

infiltration into the tissues. It is an established rule in renal therapeutics to stimulate the skin to increased action in cases where the kidneys are congested, or in other conditions in which it is desirable that they should be given rest from work. In the case of a hyperæmic state of skin, where this hyperæmia is not removable by local remedies, and where it is extensive, it is likewise desirable to stimulate the kidneys to increased activity, to relieve the skin of its work,—to give it rest.

Dr. Fox uses a diuretic mixture composed of half a drachm each of acetate and bicarbonate of potassium, one drachm of spirit of juniper, and one ounce of infusion of calumba, for each dose three times daily. The skin is soothed by oily inunctions, and perchloride of iron is administered internally to act as an astringent to the weakened cutaneous vessels.

There is a flavor of genuine wit in the following: Some person said to Sterne that apothecaries bore the same relation to doctors that attorneys does to barristers. "So they do," said Sterne; "but apothecaries and attorneys are not alike, for the latter do not deal in *scruples*."—*Balt. Physician and Surgeon*, April, 1874.

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF BERNE,

There are, at present, twenty-five lady medical students, among whom are twenty-two of the Russian women, whom the last ukase forced to leave Zurich.—*Lancet*.

FOR A CORN ON THE TOE.

—Take a black snail and roast him well in a white, wet cloth; bruise him and lay him hot to the Corn, and it will take it away in a very short time.—*Culpeper*, 1656.

EMETICS BY SUBCUTANEOUS INJECTION.

—The only therapeutic agents as yet known which are capable of being used as emetics by subcutaneous injection are *emetin* and *apomorphia*. The dose of the former is one-thirtieth of a grain, given in acidulated water. Apomorphia, which is morphia less an atom of water, is a speedy, safe and pleasant emetic, never acting as a local irritant. The dose (hypodermically) is from .046 to .169 of a grain.

POISONING BY CHLORAL.

—Dr. J. M. Winn reports a case of poisoning by this drug, the patient being a young woman who was in the habit of using a syrup of chloral, without medical advice. On the occasion in question, she took seven teaspoonsful, equal to seventy grains, to relieve a headache. The syrup was purchased of a druggist who sold it as a domestic remedy. Dr. Winn deplors the impunity with which apothecaries sell such drugs.—*Lancet*.

OF THE FACE AND ITS INFIRMITIES.

—1. *The Cause*. It is palpable, that the cause of redness, and breaking out of the Face, is a venous matter; or filthy vapour ascending from the stomach towards the Head, where, meeting with a Rheum or Flegm, thence descending, mixeth with it, and breaketh out in the Face. Therefore let the first intention of cure be to cleanse the stomach.

2. *Caution Negative*.—Let such as are troubled with red Face, abstain from salt Meats, salt Fish and Herrings, drinking of strong Beer, strong Waters or Wine, Garlick, Onions and Mustard, yea, if it be a Welch Man, or Woman, he must abstain from toasted Cheese, and Leeks, and that is a Hell upon Earth to them.—*Culpeper*, 1656.

ICED-WATER ENEMATA IN DYSENTERY.

—Dr. B. Wenzel has related in the *Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift* a series of successful cases of dysentery treated by enemata of iced water. They arrested both hæmorrhage and tenesmus, and reduced pyrexia; and, after one trial, a patient would call for another enema as soon as the pain recurred. Only rarely was opium given, the treatment being confined to iced water alone. In acute cases, he cured. In old chronic cases, the benefit was temporary, as in all other modes of treatment. Whilts, therefore, this plan gives relief in chronic cases, Dr. Wenzel concludes that in acute or recent cases it is the most effective at our disposal.—*The Doctor*.

LATOUR AND OLLIVIER ON MORBID SWEATING OF THE FEET AND ITS TREATMENT.

—Dr. Debrousse Latour has lately published a thesis on local sweatings, in which the unpublished observations of M. Ollivier are incorporated. (*London Medical Record*, March 18, 1874.)

The forms of local sweating which offer the greatest number of interesting points are, according to Hebra, those which affect the armpits, the genital organs, the palm of the hand, and the sole of the foot. Regarding the latter, an elevation of temperature for the time being brings about a really insupportable condition of disordered function. The causes of this morbid perspiration are little known: it is not an attribute of lymphatic temperament, nor always of a want of cleanliness; it is not contagious or hereditary.

There is a conviction among the French medical profession, which the author also holds, that it is dangerous to suppress habitual sweating of the feet. "Perhaps, however," remarks Latour, "we must draw a distinction between patients having a good constitution and those predisposed to pulmonary phthisis or phlegmasiæ of the respiratory organs."

The hygienic treatment of this morbid state in delicate patients, consists in avoiding sudden cooling of the feet. The patient should wear stout shoes or boots and woolen stockings, which should be changed frequently. If, in consequence of a chill, sudden