

one part of nitrogenous to seven or eight non-nitrogenous is a good combination ; it is greatly exceeded on the nitrogenous side by the majority of men and women, especially the former. A diet of 12 to 14 ounces of chemically dry food, digestible, with the ingredients in proper proportion, is sufficient to keep in good health an average-sized man on moderate work. The majority of people (in England) eat literally twice as much as this.—*Bristol Medico-Chirurgical Journal*.

TREATMENT OF PHLEGMASIA ALBA DOLENS.—In *L'Union Medicale* of October 19, 1889, the following routine treatment of this troublesome state is given: The patient must be placed absolutely on the back ; the diseased limb being treated by forcible extension, and the application of a liniment made up of olive oil, morphine, and chloroform. After this has been applied, the leg should be wrapped up in cotton batting and kept at a uniform temperature, and frequent movement and examination of the parts are to be avoided. To combat the pain, chloral and other narcotics are to be used internally, and hypodermic injections of morphine and laxatives are to be given. After the pain diminishes, alkaline diuretics are to be used to favor the absorption of the oedema, and, if necessary, the skin may be punctured to relieve the swelling. The patient should be confined to bed for thirty days until all evidences of trouble have ceased and the oedema entirely passed away.—*Medical Progress*.

EAR TROUBLE OF THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.—We learn from the *London Truth* that the Emperor of Germany is again laid up with his ear trouble, chronic suppurative otitis media, and, in consequence of pressure of business, is dangerously temporizing with the treatment advised by his medical attendant. With a hereditary predisposition to scrofula and a consequent chronicity of the affection, it will be a question of time only when the affection shall take an incurable turn, and invite directly an extension of inflammatory action to the meninges, which may jeopardize the life of the distinguished personage. In this country we are taught that such an affection is curable by surgical interference, and the veriest pauper here has a chance equal to that of a king.—*Med. Rec.*

THE Chemist and Druggist gives some amusing counter experiences of country chemists and druggists. One chemist reports the following order just to hand:—"Cammerial powder, Justman's die. Pennerths." A Birmingham chemist had a shiver the other morning. After opening the door, in response to vigorous kicking, a youngster rolled in with the request, "Ha'porth 'ead and stumick pills, and please give me some o' y'r bills to wrap some bloaters in." Edinburgh chemists

report the following curiosities:—"1d. worth of Epsom's Finest Salts."—"A powder for a child twenty-eight years old."—"1d. worth of Squirrels in Syrup."—Lady Customer: "1d. worth of Tincture of Rhubarb. Is it plenty for a dose?" Chemist: "Is it for an adult?" "No, its for a man."—"A pennyworth of Cod Liver Lime."—"A pennyworth of Inside Powder and Fire and Thunder (Violet Powder)." A Lincolnshire chemist reports:—"Sanitary paper" is what she asked for ; sand paper is what the new apprentice supplied. Mr. J. H. Williams, Hayle, Cornwall, has recently been called upon to supply the following orders:—"A bottle of Queen Anne's wine; Garibaldi ointment; a stedfast powder for a baby; a 6d. bottle of defective; sick-list powder; hartsin oil; ox allack assed parsin."—*Hosp. Gaz.*

PRESCRIPTION FOR PSORIASIS.—The favourite prescription of Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson for psoriasis is:

R.—Acid. chrysophanic, . . . grains x.
Liq. carbonis deterg., . . . ℥i x.
Hydr. amm. chlorid., . . . grains x.
Adip. benzoat., . . . 3j.
Misce, flat unguent.

At night the patient should wash the diseased surfaces free from all scales ; then, standing before a fire, rub on the ointment, devoting, if possible, half an hour to the operation. This proportion of chrysophanic acid is not irritating, and stains the linen but slightly. With some cases, even a weaker chrysophanic ointment is entirely sufficient. Internally, Mr. Hutchinson prescribes arsenic, though he is not convinced that it is an important adjunct.—*Arch. of Surg.*

CHAS. A. RILEY, M.D., Rockville, Mo., says: Some time since I had occasion to treat one of the worst cases of chronic alcoholism that ever came under my observation. Patient, man, aged twenty-four, had been a constant drinker for several years, interspersed by occasional sprees, and during one of these I was called to treat him. After giving him medicine to arouse his liver to proper action, I commenced giving him tablespoonful doses of Celerina (Rio Chem. Co.) every four hours. He begged for whisky until he got under the influence of Celerina, which was only a few doses ; after that he quieted down, and the terrible appetite for, and influence of whisky began to subside. In about eight days he resumed his place in business, and ever since has had no appetite for whisky, and no bad results in any form. I do not think it can be equalled as a remedy in any case where it is indicated.

STANLEY'S TESTIMONY TO THE VALUE OF VACCINATION.—In a recent letter received in London from Stanley, the explorer writes: "The small-