

others once every twenty-four hours, or it may be used only every two or even three days. The application is followed by some pain, uneasiness, and trouble. Sometimes we apply leeches behind and below the ramus of the jaw. Twenty-five foreign leeches would be about the proper number in an acute case of tonsillitis. In cases of this kind it used to be the custom to take from twenty to twenty-five ounces of blood from a man's arm; this would sometimes afford relief in a few hours.

A solution of water impregnated with alum and tannic acid, and applied with a sponge mop, or in a spray, many times proves beneficial. I prefer the mop to the spray. In children, where the use of a gargle is out of the question, the application should be made by the physician himself, or by a well instructed nurse. Many a child has been lost from the inflammation extending down the larynx into the lungs, proving fatal to life, and all owing to negligence in this respect. In these cases patients' diet should consist of mostly liquid food, such as milk, of articles containing milk, of soft boiled rice with crumbs of stale bread broken up into it and of aliments of that description. No solid food should be taken. If there is any fever, the ordinary anti-phlogistic remedies may be given; the antimonial and saline mixtures may do good. There is great pain in swallowing, and owing to the large amount of mucus deposited, a full anodyne once or twice in the twenty-four hours would prove beneficial in producing resolution. You may tell the patient to bathe the feet in hot water containing a little mustard, she or he, as the case may be, lying extended on the bed with the feet hanging over the edge, and having them immersed in a tub containing the mixture, with a blanket spread over them to confine the steam. The foot bath is very good when properly given. You should keep the feet immersed for half an hour at a time.

The common practice in country houses, of patients sitting in a chair, with feet immersed, for ten or fifteen minutes, amounts to nothing at all. At the same time with the bath a hot lemonade or whiskey punch may be given. Before the bath you may give about ten grains of Dover's powder with a little morphia. This will soothe the parts, promote sleep, and patient will rise in the morning in good condition. I will now order for this woman a prescription which will tend to equalize the circulation, viz:—

R. Quinæ sulph.,	gr. ij
Ferri sulph.,	gr. ss
Morphiæ sulph.,	gr. 1-20. M.
Ft. pil.	

To be given three times in the twenty-four hours

When the patient's skin is clammy, as a rule, you may give quinine and iron, or some preparation of bark and iron, with a little morphia. Sir Astley Cooper has told us that a man exposed on the top of a stage coach during a journey of several days would derive great benefit from a little opium, which almost always would prevent him from taking cold.

I myself have found benefit from this agent in this respect. I frequently, when going on a journey

in the railway cars, take a little morphia to prevent cold. It is much better than the thickest shoes and stockings for this purpose.—*Philadelphia Reporter.*

#### TEDIOUS LABOUR FROM DEBILITY AND ITS TREATMENT.

Dr. Hugh Miller, of Glasgow, in a paper read before the Obstetrical Section, British Med. Assoc., made some remarks having reference solely to cases in which delay was due to enfeeblement or failure of the natural powers of the organs specially called into action during parturition. The writer held that the element of time should not be considered in the classification of labours, that it was unscientific to do so, and that uncomplicated labours should only be assumed to be unnatural when the pains were no longer active, and the labour non progressive. After considering the powers of expulsion in a healthy woman, the author referred to the forces at work which prevented a high standard of health from being maintained in city life, and said that, in proportion as it was wanting, labour was prolonged in many cases. Labour in cities was thus frequently tedious from constitutional debility, so that, even while it might be regular and its progress certain for a time, the pains either lingered or became arrested through exhaustion taking place before the labour was completed. When symptoms of acute fatigue set in the pains were short and sharp, and they recurred more frequently. The general indications for treatment were to support the strength before labour set in, and during the first stage, and as soon as the pains indicated debility, to deliver with the forceps. The timely application of the forceps was preferred to ergot, because it seemed more reasonable to assist a weakened organ by giving help from without, than by applying a stimulant to an already overworked one. This practice, instead of inducing flooding, helped to prevent it, through preserving the power of the uterus from becoming exhausted; it also prevented inflammatory diseases of the passages, and the death of the fetus. In his private practice, he found one case in every twenty-six labours show symptoms of debility; and since he had adopted the early application of the forceps, not one of the children so delivered were stillborn.—*Brit. Med. Journal.*

#### EARLY CLINICS.

That bedside teaching was pursued eighteen centuries ago, although in no very pleasant way for patients, appears from the following lines translated from Martial:

"I'm out of sorts, but Symmachus is here,  
His hundred pupils following in the rear;  
All feel my pulse with hands as cold as snow,  
I had not fever then — I have it now."

—*Mapother's Address, Med. Press and Circular.*

As an example of the "multum in parvo" style, we extract the following from an article in a recent eclectic journal:

"Diagnosis—'jiggers.' Prescription—sulphite of soda. Result—fixed them the first day."