

SOAPS.

Prof. Shoemaker says that soda soaps as a rule are more irritating than potash soaps. Great caution should be exercised in the selection of a toilet soap, for in order to be entirely harmless these should have a neutral reaction. He exhibited to the class a number of principal toilet soaps, which he had gotten at different places in the city, and which he had given to an expert to be tested. With two exceptions, all these soaps contained more or less free alkali. This free alkali, he said, was, especially in young children, the cause of many skin eruptions, such as simple erythema, seborrhœa, pustular eczema, and the like.

Prof. Shoemaker then enumerated the different medicated soaps and their particular values. Alum soap is good in hyperidiosis, in pustular eczema, and in chafing. Boro-glyceride soap is useful in acne, seborrhœa, and for rough skin. Chamomile soap is mildly stimulating, excellent for bromidroses, intertrigo, and is the best soap for dandruff. Naphthal soap is the very best application for animal parasites on any part of the body, and also in bromidroses. Salicylic acid soap is a non-irritating antiseptic soap, and is good for toilet purposes. Corrosive sublimate soap is serviceable for removing freckles, chloasma, rough skin, for changing a muddy to a clear complexion, and in all kinds of itching.

DYSPEPSIA MIXTURE.

For chronic gastric catarrh, Prof. Gerhard highly recommends this *mistura dyspeptica*:

℞ Foliarum sennæ	3 ij
Pulv. rhei	gr. xl
Ft. infusion with ℥iv water and add	
Vini ipecacuanhæ	f 3 ss
Ext. hydrastis Canadensis fld.	f 3 jss
Potassii carbonatis	3 j

Sig.—Take a dessertspoonful half an hour before eating, in water as hot as can be borne.

"VAGUE PAINS."

Prof. Atkinson considers oil of gaultheria a most valuable remedy. He gives it till ringing in the ears and vomiting occur. For a girl of seven, weak, pale, anæmic, and troubled with "vague pains," he gives

℞ Olei gaultheriæ	f 3 ij
Mucilaginis acaciæ,	
Syrupi simplicis	aa f 3 iss M.

Sig.—3j every three hours.

In addition, he puts her on a tonic course of cod-liver oil, iron, gin, wine, and strychnia.

PROGNOSIS IN CONVULSIONS.

Convulsions following burns in small children are apt to prove fatal. I have never known a case of scarlet fever to recover in which a convulsion has occurred after the appearance of the eruption.—Prof. Atkinson.

CYSTITIS.

Dr. Parish established an artificial vesico-vaginal fistula in a woman whose urethra had been dilated three times in the past year for cystitis, probably specific, with almost constant dribbling of the urine. He claims that the hollow button, inserted between the cut edges, causes aggravation of the cystitis, and he prefers stitching them with silk, allowing the sutures to remain for at least ten days.

IN FRACTURE OF THE CLAVICLE.

Dr. White claims that the four-tailed bandage fills all the indications, if the patient can be kept in the supine posture, with the head lowered. The elbow rests in a small hole cut in the centre of the bandage, two tails, 10 inches wide, encircle the chest, and the other two, 4 inches wide, are carried round the shoulder, opposite the fracture. No pads are used.

HYOSCYAMINE FOR ASTHMA.

Dr. Musser recommends hyoscyamine, gr. 1-120 every three hours, internally; or where a rapid effect is desired, gr. 1-140 to 1-120 hypodermically, for the spasmodic asthma of emphysema. He uses, in addition, nux vomica as a respiratory stimulant, and terebene or oil of eucalyptus for the accompanying bronchitis, diminishing the hyoscyamine as the other drugs are increased.

IRITIS.

Prof. Keyser at once gives gr. 1-12 bin-iodide of mercury, with gr. v iodide of potassium, three times a day, and applies hot stupes of hamamelis for the pain. If no benefit be noticed in three or four days, he drops the mercury and tries salicylic acid gr. xx ter die. If a condyloma is detected on the iris, he is sure of specific cause.

BROMINE IN CROUP.

Prof. Howell has known of a number of instances in which a drop of bromine, with each dose of bromide of potassium, acted well in throwing off the membrane in croup.

FLATULENCE DUE TO FERMENTATION.

In a case of windy dyspepsia, due to indigestion of starches, Prof. Waugh simply prescribed diastase, with excellent results.

In the case of a child seventeen months old, very low with marasmus, accompanied by diarrhœa and vomiting, Prof. Waugh stopped its milk and substituted predigested food. The vomiting and diarrhœa he treated by sulphocarbolate of zinc, gr. ¼ every two hours. The child is improving rapidly.