

## AMENORRHOEA.

Powdered rue . . . . .	5 centigrammes.
"  savin . . . . .	5 "
"  ergot . . . . .	5 "
"  aloes . . . . .	25 "

ft. pil.

Of these, 3 are taken the 1st day; 6 the 2nd; and 9 the 3rd day, always in three doses. Foot baths, sitz baths, and fumigations are ordered before beginning the pills, and leeches are applied to the labia while the pills are being taken.

## FOR PRICKLY HEAT.

R. Sulphur sublimat . . . . .	80
Magnesiæ oxid . . . . .	15
Zinci oxidi . . . . .	5

M.

Place the powder on a plate and press a wet sponge on it. Rub the body with the sponge for fifteen minutes. Wash the parts clear of adhering particles.

## FOR ECZEMA.

R. Acid salicyl. . . . .	gr. 40
Tinct Benzoin. . . . .	3ss.
Alcohol . . . . .	
Glycerinæ . . . . .	aa q.s. ad. solut.
Unguent emol. . . . .	3i.

M.

Rub in gently twice or thrice a day, after washing with soap and water.

## FOR TAPEWORM.

R. Flor kousso . . . . .	3vi.
Kamela . . . . .	3iv.

M.

Take half at 8 a.m., at 9 a dose of salts, and at 10 the other half.

**RHUS POISONING.**—Dr. D. J. Parsons in the *Pharmacist* claims that tinct. sanguinaria applied locally 4 times in quick succession is a specific. It must be spread pretty thick by means of a brush or feather.

**GASTRIC ULCER.**—Hertka of Buda treated a severe case successfully by chloral, given in 5 grain doses, well diluted, every two hours, so that 30 grains were given daily.

The combination of an opiate with quinia insures an earlier and more complete cure of malarial fevers, and less quinia is required.

## Original Communications.

## INFANTS' FOOD.

BY ADAM H. WRIGHT, M.A., M.B., M.R.C.S., ENG.

[Read before the Toronto Medical Society July 25th, 1878.]

My aim in this paper will be to describe briefly the different kinds of food given to infants and the proper modes of administration. According to the ordinary acceptance, infancy includes the period extending from birth to the age of two and a-half years, *i. e.*, until the completion of first dentition. Statistics show an alarming mortality among infants. Without going into minute details, I may say that those who have investigated the subject most carefully, tell us, that of all infants born alive in the civilized world, from one-quarter to one half die under the age of five years. One of the main causes of this mortality, especially among the poorer classes, is unsuitable diet, combined with irregular and improper methods of administering the food. I have often been struck with the appearance of children brought to hospitals for treatment, with their little old faces, and emaciated bodies, tugging away at some dirty-looking mixtures in bottles, and as a matter of curiosity, enquired from their mothers concerning the character of their food, and have found the varieties innumerable. In the majority of young infants three months old, they contained starchy foods, very commonly nothing but flour and water. I once heard Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, when examining an infant about twenty months old, ask the mother what she fed the child; and on receiving the very common reply, "He eats the same as we do, sir," he (Mr. Hutchinson) remarked to those standing near, "that very often means beer and red herrings." Among the better classes, *i. e.*, those able to procure ordinary necessities for their families, there is a better condition of things, but as far as my experience goes, even among them, regular feeding with proper food is the exception rather than the rule.

Infancy is a period of comparatively rapid growth and development. The mouth, in its formation, is well adapted for suckling immediately after birth. The stomach is small, and