

of morphia, or the extract of henbane, as each individual case may require. It exerts a powerful influence over the functions of the uterus, and when combined with the extract of belladonna I know of no remedy better to relieve congestive dysmenorrhœa or irritation of the ovaries when of a neuralgic character.—*S. W. Med. Gazette.*

MILLTOWN, IND.

RINGWORM.

(Dr. Henry Brown, Manchester.—*British Medical Journal*.) The subjoined formula for the local treatment of ringworm is suggested by Dr. Payne's lecture on the treatment of that epithytic disease. In sending it I am simply handing down a form received from others, and used in the out-patient practice of the Manchester infirmary, many years before the publication of the British Pharmacopeia. When the acidum sulphurosum was made official, it was used for a time instead, but we had to revert to the old form made up of materials fully recognized and explained in Squire's Companion. The form is: \mathcal{R} . Sodæ hyposulphitis dr. j; solve in aquæ fl. oz. viij; et adde acidi hydrochlorici fl. dr. j; for outward use only. The use of this lotion, as water-dressing covered with oiled silk, and accompanied by daily washing in soft soap and water, has proved as perfectly satisfactory, as Dr. Payne says the principle of the treatment of ringworm is perfectly simple. It fulfills Dr. Payne's conditions, and kills fungus. I presume the sulphurous acid gas acts beyond the limits of the aqueous solution.

NEW REMEDY FOR CYSTITIS.

Having seen nothing concerning the new remedy for cystitis and hyperæsthesia of the genito-urinary tract, Pichi (Fabiana imbricata), and being very much pleased with it, I will report, briefly, its action in a few cases. The first case was one of cancer of the uterus, where the whole anterior part of the vagina was indurated and contracted—the patient having to urinate every half hour all night, and the pain would start the tears every time. I gave the following prescription: \mathcal{R} extract pichi 3vj, liquor potass., 3ss. elixir aromat. q. s. 3iij; a teaspoonful once every three hours. In less than two days—in fact, the first night—she had to get up but once. She took the medicine irregularly, as required, until she returned home, which was three weeks after, and it controlled the painful urination completely. Neither did she have the backache, which had been a constant accompaniment heretofore.

Case 2.—A lady with frequent and painful urination; having to get up four times at night. She had been overtreated by one of the two numerous class who see a cause for every ill that woman is heir to through a vaginal speculum. In this case the medicine acted equally kind and promptly, remedying the backache as well.

Case 3.—Man with a *mild* gonorrhœa. Stopped all scalding of the urine at once.

Case 4.—An old lady, aged eighty-three, who said it appeared very strange none of the doctors could do her any good. She had to get up several times at night to urinate, but she had an idea that there were no doctors except old men. I promised the medicine should relieve her in forty-eight hours. Because a neighbor had got along so well with the fever, she became reckless enough to trust a young doctor's word, and was all right in twenty-four hours, and has continued so since.

I have tried local applications in two cases of vaginitis, and they were greatly benefited, and ceased using it. Am now anxiously watching for an old man, with prostatitis and cystitis, to come along. I owe so much to eclecticism, in the short time I have been investigating it, that I wish to inform the brethren of that school, concerning a new weapon of "specific" tendencies, and increased consumption will lessen the cost. I believe P., D & Co. alone handle it now.

P. S.—Have considerably lessened the first-named dose; now give ten drops once in three hours.—*California Med. Journal.*

TREATMENT OF PROLAPSUS ANI IN INFANTS.

Dr. Betz, of Heilbronn, relates in the *Memorabilien*, 1886, Heft 4, the case of an infant five months old which had been afflicted with prolapsus ani for five weeks. Cold water enemata, ice suppositories, dusting with pulverized alum, tannin locally and internally opium, bromide potassium, and even injections of ergotine had been employed without benefit. The little patient was in a deplorable condition, greatly emaciated, covered with large and small boils, and intertrigo; it was incessantly straining and crying. The prolapsed bowel was a livid, conical plug, $5\frac{1}{2}$ cm. in length; it was readily reduced, but pressure being removed it was shot out again by the straining of the child. Profiting by a knowledge of the treatment previously used, he at once determined to resort to nitrate of silver applications, but as the application of stick caustic always acts unequally on the mucous membrane, and may result in ulceration, he made a solution of argent. nitr. 1. o, sulphuric ether 5 o, alcohol 25. o. This solution, though it gives rise to some smarting, can be evenly and equally applied and enters the tissues to a considerable depth. The prolapsus was thoroughly painted with the above solution, and even after a few minutes it became paler, began to shrink, and could be reduced more readily. To act on the upper portion of the mucous membrane a small piece of alum was introduced high up into the rectum. To prevent the bowel from slipping down, and to exert continued pressure on the anus, the nates were firmly pressed together and held in this condition by three broad strips of adhesive plaster, which were applied on either side, running from the anterior surface of a