may be assisted by making pressure upon the ribs with the fingers of the hand supporting the back.

Upon making contrary movements the air again enters the chest.

Lobelia and Gelsemium.—Dr. Felter, in his excellent paper on Lobelia, says: "Lobelia is of value in obstetrical practice. It powerfully subdues muscular rigidity. It is the remedy to overcome a rigid os uteri during parturition, and at the same time it relaxes the perineal tissues. For its antispasmodic action it may be given by mouth and rectum." The doctor is exactly right. It is an excellent remedy, but as has been pointed out by others, and supported by our experience, it is not the best remedy in *all* cases of rigidity. When the specific conditions are present—*fullness of tissue*—the edge of the os as thick as your finger, doughy, lobelia will do better and quicker work than any other remedy. But in the opposite condition, when the edge of the os is thin, almost as sharp as a knife-blade, closely drawn, specific gelsemium, in full doses, is the better remedy by far. Try these remedies, gentlemen, in your obstetrical practice, using the specific medicine, the standard eclectic drug, and we will stand for the consequences.—*The Medical Gleaner.*