

on a child whose temperature has reached, say, 103° F., and the increased activity of the drugs administered after the bath, need but to be witnessed to make converts to this much neglected remedy in the treatment of cholera infantum. The child should be immersed up to its neck in water at a temperature of 95° F., to which cold water should be added until the bath reaches 70°, or even lower, the condition of the patient, his temperature, etc., being the guide to the reductio. No hard-and-fast rules can be laid down to govern the temperature of the bath or its frequency. The condition of the infant must be the guide, which the good sense of the physician must be trusted to interpret and follow.

"When the child has entered the algid stage of the disease, treatment offers little hope of rescue. Alcoholic stimulants and warm baths are about the best we can apply. Belladonna, through its action on the heart, suggests itself as a remedy in this condition, and experience has shown it to be of value. By paralyzing the terminal inhibitory filaments of the pneumogastric, it gives the heart over to the sympathetic, and we have, as a consequence, increased rapidity of contraction and raised arterial tension—a condition of affairs which it would seem very desirable to secure in the cold stage."

THE TREATMENT OF HÆMORRHOIDS BY INJECTION.

—Under the above title is an article by Dr. Charles B. Kelsey, of New York, in the *American Journal of Medical Sciences* for July. Dr. Kelsey is a strong advocate of the essentially modern method of the treatment of piles by injections of carbolic acid. The acid is of varying strength. He has three solutions constantly ready, one of fifteen, one of thirty-three, and one of fifty per cent. He sometimes uses the strong acid. In a severe case he would begin with the strongest solution; in a mild case, in one of the weaker solutions. He finds this method to be comparatively painless and uniformly successful.

The famous Western "pile cure" is composed of equal parts of strong carbolic acid and sweet oil, of which half a dozen drops are injected into each pile.

Dr. J. M. Matthews, of Louisville, gives the following rules: (1) Use the acid only in the smallest tumors. (2) Should it be used in a large tumor, inject once only in one portion, and wait several days, and then inject another portion. (3) Use the smallest amount possible in injecting, say one to three drops of the mixture of sweet oil and carbolic acid.

The injection turns the pile white, coagulates the blood in its vessels, and results in its shrinking away without the inflammation being severe enough at any one time to prevent the patient from attending to his business.

BATHS FOR RHEUMATISM.—Turkish baths are now prescribed in New York for those forms of rheumatism resulting in deformity of the joints. The baths are taken twice a week and for half an hour's duration. Several ladies who have passed through the alkaline treatment find that these baths afford them great relief.

The medicine which seems to give the most satisfaction is aqua ammonia, in twenty drop doses, three times a day, in a half tumbler of cold water, the bicarbonates of potassa and soda are objectionable, because they are liable to produce a skin disease resembling herpes.—*Med. Sum.*

TREATMENT OF PSORIASIS.—While on skin-diseases, it may be well to give M. Guibout's treatment of psoriasis. Here we reach the acme of irritant treatment, as the trouble is a sort of mummification of the skin and transformation into a sort of shell, dry and crackling, without a shadow of vitality. The indications are to remove the epidermic scales and try to revive the lost vitality. The external treatment consists in friction and baths. The substances employed by M. Guibout are: the oil of cade extracted by distillation from the *Juniperus Oxycedrus*, and next in order pyrogallallic acid. The oil of cade gives the best results. The whole of the body is well rubbed with it twice a day with a piece of cloth or flannel; then every other day a bath is given with from five hundred to six hundred grammes of subcarbonate of soda in it. If the treatment with pyrogallallic acid is preferred, it should be combined with vaseline (ten to fifteen grammes of the acid to one hundred of vaseline), used in friction twice a day, and alkaline baths to follow. The pyrogallallic acid turns the skin black when exposed to the air: so it must not be used on the face or neck, at it takes a long while to get rid of the color.—*Med. Times.*

HOMŒOPATHS IN THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—In the report of the Council, presented at the recent meeting at Cardiff, and published in the *British Medical Journal* we find this statement: "The Council have had under their consideration the subject of admission and retention of homœopaths as members of the association during the past year. An enquiry has been made throughout the thirty-three branches, and the result has been that there is evidence to the effect that a large majority of the members are adverse to the admission of homœopaths as members, but an equally large proportion are opposed to the idea of the expulsion of those members who have already gained admission into the ranks of the association."

An excellent local application for the relief of neuralgia and gout is prepared by rubbing up together equal parts of thymol, menthol, camphor and chloral.