

performed in the mildest manner possible, compatible with entire success in the removal of all secretion. The detergent used was sodium chloride, water and listerine, sprayed by the use of compressed air, rather forcibly, until the crusts were loosened or removed; then mildly until the surface was entirely free of all secretion. In case the tenacious purulent matter cannot be removed by the spray, a bit of absorbent cotton on a probe, gently applied, will accomplish the desired result.

After thorough cleansing, the diseased membrane was covered with a coating of vaseline in which was intimately mixed a little oil eucalyptus and resorcin. This treatment was applied daily for three weeks, then every other day for two weeks, then twice a week for a while, then once a week for some time; during the interval between visits to my office she was instructed to use as a home treatment, daily, the detergent solution, given above and fluid cosmoline. The constitutional treatment consisted of tonics and aperients with corrections in dietetic errors. Under this treatment the patient rapidly improved, and at present writing, which is eighteen months after treatment began, her breath is inoffensive, hard crusts have ceased to form, and the mucous membrane has become notably thicker; though not perfectly well, the case has been improved, her general health greatly restored, and she is able to take her place in society from which she was ostracised. In conclusion, we wish to state that the above is one of those cases which are generally regarded as incurable, and doubtless an absolute cure is impossible, but the degree of palliation and improvement is so great that it is well worth the treatment.—*N. R. Gordon, M.D., Springfield, Ill.*

INCONTINENCE OF URINE IN CHILDREN.

The *Medical World* thus abstracts Eustace Smith:

"Of medicines which diminish irritability, belladonna takes the first place, but it is important to be aware that this remedy, to be effectual, must be given in full doses. Children have a very remarkable tolerance for belladonna, and will often take it in surprising quantities before any of the physiological effects of the drug can be produced. In obstinate cases of enuresis the medicine should be pushed so as to produce dilatation of the pupils, with slight dryness of the throat. In children of four or five years of age, it is best to begin with twenty-five or thirty drops of the tincture of belladonna, given three times in the day, and to increase the dose by five drops every second or third day, of course watching the effect. Ergot is another remedy which is often very successful. For a child of the same age, twenty drops of the fluid extract may be given several times in the day.

Bromide of potassium, benzoic acid (dose five to ten grains) and benzoate of ammonia, digitalis,

borax, cantharides, camphor and chloral have all been recommended as specifics in this complaint. Sometimes a combination of several drugs seems to be more effectual than one given alone. I have lately cured a little girl, aged four years, who had resisted all other treatment, with the following draught given three times in the day:

R Tinct. belladonna,..... gtts. j,
Potas. brom.,..... grs. x,
Infus. digitalis,..... 3 ij,
Aquam ad..... 3 ss.
M. Ft haustus.

When the incontinence continues in the day as well as at night, strychnia should be combined with the sedative, so as to give tone to the feeble sphincter. In these cases, too, cauterization of the neck of the bladder, with a strong solution of the nitrate of silver (D)—3 j. to the ounce of water) has been found successful."

PILOCARPINE IN CROUP.

By John H. Ownings, M.D., of Deer Lodge, Mont.

December 16, 1883, I was called at 4 p. m. to see Lauretta, age 4 years, daughter of J. McA. On arriving found pulse quickened, hoarse whispering voice, short ringing metallic cough, and stridulous respiration. Upon examination of fauces, found a fibrinous patch on the right tonsil about the size of a large grain of wheat. Respiration 36. Tongue moist, but covered with a yellowish white fur. I learned that she had awakened about 2 a. m. with croup coughs and that she had had an attack of croup one week before, which had been relieved by vomiting with syrup ipecac and lobelia, but had had no return of the trouble until this a. m. Gave turpeth mineral, gr. 3, and after vomiting freely ordered calomel, ½ gr.; pulv. ipecac, ¼ gr., to be given every hour, with hot fomentations to neck.

9 p. m. Patient much the same. Gave pulv. alum, 1 dr., which was followed by copious vomiting. Hot fomentations and muriate and ipecac continued, promising to call in morning.

7 a. m., 17th. Patient growing worse. Rough hissing or crowing sound both on inspiration and expiration.

Gave turpeth mineral, gr. 5, and ordered tr. verat. viride in ½ drop doses with potassium bromide, gr. 10, every hour, hot fomentations continued, muriate and ipecac discontinued.

11 a. m. No perceptible change.

4 p. m. Stridulous respiration, increasing loss of voice. Gave turpeth mineral, 5 grs., which was followed by scanty emesis. Ordered patient to be kept enveloped in steam from slacking lime, and to give:

R. Tr. eucalyptus, 3 v.
Mur. pilocarpine, gr. ½
Vin. pepsin. 3 j.
Syrup tolut. q.s. ad 3 iv.

Sig.—Give a teaspoonful every half-hour.