

object being to keep them free from fetor. In dysenteric cases, five to ten grains may be injected in four ounces of hot water.

Of equal importance is the diet. Thanks to Vaughan, we know what an egregious mistake we made in pinning our faith upon milk. That this substance should have attained its undeserved place in the dietary of the sick is an illustration of the shallow reasoning upon which much of our practice is still founded. We recognize the absurdity of the time when saffron was given for jaundice because both were yellow; but this was a trivial matter besides the use of that summary of all that is undesirable in a sick child's diet—milk. Variable in composition; disease transmitting; liable to adulteration; prone to decomposition; apt to absorb disease; of the utmost difficulty to preserve; a culture ground for almost every known disease-germ; if there is a bad quality which a food can have which may not be found in milk, the writer knows it not.

Our preference is decidedly in favor of the prepared infant foods. The question of their being patented or not we leave to those who look upon such matters as of greater importance than the lives of their little patients. The superiority of those foods which have been deprived of their innutritious constituents and brought into such a state as to be readily digested by the child, is incontestable. Reed & Carnrick's, Nestle's and Mellin's foods, with the raw, scraped beef and the raw white of an egg dissolved in ice-water are forms of food for sick children which will meet every indication of the digestive requirements and idiosyncrasy of taste. Add to them Bovinine, a food and a stimulant, and it will be difficult, indeed, to find a case which requires an addition to this list. To these foods and the antiseptic which he has recommended for the past four years, the writer attributes a degree of success in the management of summer complaint which he never obtained previously, and which leaves little opportunity for improvement.—*Times and Register Editorial—Dietetic Gazette.*

For Fissure of the Nipples, the following application is recommended. (*Amer Pract and News*) :—

R. Salol,	3j
Ætheris,	f3j
Cocain, hydrochlorat.,	gr. ij
Collodi,	f3v. M.

For tender feet, *The Dixie Doctor* recommends a mixture of two quarts of cold water, two tablespoonfuls of ammonia, one tablespoonful of bay rum. Sit with the feet immersed for ten minutes, gently throwing the water over the limbs upward to the knee. Then rub dry with a crash towel and all the tired feeling is gone. This is good for a sponge-bath also.

Beef juice is more tasty and appetizing for the invalid than beef tea (Mrs. S. T. Rorer, *Dietetic Gazette*, June 1890.) It may be made as follows: Broil a half pound for just a moment over a quick fire, then score it thoroughly, put it in a lemon squeezer, and press the juice into a cup, add a grain of salt, stand the cup in hot water for a moment until the juice is warm, and use it immediately.

Among new drugs recently investigated are two of much promise, Cocillana and Naregamia Alata. The evidence thus far obtained from clinical experience would indicate that these remedies may prove an important addition to the expectorants and respiratory stimulants now employed. In the spasmodic cough of acute bronchitis, in the hacking cough of phthisis and wherever there is marked interference with the respiratory function through accumulation of secretion of the inflamed membranes, these remedies are likely to prove efficient. Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., who have introduced these remedies, offer samples of them to physicians desiring to test them clinically, also reprints of articles concerning them, free of charge.

The habitual drunkard in Norway or Sweden renders himself liable to imprisonment for his love of strong drink, and during his incarceration he is required to submit to a plan of treatment for the cure of his failing which is said to produce marvelous results. (*Scientific American*, June 21st.) The plan consists in making the delinquent subsist entirely on bread and wine. The bread is steeped in a bowl of wine for an hour or more before the meal is served. The first day the habitual toper takes his food in this shape without repugnance; the second day he finds it less agreeable to his palate; finally he positively loathes the sight of it. Experience shows that a period of from eight to ten days of this regimen is generally more than sufficient to make a man evince the greatest aversion to anything in the shape of wine. Many men after their incarceration become total abstainers.

Dr. James Finlayson, referring to the occurrence of obscure febrile attacks in the course of Chorea, referable to endocarditis (*Archives of Pediatrics*, July, 1890), holds strongly to the view that rheumatism and chorea are closely related. When such pyrexial attacks are recognized, the child should be kept completely in bed during the febricula; this is often so slightly marked and so completely dissociated from disagreeable symptoms that it is sometimes difficult to persuade the patient to keep at rest. But even after the pyrexia subsides the child should still be kept at rest for a few days. In this way we may at least hope, by lessening the strain, to minimize the results of the injury done to their valves of the endocardium, and serious damage may be thus avoided, or at least lessened.