

DR. JOHN H. PACKARD, OF PHILADELPHIA.

This surgeon (*Medical and Surgical Reporter*, March, 1880,) states that he had a case of this kind which baffled all his endeavors, until he used the following prescription :

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|------------------------------------------------------|----|-------|--------|----|
| 426. R. Camphoræ, Chloral hyd., Ung. petrolei, | āā | ℥ ss. | ℥ vij. | M. |
| For local use. | | | | |

This gave immediate relief, and a few applications only were needed ; the itching was permanently allayed.

Repeated experiences with it since that time have satisfied him of its efficiency in very many of these cases.

XI. LESIONS OF THE ORGANS OF URINATION.

Cystitis (Acute and Chronic)—Enuresis (Incontinence of Urine)—Irritable Bladder (Dysuria, Strangury)—Lithiasis (Stone, Calculous Diseases, Gravel)—Prostatic Diseases.

CYSTITIS.

PROFESSOR GEORGE JOHNSON, F. R. S., LONDON.

The value of an exclusive *milk diet* in cystitis has recently been spoken of by this writer. (*Lancet*, December, 1876.) In acute cases and in many chronic cases this brings prompt relief to the symptoms, and in a short time a cure. The urine is largely diluted and rendered mild and unirritating, and thus the coats of the bladder revert to their normal condition. The milk may be taken cold or tepid, and not more than a pint at a time, lest a large mass of curd, difficult of digestion, form and collect in the stomach. Some adults will take as much as a gallon in the twenty-four hours. With some persons the milk is found to agree better after it has been boiled, and then taken either cold or tepid. If the milk be rich in cream, and if the cream disagree, causing heartburn, headache, diarrhoea, or other symptoms of dyspepsia, the cream may be partially removed by skimming. One reason amongst others for giving the milk, as a rule, unskimmed—that is, with the cream—is that constipation, which is one of the most frequent and troublesome results of an exclusively milk diet, is to some extent obviated by the cream in the unskimmed milk. As a rule, it is unnecessary, and therefore undesirable, to add bread or any other form of farinaceous food to the milk, which in itself contains all the elements required for the nutrition of the body. When the vesical irritation and catarrh have passed away, and the urine has regained its natural character, solid food may be combined with the milk, and thus a gradual return may be made to the ordinary diet, while the effect upon the urine and the bladder is carefully watched.

Dr. GEO. N. MONETTE, New Orleans, (*American Practitioner*, 1878,) reports very favorably of this method. He gives the following prescription:

427. R. Quiniae hypophosphitis, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.
 Ferri pyrophosphatis, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.
 Pulv. ergotini, (or Bonjean's,) gr. xv.
 Ext. nucis vomicae, gr. vii. M.

Make pil. No. xv. One to be taken every four hours.

The above, in addition to the skimmed milk, has invariably been successful in a comparatively brief period of time.

PROFESSOR EDLEFSEN.

This writer (in the *Deutsches Archiv für Klinische Medicin*, December, 1876,) teaches that in cystitis an instrument should never be introduced into the bladder unless absolutely necessary. Few cases, he believes, will resist the proper administration of *copaiba* and *oil of turpentine*. Of the latter he gives ℞ at a dose. He also highly extols *chlorate of potash*.

428. R. Potassii chloratis, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.
 Aquæ, \mathcal{O} j. M.

A tablespoonful every two or three hours.

Syrups and sweets should never be added. Prof. EDLEFSEN first employed chlorate of potash in cases where turpentine failed or was contra-indicated, and was surprised at the rapid cures effected. In one case which lasted two years, and in which turpentine did no good, after employing potass. chlor., for eight days, there was hardly any sediment in the urine, and it was quite acid. On the other hand, some cases which did not improve under potass. chlor. were cured by oil of turpentine. He thinks this remedy will supply a place long vacant, and hopes practitioners will fully test it. When chlorate of potash is used, as a rule the pus in the urine rapidly diminishes, the subjective symptoms disappear, or are mitigated, and the acid reaction of the urine returns, but not so rapidly as after the employment of oil of turpentine.

DR. NIEMEYER.

Acute Catarrhal Cystitis.—In most cases of this complaint, according

to this author, hot pultices upon the abdomen and general warm baths, suffice to relieve the symptoms and to bring about a favorable termination. The patient should drink Seltzer, Wildruger, Fachinger, or Galinauer waters, or soda-water, or lime-water mixed with equal parts of milk. The semina lycopodii have a peculiar reputation as a remedy.

429. R. Lycopodii seminum, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.
 Mellis despumati, $\frac{3}{4}$ iss. M.

Make an electuary. A teaspoonful every two hours.

