

it to produce a cure after three applications, and in two cases of ozena the effects were very good indeed. Among fourteen cases of chronic pharyngitis there were eight cures and six notable ameliorations. A number of other instances are given in which equally good results were obtained.—*L'Union Médicale*.—*Med. News*.

TREATMENT OF DIARRHŒA BY SALOL.

Moncorvo has published an interesting paper concerning the use of salol in infantile diarrhœa. He considers it an exceedingly useful agent in the production of intestinal antisepsis in infants who are affected with enteritis or entero-colitis. The passages rapidly diminish in number under the influence of the drug and lose their disagreeable odor a few days after administration. The flatus which arises from intestinal fermentation is decreased by the action of the salol. He thinks that the drug may be used with advantage in infants of all ages, and that it is very rare for it to produce any untoward effects. The dose which he employed was from 2 to 30 grains in twenty-four hours, according to the age and gravity of the case.—*Revue Internationale de Bibliographie Médicale*.—*Med. News*.

THE COLITIS OF INFANTS.

Dr. James M. French, in his valuable contribution, gives the following dietetic and medicinal treatment for colitis of infants: The child must receive the proper quantity of the right kind of food at the right intervals for its age. Not seldom the error will be found to consist in the too early resort to a mixed diet, too frequent nursing, or the use of such inferior substitutes for mother's milk as impure milk, condensed milk, or an inferior quality of artificial food, or in the use of improperly prepared food. The diet should consist of articles of food which are most certain to undergo early and complete digestion, leaving as little residue as possible. The passage of healthy fæces from the small intestine into the larger in these cases is sufficient to excite peristalsis. For this reason over-feeding must be guarded against.

Ordinarily, the diet of nursing infants may be restricted to the mother's milk, and that of infants that have been *weaned*, to sterilized cow's milk. In severe cases, however, it is necessary to discontinue even cow's milk for a time. By this means the inflamed bowel is freed from the influences which keep up the inflammation. Something must be given both to provide nourishment and to satisfy thirst; for this the author highly indorses Mellin's Food, prepared with *water instead of milk*, as it forms ample nutriment and leaves almost no residue in the bowel. In addition to this, an occasional teaspoonful of

freshly expressed beef juice and a few drops of brandy may be given. The writer rarely employs any medicines other than those contained in the following prescriptions:

R. Pepsinæ (F. & F.) gr. xii to xxiv.
Hydrarg. chlor. mit., gr. ss to j.
Sacch. lactis., q, s.,
M. et ft. chart., No. xii.

Sig.—One powder every three hours after nursing.

R. Ex. pancreatis (F. & F.), ʒss to j.
Hydrarg. chlor. mit., gr. ss to j.
Sacch. lactis, q. s.
M. et ft. chart., No. xii.

Sig.—One powder every three hours immediately before or after nursing.—*Annals Gynecology and Pediatrics*.

A LOCAL ANÆSTHETIC FORMULA.

Local anæsthesia is produced at one of the leading hospitals by means of a spray composed of ten parts of chloroform, fifteen parts of ether and one part of menthol. After one minute's application of this compound spray, complete anæsthesia of the skin and neighboring tissues is produced and will persist from two to six minutes. This suffices for some minor operations, such as opening an abscess of the cervical glands, incising a deep-seated whitlow, or excising on epithelioma of the nose, etc.—*Medical Age*.

OINTMENT FOR ACNE.

L'Union Médicale states that Isaac uses the following prescription in acne:

R. Resorcin, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm.
Powdered oxide of zinc, } of each
Powdered starch, } 1 drachm.
Vaseline, 2 drachms.

This is to be applied day and night to the affected part. If it is not desired to apply it during the daytime, it may be removed by the aid of olive oil and soap and followed by an inert absorbent powder.—*Med. News*.

TREATMENT OF ALOPECIA.

Monin recommends the following treatment of alopecia:

R. Gallic acid, 45 grains.
Olive oil, 6 drachms.
Vaseline, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Essence of lavender, 15 drops.

This is to be made into an ointment and applied with friction to the part affected morning and night for the arrest of the disease.—*L'Union Médicale*.—*Med. News*.