

composed of the dried exudations and the covering material, leaving the skin uninjured. This kind of treatment was most successful in cases of a typhoid character, but appeared to be not so well adapted to those presenting a more sthenic type. Dr. Stokes considers that the application of poultices over the face is the surest method of preventing disfigurement in small-pox. Their use should be commenced at the earliest period, and continued to an advanced stage of the disease. In most cases they may be applied even over the nose, so as to cover the nostrils. The plan should fulfil three important indications of treatment—namely, to exclude air, to moderate the local irritation, and to keep the parts in a permanently moist state, so as to prevent the drying and hardening of the scabs. The best poultice is formed of linseed meal, which should be spread on a soft material, such as French wadding, and covered with gutta percha paper or oiled silk. The conclusions to which Dr. Stokes arrives are the following: 1. That the chances of marking are much greater in the sthenic or inflammatory than in the asthenic or typhoid confluent small-pox. 2. That, considering the change in the character of disease observed during late years, we may explain the greater frequency of marking in former times. 3. That in the typhoid forms of the disease the treatment of the surface by an artificial covering, such as gutta percha or glycerine, will often prove satisfactory. 4. That in more active or non-typhoid forms the use of constant poulticing, and of every other method which will lessen local inflammation, seems to be the best mode of preventing disfigurement of the face.—*Dub. Quar. Journ. Med. Sci.*, Feb. 1860.

PATHOLOGY AND TREATMENT OF CHLOROANEMIA.

Dr. Eisenmann, from an extensive observation of this affection, concludes that it is especially developed under the influence of constitutions which predispose to nervous affections. It is especially met with at a time of life when all kinds of neuroses are very prevalent, its appearance being ushered in by nervous phenomena, at a period when as yet the blood has not undergone the slightest change. Such change may even be absent when the disease has reached its full development, nervous symptoms being observable, however, during its entire course. It is curable by agents which exert a special action on the spinal marrow; and when left to itself, it often gives rise to chronic or even fatal, spinal affections. All these considerations lead the author to the final conclusion that chlorosis is a primary nervous affection, the change in the blood being a secondary phenomenon due to morbid innervation. Guided by these views he treated several cases of the complaint by means of tincture of St. Ignatius' bean, with great success. Wishing, however, to effect a more prompt recovery than that which takes place when the bean alone is given, he associated it with ferruginous preparations, adding also rhubarb, on account of the constipation which is usually present. The following is the formula he employs: Powder of St. Ignatius's bean, 1 gr.; lactate of iron, or iron filings, iij. gr.; rhubarb, iii. gr. to iv.; and oleo saccharate of peppermint, iv. gr. This is repeated twice a day. When the stomach is irritable, the iron is left out. This compound cures far more rapidly and effectually than do mere preparations of iron.—*Med. Times and Gaz.*, July 14, 1860, from *Bull. de Thérap.*, t. lvii.

THE MYRZINA AFRICANA IN TAPE-WORM.

Dr. J. G. Adams presented to the New York Academy of Medicine, a specimen of the seed of the Myrzina Africana sent by Dr. Bore of the Union Dispensary, Alexandria. The article is used very extensively by the natives of Upper Egypt for the extermination of tape-worm. The seed is finely powdered, and from 3 iv. to 3 j. given for a dose, mixed in a little water. This is taken early in the morning before the usual time for evacuating the bowels. In the course of an hour after, a large dose of castor-oil is administered.