

on the under surface, and by means of the ball of a finger moistened with spirits of turpentine, pressed on the side so as to remove any vacuity or air-bubbles, which otherwise make the preparation uneven under the microscope, and give the idea of a membrane or some different substance intervening amongst the rest. The next day a small drop of Canada balsam is to be smeared over the surface of the preparation with a finger, and immediately after two or three drops of spirits of turpentine; and this process of applying the balsam and spirits of turpentine may require to be repeated two or three times for giving sufficient clearness, and guarding it from mould and atmospheric changes. Although it wants to be transparent, it does not require to shine as if it were varnished, and therefore the balsam and spirits of turpentine are directed to be wiped off with the finger.

Another preparation may be made by cutting off a portion of the surface of the spinal cord, with very short ends of nerves attached to it, and very little of the medullary matter underneath. It is to be dried, and treated like the other preparations, and when finished it will show the nerves very beautifully, as they are collecting themselves into fasciculi; and some parts of it will be found only a coarser representation of the more internal roots. Another preparation of a similar kind may be made by leaving the medullary surface uppermost, when nearly the whole of the medullary matter has been removed.—*Medical Gazette.*

*Incontinence of Urine in Children.*—By J. SIMON, Esq., F. R. S.—Irritability of the bladder in children usually takes, with more or less completeness, the form of *incontinence of urine*: the child wets its bed. Whenever this symptom is presented to you, if you proceed to examine the urine (as in every such case you should do,) you may pretty confidently expect to find copious crystals of lithic acid. This condition of the urine in children is very far from painless; and in severe cases the symptoms cannot at first sight be distinguished from those of calculi. The child makes water very often, and a little at a time, doubles itself up, and cries with the pain of each effort, and pinches and

pulls its prepuce, just as it would with stone in the bladder. The pain experienced is a severe scalding in the urethra, and sometimes this passage will be so much irritated as to inflame and secrete pus. There was recently a case under my treatment which, though not one of incontinence of urine (for it was in an adult,) will yet serve to show the manner of dealing with such inconveniences, generally as depend on the passage of crystals of lithic acid in the urine. The patient, W. M., aged 22, had for two or three years suffered occasionally with symptoms, which made it probable that he had a calculus lodged in his left kidney; but the immediate cause of his admission to the hospital was the circumstance of his then habitually passing lithic acid gravel, occasionally mixed with blood.—His urination was frequent and painful; his pulse was feeble, and he was of little muscular power; his skin acted fairly; his tongue was white and coated; his bowels a little constipated. I ordered him five grains of Plummer's pill every night till his tongue was quite clean, and then changed the treatment; giving him quin. disulph. gr. ii. twice a day, and potass. bicarbon. half a drachm, five hours after his chief meal. He left the hospital after a month's stay, quite free from uneasiness in his urinary organs, and materially improved in general health.

This case will illustrate the sort of treatment which I generally pursue in similar instances of chemical derangement of the urine. If the tongue is coated, and if (as is usually the case with children) the intestinal secretions are unhealthy, I give hydrarg. c. creta, or some other preparation of mercury, till that evil is remedied; I then commence the exhibition of alkalies, giving usually a single large dose daily, after the completion of the digestion of the chief meal of the day; and almost invariably I find it highly advantageous to give quinine twice a day during the same period. In my hands it has answered far better than any preparation of iron, and especially so in the combination I have mentioned. I give it usually before breakfast and before dinner, and the alkali, in copious solution, five hours after the latter meal. Extreme attention to the quantity, quality, and simplicity of the diet, is essential.