

MILK DIET IN BLADDER DISEASE.

Dr. George Johnson, of King's College Hospital, in a recent lecture, alluding to the use of an exclusive milk diet in various forms of disease, such as chronic diarrhoea and dysentery, typhoid, and acute albuminuria, instanced some cases of bladder trouble in which amelioration followed rapidly after the free and almost exclusive use of milk. A young lady of seventeen had suffered for many months from severe attacks of pain over the bladder, so that during a period ranging from two to five hours, she would pass water every two, three, or five minutes. Opium pills and hot hip-baths afforded only temporary relief. Oysters or fish always brought on an attack. Her urine was acid, and contained pus. She was advised to try a milk diet exclusively, the use of hot hip-baths at night, and occasional opiates, which thus far were the only remedies that had given her relief. She also took some pills containing camphor and the extract of henbane. About nine months afterward she was fully restored to health, and the urine was perfectly normal, though she was liable to relapses, and then, upon resuming the exclusively milk diet for twenty-four hours, was again restored to her usual good health. Two other instances are given in which milk alone was given for chronic cystitis, and no other medicine whatever. In each case the cure recorded is absolute; and, after one case, the patient was able to resume ordinary plain fare and drink his wine at dinner as usual. The milk is to be taken cold or tepid, and not more than a pint at a time. With some persons the milk agrees better after it has been boiled. If the milk be rich in cream and cause heartburn, headache, diarrhoea, etc., the cream may be partially removed by skimming. The cream, however, overcomes the tendency to constipation. Dr. Johnson thinks that the milk diet will be made use of by surgeons who are contemplating lithotomy or lithotripsy, so as to lessen, as much as possible, the inflammation and catarrh resulting from the mechanical irritation of the mucous membrane of the bladder.—*Lancet*, Dec. 6, 1876.

FOR THE TROUBLESOME COUGH OF PHTHISIS.

The following prescriptions are in use for the cough of chronic pulmonary affections, in the Charity Hospital, New York:

1. R. potassii brom., potassæ chlor., ammon. mur., of each $1\frac{1}{2}$ dr.; syrup tolu 4 ounces. A table-spoonful every 2 or 3 hours.

2. R. tinc. opii camph. 1 oz.; tinc. hyoseyami 2 dr.; tinc. belladonnæ, spt. lavend. comp., of each 1 dr. Ten drops on a lump of sugar every hour till relieved.

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EDITOR:

FRANCIS W. CAMPBELL, M.A., M.D. L.R.C.P., LOND.

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MONTREAL, FEBRUARY, 1877.

DR. HINGSTON, THE RETIRING MAYOR.

In a day or two His Worship the Mayor will lay aside the insignia of office which he assumed two years ago. As Dr. Hingston had, on several occasions previously, declined nomination to the Mayoralty, but yielded at length to the united request of the members of the medical profession, it would not be amiss that we should take a retrospective glance at his manner of discharging his public duties. The two years which have elapsed have been remarkable in the city's history. Montreal will not soon forget the intense anxiety which reigned during the several weeks that preceded the Guibord funeral. The citizens of Montreal of all classes, save those who gloat over riot and bloodshed, will ever remain grateful to Dr. Hingston for the tact, prudence, wisdom and loyalty with which he averted a terrible calamity at a most critical juncture. No man was ever placed in a position of greater difficulty or danger, or was hampered by more legal and sectional difficulties; but our worthy Mayor, by pursuing a straightforward but conciliatory course, regardless of political or party issues, carried out a measure in a way which left no sting in any breast, no exultation of triumph on the one side, no heart-burning on the other. The press of the country has already sufficiently chronicled his success. His personal influence was again tested last winter, when several thousands gathered at the City Hall—where they had smashed the windows a few months before—to demand bread or The Riot Act was about to be read, when the Mayor appeared on the scene; went alone into the midst of the crowd; addressed to them a few words which evinced much sympathy but no fear, and ere his voice had died away the crowd quietly dispersed; a few hundred remained in the neighborhood, who craved permission to accompany him home, to prevent, as they said, wicked persons doing him harm.

The social duties pertaining to the Mayoralty are onerous and expensive, yet few visitors, entitled to that courtesy, passed through the city without being