

EARLY SYMPTOMS OF PREGNANCY.—Waldo (*Pos. Graduate*) reviews the symptoms of early pregnancy with their diagnostic value. He regards suppression of the menses as only corroborative, and not a symptom of any great value in itself, since suppression may occur from many causes other than pregnancy, and menstruation may persist during some months or the whole of gestation. Digestive disturbances are of little diagnostic value. Changes in the mammæ—as dilatation of the veins on their surface, a sense of weight, darting pains, and an increase in their size are of some diagnostic importance. It has been claimed that milk or colostrum in the breasts of a millipara was positive evidence of pregnancy, but there are a number of cases reported that prove the fallacy of this statement. Montgomery considered that the development of a secondary areola, and of the elevations named after him, were positive evidence of a gravid condition. Still, Montgomery's glands may develop in women who are suffering from some form of inflammatory disease of the uterus or its appendages. Pigmentations and the shape of the abdomen are of very little importance. A number of writers have mentioned blueness of the vulva as a very important early sign of pregnancy. It is such if the uterus is in its normal position, if there is no obstruction to the general return circulation, and no inflammatory disease in the uterus or its appendages. The most important of all the early symptoms of pregnancy is the so-called "Hegar's sign." This consists in a loss of the nulliparous pear shape of the uterus. Its contour no longer gradually diminishes as it approaches the uterine neck; the body, on the contrary, bellies out over the cervix in the transverse diameter, in particular antero posteriorly, and the organ, instead of being pear-shaped, resembles very much an old-fashioned, pot-bellied jug. This sign can be obtained as early as the sixth or eighth week of gestation, and is produced by nothing but gestation alone.

JOSEPH P. ROSS, A.M., M.D., Prof. Clinical Medicine and Diseases of the Chest, Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ills., says: For the past three years I have prescribed Bromidia very frequently, and have never yet been disappointed in securing the results required. In cases when there is insomnia without pain, in the delirious stages of

acute fevers, in delirium tremens, puerperal mania, in short, in all those cases requiring soporifics, I find Bromidia invaluable. I consider Bromidia an excellent combination.

CYSTITIS IN WOMEN.—The *Jour. de Méd. de Paris* gives the following prescription for cystitis in women:

R.—Citrate of potassium, ½ ounce.
Fluid extract of triticum repens } of each 1 "
Tincture of belladonna, }
Fluid extract of buchu, ½ "
Water, a sufficient quantity to make 4 ounces.

A teaspoonful in a wineglassful of water three times a day.

BALANITIS.—Dr. W. R. Chichester states that he has obtained good results from the employment of the following (*Med. Rec.*):

R.—Atropiæ sulphatis, gr. j.
Zinci sulphatis, gr. ij.
Ac. boracic, gr. v.
Aq. destillat, 3 j.—M.

Sig.—Apply two or three times a day with a brush.

DR. DE LALLIS reports (*Therap. Gaz.*), the use of creolin in scabies in the form of a five-per-cent. ointment, rubbing it once daily into the affected parts. Only four such applications are said to be necessary to produce perfect cure. Creolin, in his opinion, is preferable to any other remedy for this purpose, especially possessing the advantage over sulphur of not producing any eczema of the skin, and not staining either the skin or the linen.

FOR RICKETS.—In the *Jour. de Méd. de Paris* the following prescription is given for the treatment of rickets:

R.—Phosphorus, gr. j.
Absolute alcohol, 3 v.
Spirits of peppermint, gtt. xxx.
Glycerin, 3 j.—M.

Sig.—Six drops of this mixture in water three times a day, and after one week another drop may be added.

COLD IN THE HEAD.—For cold in the head, while in the acute congestive stage, there is no better remedy than gelsemium (*Med. Compend*). One large dose, say 10 minims of the fluid extract, taken upon going to bed, will effectually dispose of this troublesome and uncomfortable affection.