

TREATMENT OF DYSENTERY IN CHILDREN.

Dr. Charles Bell, in the *Edinburgh Medical Journal*, September, 1879, after condemning the treatment recommended by Dr. Meigs for this disease, proceeds to say:—

The most useful treatment will be warm baths, poultices, and leeches, and small doses of calomel and James' powder, to be repeated every two hours until the fever subsides, and the bowels are gently moved, and their evacuations become more natural. If they are much tinged with blood, a few drops of the liquor ferri pernitratidis, in a little sugar and water, may be given with advantage every three hours, the dose being from one drop upward, according to the age. It is only in the most extreme cases, when there is much pain, that opium should be given, and even then it should be in very small doses. If counter-irritants are to be had recourse to, which is doubtful, the most suitable are mustard poultices, or the spirit of camphor sprinkled on spongiopiline, and closely applied over the stomach. The diet should be light and nourishing as soon as the little patient shows any inclination for food. If stimulants are required, the best is a drop or two of brandy in a teaspoonful of milk, or a little port wine diluted with water.

LUNAR CAUSTIC IN THE TREATMENT OF OPHTHALMIA.

Dr. W. A. Macnaughton writes to the *Medical Times and Gazette*: There are certain inflammatory conditions of the eye which, owing perhaps to constitutional causes, are often very perplexing in their treatment. There is, for example, no complaint of its kind more obstinate than the serofulous ophthalmia of children. In these, and in all cases where the simpler remedies have failed, I would recommend the application of the solid nitrate of silver to the supra-orbital surface as a speedy means of cure. Seeing that the remedy is applied in close proximity to the affected organs, it will be admitted that this is a more rational mode of relieving ocular inflammation than the distant counter-irritation behind the ears recommended in the more obstinate forms of this disease. As a matter of fact, I have observed excellent results in cases where the irritation and intolerance of light had persisted for months. The mode of application is simple. The caustic point is firmly applied over an inch or so of the previously moistened integument above the affected eye, but when both are concerned, I cauterize a narrow strip across the whole supra-orbital region. This causes a slight smarting sensation at the time, which soon passes away. The stain which results can readily be removed afterward

with a strong solution of iodide of potassium. It is advisable, while this treatment is being progressed with, to exclude the light from the eyes by means of a shade.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—DR. MALLORY VS. THE ONTARIO MEDICAL COUNCIL.

The *Canada Lancet* for January says: The plaintiff, Dr. Mallory, a Canadian graduate, who subsequently qualified and registered in England, applied to the Council of Ontario for registration. This was refused, and the Dr. issued a process in the Court of Queen's Bench calling upon the Council to show cause why he should not be registered. The case was heard before Chief Justice Hagarty, who recently gave his decision in favor of the plaintiff. The learned judge was pretty severe upon the Council, and warned that body not to attempt to extort a four hundred dollar registration fee from duly registered British graduates who desire to practice in Ontario.

SPEEDY CURE OF NASAL POLYPI.

To the Editor of the (*N. Y.*) *Medical Record*.

DEAR SIR:—The painless method of removing nasal polypi, never before made public by the originator, is an apology for taking a small space of your valuable journal.

Mr. G. M.—, æt. 60, ten years ago applied to me for relief from a soft polypus in the left nostril. I proposed evulsion; but not liking the proposition, he left, and I never heard of him until last May, when he returned with another polypus in the same nostril. I advised evulsion once more; he declined it again, and desired me to cure him the same way as did Dr. G. Ceccarini the first time (ten years ago). On inquiry, Dr. C. kindly answered: "The medicine which I use for removing nasal polypi is four or five drops of pure acetic acid injected with an hypodermic syringe within the body of the polypus once only, very seldom twice; the polypus generally drops off within three or five days without discomfort or pain. Disinfecting lotion will correct the offensive odor." With this information, on the 12th of August, in presence of my friend Dr. J. L. Little, I injected the polypus with six drops of chemically pure acetic acid, and instantly we saw the discoloration of it from red to white. Business preventing him from returning, I could not observe the daily progress; but when he called on September 2d, he had only a small portion of it yet adhering to the middle turbinate bone, the other having dropped off the fourth day after the injection; this remaining portion was injected with four drops of the same acid, and