Camphor is valuable where the complaint arises from the abuse of cantharides. Dover's powders, in small doses at bedtime, is a most efficient remedy against pain and vesical tenesmus. The more the pain abates, and the more copious the admixture of mucus and pus in the urine, so much the more urgently are the astringents indicated. The astringent most commonly employed is a decoction of the folia uva ursi, ($\frac{3}{4}$ ss to $\frac{3}{4}$ vj, a tablespoonful every two hours.) The continued use of *tannin* is still more efficacious.

PROFESSOR D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., OF PHILADELPHIA.

In the chronic stage of this disease, much advantage may be derived from the employment of rectal suppositories, as:

430. R. Extracti belladonnæ, gr. ss.
 Extracti hyoscyami, gr. j.
 Butyri cocœ, q. s. M.

For one suppository. Use one several times a day.

For internal use, the following:

431. R. Sodii bicarbonatis, gr. v.
 Infusi uvæ ursi, f. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. M.

This amount three or four times a day.

The bladder may be washed out daily with tepid water, by means of a double catheter, and then, if necessary, a weak solution of the permanganate of potassa injected.

DRS. VAN BUREN AND KEYES.

These writers state that the treatment of acute cystitis from any cause is always the same. It rests firmly on the tripod of: 1. Rest

In regard to alkalies, the following old combination, said to be of incompatibles, nevertheless seems about the most valuable form in practice:

436. R. Liquoris potassæ, ʒ ij-ʒ ss.
 Extracti hyoscyami, ʒj-iv } Mist. acac.
 Syr. aurant. corticis, } or aquæ, āā f.ʒ iij.
 Aquæ cinnamomi, āā f.ʒ iij.

A tablespoonful in some diluent every eight hours.

Of the acids, the only ones which act on the urine are benzoic and citric acid.

437. R. Acidi benzoici, gr. iij
 Glycerinæ, gtt. j. M.
 For one pill. Ten or twelve of these must be given daily.

Lemon juice, if it agrees with the stomach, and the urine is very alkaline, may be taken in large quantity.

To allay the pain, the following anodyne solution is recommended:

438. R. Extracti conii, āā
 Extracti hyoscyami, ʒj.
 Extracti opii aquosi, ʒ ss.
 Alcoholis, f.ʒ iij.
 Aquæ destill., f.ʒ xiv. M.

Add a sixth or a fourth part of this to f.ʒ iij of warm water for an injection, to remain in the bladder five minutes; two-thirds should be permitted to flow out, and the catheter withdrawn; the rest is retained in the bladder. On all occasions of washing out the bladder only two or three fluid ounces of liquor should be injected.

PROFESSOR S. D. GROSS, M. D., D. C. L., OF PHILADELPHIA.

In the early stages of the complaint the remedies are local and general bleeding, cathartics and diaphoretics, with low diet. When there is no marked biliary derangement, castor oil is the best purgative. When such is present, calomel, either alone or with jalap. After depletion and catharsis, the "antimonial and saline mixture" (F. 5) seldom fails to relieve the symptoms.

The action of these drugs may be favored by tepid drinks, warm baths and fomentations. Diuretics should be avoided. If the urine is scanty, a small quantity of nitrate of potassa or spirit of nitrous ether may be given in a demulcent fluid. Fifteen to twenty leeches

may be applied to the perinæum and verge of the anus. Dry or wet cups to the sacro-lumbar region will relieve the pain in the back. Anodynes by the rectum are very valuable, as:

439. R. Pulveris opii, gr. iij.
 Butyri cocœ, q. s. M.
 Mix thoroughly for a suppository.

Or a drachm of laudanum in f.ʒ ij, of tepid water may be thrown up with a syringe having a long nozzle, after the lower bowel has been washed out.

Chronic cystitis, or *catarrh of the bladder*, demands an unirritant, farinaceous diet, without condiments, acids, or spirits in any form. Exposure to cold must be carefully avoided. The acrid remaining urine should be drawn off, and pain and sleeplessness may be allayed by the following suppository:

440. R. Pulveris opii, gr. ij.
 Pulveris camphoræ, gr. v.
 Extracti belladonnæ, gr. ss.
 Butyri cocœ, q. s. M.
 Make one suppository.

A particularly serviceable recipe where there is a morbid irritability of the neck of the bladder is the following:

441. R. Uvæ ursi foliorum, ʒ iss.
 Humuli foliorum, ʒ ss.
 Infuse in a quart of water, in a covered vessel, for two hours, and add:
 Sodii bicarbonatis, ʒ ij.
 Morphæ sulphatis, gr. ij.
 Of this a wineglassful is to be taken five or six times a day.

In ordinary cases no remedy equals the balsam of copaiba, as follows:

442. R. Copaibæ, f.ʒ j.
 Morphæ sulphatis, gr. ij.
 Pulveris acaciæ, ʒ ij.
 Sacchari albi, ʒ ij.
 Olei gaultheriæ, gtt. x.
 Aquæ, f.ʒ vj. M.
 A teaspoonful to a dessertspoonful three or four times a day.

