

entire period of suppuration, one-tenth grain ten times daily. If debility exists, one grain of lacto-phosphate of lime should be taken with each dose.

The following is an excellent combination to be taken from the very first: R. Tincturæ opii, f ʒ ij; vini colchici seminis, f ʒ ss; liquoris potassi citratis, f ʒ viiss. M. Sig.: One tablespoonful four times a day.

The oils of eucalyptus, sandal wood, cubebs, and turpentine, and the balsam of copaiba are all useful as additional remedies in cases which show that they are not yielding readily to the regular treatment.

This is simply an outline of a course of treatment which has proven more than usually successful, omitting the long list of remedies that are objectionable for any reason.—*Medical World*.

USES OF BORACIC ACID.

Dr. Lebovitz, in the *Weiner med. Presse*, narrates some uses to which he has put boracic acid.

1. Boracic acid acts antiseptically. Every soldier should carry one ounce of it in his overcoat pocket, and a handkerchief cut in two triangles for necessary bandages. Simply sprinkling a wound with finely powdered boracic acid suffices to insure rapid healing. This remedy being odorless and itself absorbing all odors, the author has used it advantageously in abscesses, ulcers of the feet, caries and necrosis of the bones, and in complicated fractures.

2. In anthrax and after the incision of furuncles it acts well when applied directly to the parts. Forming furuncles should be painted several times daily with the following:

R—Boracic acid }
Water } āā equal parts.

3. In burns, when the flesh is exposed, it is necessary to be careful with poisonous antiseptics. Boracic acid possesses the advantage of being non-poisonous. He covers the burnt surfaces with a boracic vaseline ointment in the proportion of one to five:—

R—Boracic acid (finely powdered) 20 parts
Glycerine 15 "
Mix, and add, Vaseline 85 " —M.

Apply twice daily.

In severe burns, with fever, the author combated the fever by the internal administration of the following:

R—Boracic acid 4 parts
Glycerine 10 "
Water 100 "
Syrup of poppies 25 " —M.

Sig.—A teaspoonful every two hours.

4. In skin diseases, such as pemphigus,

eczema, rhagades, rupia, and scabies, the results obtained with boracic acid have been most favorable. The formula used was:

R—Boracic acid (finely powdered) 10 parts
Glycerine 20 "
Lanolin 30 "

The treatment of scabies consists in first taking a warm bath and then rubbing the affected parts with boracic-vaseline salve (first one to two; later equal parts). The duration of this treatment averaged six days. In a case of granular conjunctivitis a cure was effected within forty-five days; a like result was obtained in some cases of pannus. Chronic scrofulous otitis is improved by lukewarm injections of concentrated boracic acid solutions; the application of boracic acid glycerine (one to ten) to stomatitis, aphthæ, or tonsillitis is followed by a curative effect.

5. For coryza:

R—Boracic acid (finely powd.) }
Powdered coffee } equ. parts.—M
Use as a snuff.

6. In some cases of chronic endometritis with leucorrhœa and sterility, the uterus was filled with powdered boracic acid, and then a boracic acid tampon applied. After removing the tampon, the cavity was irrigated with a boracic acid solution. A cure was generally effected after a three or four months' treatment, in some cases conception following.

7. In cystitis the bladder was washed out (in acute cases) with a three per cent. boracic acid solution, and in chronic cases this treatment was followed by the internal administration of from forty-five to ninety grains of boracic acid.—*Deutsche med. Wochenschrift*, January 24, 1889.—*Med. News*.

VOCAL MUSIC AND PREVENTION OF PHTHISIS.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of Virginia, Dr. E. C. Busey, of Lynchburg, Va., read a paper on the cultivation of vocal music in schools as one of the means of preventing phthisis. He states it as a well-known fact that those nations which are given to the cultivation of vocal music are strong vigorous races, with broad expansive chests. If an hour a day in public schools were devoted to the development of vocal music, there would not be the sad spectacle of the drooping, withered, hollow chested, round shouldered children which confronts us now. There is too great a tendency to sacrifice physical health upon the altar of learning. Vocal music is gymnastic exercise of the lungs, producing increased expansion to the lung tissue itself. The lungs in improved breeds of cattle, which naturally take little exercise and are domiciled much of the time, are consider-