

conception of the pathology of the disease, and I will express in a few brief axioms my views of the disease and its treatment: 1. Eczema is a catarrh of the skin. 2. Its local manifestation may be erythema, a papule, pustule, or vesicle. 3. It may commence acutely, and tend then to spontaneous recovery, or chronicity. When chronic, not only are vesicles, etc., formed, but exudation takes place into the true skin. 5. Such exudation must be removed, which must be by absorption by the medium of the blood vessels. 6. Hard water must be always avoided in treatment. 7. In all acute conditions lotions do good; ointments do harm. 8. Air should be excluded. 9. Water used but little. 10. Crusts must be removed.—*Birmingham Med. Review.*

CELERY COMPOUND.

In a Report on Materia Medica and Therapeutics to the Southern Illinois Medical Association by Dr. James I. Hale, Anna, Illinois, appears the following paragraph which is extracted from the *Therapeutic Gazette*:

"Apium Graveolens (Celery Seed). To what extent this has been used as a medicine I do not know. I do not remember of having seen any literature on the subject, but I know a fluid extract has been prepared and placed on the market which I have neither seen nor tested. Remembering the peculiar soothing, semi-narcotic, and hypnotic effects onions, leeks, lettuce, celery, and allied substances have when freely eaten, and that they are recommended as a particularly suitable article of diet for nervous individuals, I was led to believe that they might be more fully utilized as medicines. Being frequently consulted in regard to young infants being restless and fretful, particularly at night, which most generally arises from slight flatulency and acidity of the stomach and bowels, I have for some time been in the habit of recommending infusion of Celery Seeds with a little soda administered almost ad libitum with the most gratifying results. I deem it much better than the more potent and harmful narcotics so frequently, and often recklessly given. It is astonishing what good babies can often be made of the most fretful and restless. If you have not already tried it, by all means do so, and my word for it the weary, anxious mother, as well the hitherto irate fathers, will arise and call you blessed."

For years past Messrs. Chapman, Green & Co., Grand Crossing, Chicago, Illinois, have manufactured and sold a Fluid Extract of Celery Seed, which gave satisfaction to all who used it. Latterly influenced by the request of many Physicians to put up a preparation which could be more easily prescribed than a Fluid Extract they devised the following compounds which I extract from their Price List:

GLYCEROLE OF CELERY COMPOUND: *Celery*

Seed, Catnip and German Chamomile.—Devised to supply a demand by the profession for a simple remedy that can be prescribed safely in cases of infantile derangements, dependent upon teething or otherwise, and where it is not thought desirable or necessary that morphia be given. The combination seems to control nearly all conditions of this class, and, in a majority of cases, is said to fill the indications better than opiates. It is a reliable nervine, inducing sleep, quieting pain, and promoting digestion. *It is also noticed that this Glycerole is an excellent medium for the exhibition of morphia.* Patients who owing to idiosyncrasy cannot well tolerate morphia or opium, find its use most unobjectionable if dissolved in this glycerole.

For infants the dose is 10 to 20 drops according to age or condition.—*Indiana Medical Reporter.*

TREATMENT OF GONORRHOEA BY INJECTIONS OF SULPHUROUS ACID DILUTED WITH WATER.

For some time I have treated all cases of gonorrhœa with injections of sulphurous acid diluted with water, and as the results in my hands have been very satisfactory, I write in the hope that others may be induced to give this method a trial.

I do not offer any theory on the subject, I simply state the fact that I have now treated sixteen cases of gonorrhœa, using no other medicine, and they all returned to duty in an average of six days. I have not observed a relapse or any bad effect. The majority of the cases were second attacks, but those suffering from primary attacks of the disease recovered equally fast.

When I commenced this method of treatment I used much stronger injections than I do at present. I find sulphurous acid one part to fifteen of water quite strong enough for most cases. The rules of treatment I recommend are: place the patient on low diet, and administer injections of sulphurous acid diluted in water one to fifteen, three times a day, no other treatment being necessary. I find it is necessary for the attendant to give the injections, for if it is done by the patient it is never well done, most of the fluid escaping back outside the nozzle of the syringe. The injection should be kept in the urethra from three to five minutes. If the patient complains of much pain, or if there is a tendency to chordee, it will then be sufficient to administer the injections once or twice in twenty-four hours.

If these instructions are strictly followed the purulent discharge will become scanty at the end of the first day, and on the third it will be replaced by a thin, gleet discharge, which also disappears in a couple of days. While this watery discharge lasts I usually administer only one injection daily. I find that the first injection frequently causes pain, which is not so much complained of afterwards.