

tion, or ocular fatigue, are not infrequent occurrences, and, when accompanied by a rise in the body temperature, indicate an inability to study, and the child should be sent home for the family physician's care.

Digestive disorders, due to starvation, improper or unwholesome food, cold lunches, candies, pies and pickles, unfit the child for study. Teachers should recognize these conditions, and endeavor to correct them by suggesting proper home-feeding at regular intervals, and the arrangement of school hours, so that this may be easily accomplished. The eating of food should never be permitted during the study hours.—The Homœopathic News.

BRYONIA IN BRONCHITIS.

By H. KESSELRING IN MUELLHEIM.

Translated from "Willst du gesund werden?"

In the winter months and in the spring bronchitic diseases are frequently met with in children, and these cases, especially with very young or with those otherwise delicate, may easily become dangerous, because this catarrhal state not infrequently is aggravated even to inflammation. The disease first shows itself in a cough, while the children breathe more briefly and quickly and are feverish in proportion to the degree and extent of the bronchitis. In the same proportion also the general health suffers, the children lie about or continue in bed, they manifest thirst and refuse food. Usually also coryza shows itself. The cough is often very frequent, somewhat dry, tenacious (it only really becomes loose when improvement has set in), and often the cough and the respiration is attended with groaning. In the bronchia a mucous

rattling is heard, and on examination the posterior parts of the lungs cause abundant rough and fine rattling to be heard, the surest symptoms of *bronchitis*; for bronchitis is a catarrhal state of the bronchia and of the bronchial ramifications, great and small. Many homœopathic practitioners in such a case fly at once to *Aconite*. This remedy is also very useful, indeed, when this state develops very suddenly, *e. g.*, in consequence of catching cold in a sharp wind (east wind), and when a violent fever is at once developed, in which the patient is very restless. But where the disease is less violent, and where the patient in spite of the fever is quiet *Bryonia alba* is to be preferred. This remedy seems, indeed, to be a specific in acute catarrh of the bronchia and the lungs, and when properly used will seldom fail to show its efficiency. As to the dose, I generally give the 3 decimal potency, and, indeed, punctually every hour, or even every half hour. That the water which may be used should be warmed need hardly be mentioned to the cautious practitioner. If the disease, when the treatment commenced, was still on the increase, we must not—any more than in other inflammatory ailments—expect an immediate effect. Twenty-four hours and even more may pass before a real improvement will be manifested, but if the medicine is steadfastly continued the cure will ensue very quickly; at worst *Tartar em.* may yet have to be given subsequently to remove more quickly the mucus which has been loosened. Frequently, however, no other medicine is required. Anxious practitioners who may not reconcile it with their conscience to treat fever without *Aconite* may give this remedy in alternation with *Bryonia*.

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EFFERVESCENT

SALT.

A pleasant effervescing aperient, taking the place of nauseating mineral water. Recognized and prescribed by eminent members of the profession in Great Britain and Europe and Canada.