

5. In the case of metritis developed under the influence of a fibroma or deviation of the uterus, it gives marked ease, and often causes the disappearance of the greater part of the symptoms: but not acting on the cause, it does not save the patient from relapses.

CORNS.

Scrape a piece of common chalk, put a small portion of it upon the corn and bind it with a linen rag. Repeat the application for a few days, and you will find that the corn comes off like a shell, and perfectly cured. The cure is simple and efficacious. Mr. Wakely, in the Royal Free Hospital, London, is in the habit of applying glycerine to corns. It softens its excrescences that they may be scooped out with ease.

NEURALGIA IN INFANTS.

Children from two to six weeks old, especially males, suffer frequently with attacks of pain in the bowels, coming on about midnight, and lasting until four or five in the morning. Children thus affected cry violently, but towards morning become quiet, fall asleep and the next day are well as ever. This enteralgia does not seem to be caused by any fecal accumulations; it is very noticeable, however, that during the paroxysm they pass no water, and at the end of it a large quantity of pale coloured urine comes away, as after an hysterical attack. The cause of this retention of urine is unknown. The disease affects children of all classes of society, indiscriminately, without reference to their hygienic condition. The remedy recommended by Dr. Boyd (*Edinburgh Medical Journal*, Feb., 1873; *Schmidt's Jahrbucher*, 1873, No. 2) is spiritus ætheris nitrosi, eight or ten drops in a drachm of water. Immediately afterwards, with escape of wind and the passage of a considerable quantity of urine, the crying ceases, and the little patient goes to sleep.

CONVULSIONS CURED BY AN INJECTION OF ATROPINE AND MORPHINE.

M. le Docteur Divet treated attacks of convulsions in a lady who was confined naturally the day before. The urine was not said to be albuminous, but the gravity of the symptoms left no doubt as to the nature of the disease. M. Divet injected hypodermically 1 gr. 50 centigrs., or about one-sixth of the following solution:—atropine sulph. grain $\frac{1}{16}$, morphine acet. grain $\frac{1}{4}$, aquæ 3 ij. This injection of or about one-tenth of a grain of atropine is very powerful, but the doctor trusted to the antagonistic action of the morphia to moderate its energy, giving it at the same time, though in a comparatively smaller dose. The patient awoke after a sleep of seven hours free from the attacks, which did not return. The next day there was slight convulsive movements, without loss of consciousness. During the following days

the dryness of the throat caused by the atropine was the only symptom to be noticed. The result of this treatment deserves recording; but it would be prudent to divide the doses of atropine, and to see how the remedy is borne — *Gazette Obstet.*

TREATMENT OF TINEA CAPITIS.

M. Bourbier recommends as one of the most successful applications in this troublesome affection the use of carbolate of soda, the head to be first completely cleansed, the hair clipped closely, or shaved, and then a pomade containing this substance in various proportions to be freely applied.

TREATMENT OF HOOPING-COUGH.

Sir,—For a long time I have used with great success a mixture composed of chloral hydrate, 18 grains; dilute nitric acid, 25 minims; ipecacuanha wine, $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms; syrup and water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. The dose for a child from two to four years old is a teaspoonful every three or four hours. If the tongue has been furred and the bowels disordered, I have substituted carbonate of soda and nitrate of potash for the nitric acid, and have given a dose of rhubarb and grey powder at bedtime. Some years ago, I was in the habit of using tincture of belladonna, but much prefer the above formula.

I am, etc.,

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BELLADONNA PLASTER IN VOMITING.

Apropos of belladonna, it appears useful to say a word on the application of this substance in the form of a plaster in vomiting as a symptom.

This year, at a meeting of the Therapeutical Society, Dr. Guéneau de Mussy has treated this practical point with some developments. The honourable clinician of the Hôtel-Dieu, has recalled the fact that Bretonneau prescribed the application of belladonna plaster in vomiting, but only in the incoercible vomiting of pregnancy. The eminent physician of Tours put the plaster on the hypogastrium, wishing to act on the uterus; which provoked, according to him, vomiting by reflex action. Cazeaux also has recommended belladonna in incoercible vomiting of pregnancy. He placed the drug on the cervix uteri. He reported many successes thus obtained. Bretonneau and Cazeaux are, then, the inventors of the method; but it belongs to Dr. Guéneau de Mussy to have generalized it; and in effect, for twenty-five years he has extended it to the symptom of vomiting, whatever its cause.

Among the cases in which this topical application has given unexpected results, Dr. Guéneau de Mussy cites that of a patient in whom the habit of vomiting had existed forty years. The same physician suggested the idea of prescribing it as a prophylac-