

precisely the same manner, and for an identical period. These dressings I repeat every day for four days, at the end of which time I always find that the disease is dying away. Then I decrease the frequency of the applications to one or two a week, and at the end of the third week I find that there is no longer any necessity for further treatment, as the skin is quite sound and the dermatitis has become a thing of the past.—M. G. McElligott, in *Lancet*.

AN APPEAL to the pity and better natures of the Editors and publishers of the *British Medical Journal* and the *Lancet*.—You know, gentlemen, that the paper upon which is printed the "foreign edition" of your otherwise splendid journals, is simply inexpressibly vile. It is at once thicker, and yet more mushy and rotten than tissue-paper, and is, therefore, properly fit for no purpose whatsoever—absolutely none—of civilized or unregenerate man. We can only explain its use on the ground of a contempt of us, the reason of which dates back to Revolutionary times, or perhaps to Simian ages. You certainly would not, and could not, treat residents of the British Islands thus. We beg of you to remember that however remote the relationship we are at least your Teutonic brethren, and that it is your duty to help on the cause of Anglo-Saxon civilization. Please do not forget that even an American can sometimes grumble, and even revolt, after prolonged indignity and injustice.—*Med. News*.

NOCTURNAL ENURESIS :

R—Liquoris atropinæ sulphatis, . . . 3 iss.
Liquoris strychninæ hydrochlor-
atis, . . . m xlv.
Syrupi aurantii, . . . ad 3 j.

No drink to be taken after 6 p.m.; 5 drops of syrup at 9 p.m. Increase by 5 drops every three nights until 50 drops of the solution be taken nightly, or more if necessary. The secret of success, in obstinate cases treated by the author, was courageous overdosing. In one patient (girl of 17 years), 25 minims were taken nightly, with ultimate success. Strychnine diminishes depressant effect of large doses of atropine, and increases sensitiveness of vesical centres to reflexes from bladder-walls, causing patient to awake at proper time.—*Practitioner*.

DIABETES.—Unschuld (*Berl. klin. Woch.*) draws attention to some of the less noticed symptoms in early diabetes. He quotes a number of illustrative cases in which the disease was masked by the presence of dyspeptic symptoms, nervous symptoms classed as neurasthenia, etc. Sometimes diabetes may quite accidentally be discovered. Here marked thirst and abundant urine were

mostly absent. Frequently cramp in the calves is complained of, a symptom at present but little recognized. During the past eight years the author has found it in as many as 26 per cent. of his cases. In 1891 he found it 33 times among 109 cases. It most often occurs in the morning, but sometimes at night. If such cramps occur and the patient complains of weariness and weakness, the urine should be at once examined for sugar. These cramps may be present in all forms of diabetes, except in the acute disease occurring in young subjects. Massage and attempts at walking generally relieve the cramp. The cause is obscure; perhaps it is due to the diabetic toxins. The recognition of these cramps may lead to the early diagnosis of diabetes.—*British Med. Jour.*

TREATMENT OF ASPHYXIA BY TRACTION UPON THE TONGUE.—Laborde (*Abeille Medical*, 1893, No. 3) believes that asphyxia is to be combated by strong rhythmical traction upon the tongue. Apart from the good results in asphyxia of the new-born, Laborde has applied the method with good results in an adult poisoned with bromidia, who was pulseless and without appreciable movement of heart.

The action of this method is referred by Laborde to the primary excitation of the sensitive nerves and transference of this excitement to the motor nerves of the respiratory muscles, especially excitement of the nervus laryngeus superior, then the glosso-pharyngeus and lingualis, finally, the phrenic.—*Univ. Med. Mag.*

FOR PITYRIASIS CAPITIS.—

R—Sulphuris præcipitati, . . . 3 jss.
Adipis lanæ hydriosi, . . . ad 3 ij.
Misce et fiat unguentum.

J.—To be applied to the affected parts every second day.—*The Practitioner*

THE LEUCOCYTE'S LAMENT.

The leucocyte was in a gland with inflammation red,
He grasped a comrade by the hand and with a sob he
said :

"Mid solitary follicles I wend my weary way,
Deep down in crypts of Lieberkuhn far, far from light
of day.

Alas ! this aching nucleus can ne'er be free from pain,
While tissues hide my beauteous bride I ne'er shall see
again.

A rosy-red corpuscle she, the pride of all the spleen,
Her like in this dark gland, I fear, will never more be
seen.

A fierce bacillus captured her, and reft her from my side ;
Carbolic oil his plans did foil, but, ah ! it slew my bride.
With pseudopodia feebly bent and bowed down nucleus, I
Must turn to pus."—And, speaking thus, he wandered
forth to die,

Oh ! lightly they'll talk of that leucocyte true
As they label and mount and degrade him,
But little he'll reck, when with aniline blue
They've stained and in Canada laid him.

—*Bristol Medico-Chirurgical Journal*.