

arsenic. In some forms of nervous affection, the author has found it quite unique in its action, and he mentions the case of a lady who suffered for years from neuralgia in the eye-ball, which was only relieved during the times she took arsenic. The most remarkable effects of arsenic are seen in the cases of anæmia and various forms of cachexia and atrophy. Many cases of what have been styled "pernicious anæmia" have been cured by five-minim doses of liquor arsenicalis given three times a day, and two cases in which Addison's disease was suspected were completely cured by giving arsenic. In cases of wasting and general cachexia its action is most efficacious, where there is no malignant disease nor other organic disease to be detected as the cause of the wasting. To say that the remedy is always successful is more than can be supposed; but, where every other means has failed, it is worth the trial to give this remedy in the form of the liquor arsenicalis in doses of from four to five minims three times a day.—*London Med. Record.*

THE SUMMER DIARRHŒAS OF INFANTS.—The *Medical Age*, of Detroit, contains, in its issue for July 25th, a valuable article on this subject, by its editor, Dr. J. J. Mulheron. He treats first of the causes of these affections, dividing them into simple diarrhœa, enterocolitis, and cholera infantum, and then speaks of the treatment as follows:

"*Simple Diarrhœa.*—Assist the efforts of nature to rid the bowel of irritant matter with a dose of castor-oil. Follow this by sufficient doses of prepared chalk to correct the acidity of the discharges, give opium to diminish the peristaltic action, and give astringents and strychnine to restore tonicity. The following is a good formula for a child of, say, eighteen months:

Tr. opii camph. .... ̄ ss.;  
Ext. rubus villos. fl. .... ̄ j.  
Tr. nucis vomicæ. .... gtt. xij;  
Mist. cretæ. .... q. s. ad ̄ iij.

M. Sig. A teaspoonful every three hours.

"*Enterocolitis.*—When the character of the stools, the elevation of the temperature, the disturbance of the stomach, etc., indicate the involvement of the intestine in a catarrhal inflammation, the means employed in the simple diarrhœa, which is usually the precursor of these graver symptoms, must be supplemented by other remedies. Place the child on small doses of calomel and ipecac—say a twelfth of a grain of each for a child of eighteen months—every two hours, alternated with a teaspoonful of an infusion of five chamomile flowers in a cup of boiling water. The spice poultice, moistened with hot brandy, must be laid over the abdomen. If the temperature pass over 101° F., it must be reduced by baths, the water of which must at first be tepid, and gradually cooled to 70°

F., or lower, as the circumstances of the case require. Should twenty-four or thirty-six hours of this treatment be followed by no improvement, and the stools continuing or becoming more colliquative, I have found the following formula to answer admirably, quieting the irritability of both the stomach and the bowels:

Creasoti ..... gtt. iv.;  
Zinci oxidi ..... gr. xvj;  
Tr. belladonna ..... ̄ ss.;  
Glycerini ..... ̄ ss.;  
Aquam ..... q. s. ad ̄ iij.

M. For a child a year old: Sig. A teaspoonful every three hours. This may be alternated with aromatic sulphuric acid, two drops in ten drops of brandy, every three hours. The spice poultice should be continued.

"*Cholera Infantum.*—Bearing in mind our conception of this affection as a neurosis, our treatment should be directed, 'first, to destroying the organisms, on which every fermentation depends for its development; secondly, to allaying the irritation of the end organs of the splanchnics in the mucous membrane; thirdly, to arresting the outward osmosis of the vessels; fourthly, to lowering the febrile temperature and removing the algid condition.' My experience leads me to speak with favor of salicylic acid and chalk, as recommended by Dr. Hutchins in the September, 1880, number of the 'Proceedings of the Medical Society of the County of Kings,' N. Y., as a remedy meeting the first and second of these indications. This combination is useful only in cases of serous diarrhœa, having no efficacy in the inflammatory or lienteric form. It acts happily, also, in allaying gastric irritability. Three grains of salicylic acid, rubbed up with two grains of prepared chalk, should be given every three hours. Care should be taken that the chalk be pure, and that, during the effervescence attending the addition of water to the powder, no odor of chlorine be emitted. Such odor denotes the presence of chlorine—a residuum of the manufacture of chlorinated soda. It is apt to exist in prepared chalk, and should be carefully avoided. The creasote formula, given above, for enterocolitis, has also answered a good purpose, especially in cases attended with much gastric irritability.

"There are few cases of cholera infantum in which the bromide of potassium will not prove helpful, and especially where there exists restlessness, wakefulness, and twitching of the muscles. It allays the irritation of the splanchnics, and of the nervous system generally.

"Baths hold an important place in the treatment of the fever of cholera infantum, and for one reason, among others, that it is of little use to administer medicines as long as the temperature is elevated. The soothing influence of a cold bath