DR. G. W. SEMPLE, OF VIRGINIA.

In the *Virginia Medical Monthly*, June, 1877, this writer records striking success in cystitis with:

443. R. Atropiæ sulphatis gr. j.
Acidi carbolic, gtt. xij.
Aquæ destillatæ, f. ʒ viij. M.

Forty to sixty drops of this in half an ounce of water as a rectal injection, twice a day.

It uniformly and immediately arrests the frequent strangury and painful micturition, gradually checks the mucous and sanguineous discharges, and relieves the supra-pubic pain with the cystic inflammation. When the urine is alkaline, Mettauer's nitro-muriatic acid mixture is given to correct it; and when it is so acid as to irritate, the acidity is corrected by antacid remedies, of which the bicarbonate of potash, with subnitrate of bismuth, is generally preferred, because of the tonic effect of the bismuth, and its very soothing effect on the mucous surfaces of the urinary organs.

PROFESSOR ROBERT DRUITT, M. D., SCOTLAND.

444. R. Decocti chimaphillæ, f. ʒ j.
Syrupi zingiberis, āā f. ʒ j. M.
Spiritus ætheris nitrici, āā f. ʒ j.

For a dose. Twice a day in chronic cystitis.

PROFESSOR RICORD, PARIS.

445. R. Argenti nitratis, gr. viij.
Aquæ destillatæ, f. ʒ iijss. M.

By the aid of a sound introduced into the bladder, water is injected into this organ; this is allowed to pass out immediately, and replaced after the half of the above solution, which, in its turn, is evacuated by about a minute's sojourn. This injection is to be repeated on the third or fourth day, if necessary, in chronic cystitis.

446. R. Extracti belladonnæ, gr. v.
Extracti valerianæ, ʒj. M.
Divide into thirty pills. One thrice daily, in chronic cystitis, when the patient supports opium badly; also belladonna suppositories.

447. R. Opii pulveris, ʒ ij.
Camphoræ pulveris, gr. xv.
Saponis, ʒ vss. M.
Divide into sixty pills. One thrice daily, in acute cystitis.

DR. MALLEZ, PARIS.

448. R. Sodii hyposulphitis, ʒ iv.
Aquæ destillatæ, ʒ j. M.
This solution to be employed in five injections into the bladder, in chronic vesical catarrh.

449. R. Potassii permanganatis, ʒ ij.
Aquæ destillatæ, f. ʒ x. M.
Inject one-third of this solution into the bladder, in chronic catarrh, when the urine is purulent.

450. R. Tincturæ iodinii, ʒ ij.
Potassii iodidi, gr. xv.
Aquæ destillatæ, f. ʒ x. M.
Inject one-third into the bladder, on three consecutive days, in chronic cystitis, with light mucous catarrh. If this injection causes pain, use the following:

451. R. Tincturæ iodinii, ℥ xv.
Potassii iodidi, āā gr. xv.
Extracti belladonnæ, āā f. ʒ x. M.
Aquæ distillatæ, f. ʒ x.

One-third to be injected as above.

452. R. Potassii iodidi, ʒ iv.
Extracti hyoscyami, āā gr. v.
Extracti conii, ʒ iv. M.
Butyri cocœ, ʒ iv.

For one suppository. To be introduced into the rectum in engorgements and hypertrophy of the prostate.

RÉSUMÉ OF REMEDIES.

Alkalies, especially the citrates and bicarbonates, must be freely employed when the urine is acid and the organs irritated and inflamed. (F. 433, 436.)

Ammoniac Benzoas is recommended by Dr. GARROD, where a tendency to phosphatic deposit exists.

Benzoicum Acidum is advised by Sir HENRY THOMPSON in chronic cystitis. It should be administered in the form of a pill, (gr. iij-iv, with glycerine,) and not less than gr. xxiv taken daily.

Buchu, in the form of infusion, given to the extent of half a pint daily, has proved of service in the hands of Sir HENRY THOMPSON.

Cantharides may be cautiously employed in very chronic cases. The dose is gtt. x of the tincture thrice daily.

Carbolicum Acidum, in one per cent. solution, makes a most efficient antiseptic injection.

tion. The bladder is singularly tolerant of this agent. (*British Medical Journal*, May 15th, 1880.)

Colchicum is of value in the cystitis of rheumatic and gouty subjects. It may be either given alone or in connection with *pareira brava* or *buchu*. It is indicated, according to Sir BENJAMIN BRODIE, when the urine is alkaline.

Copaiba, alone or combined with *cubebs*, is useful in relieving intense irritation, particularly in persons of a strumous diathesis or debilitated constitution. Sir HENRY THOMPSON states that the dose in these cases should not exceed $\mathfrak{m}\nu$, in mucilage, three or four times a day. (F. 435, 442.)

Cubeba, given cautiously, in small doses, (gr. x-xv, thrice daily,) is recommended by Sir BENJAMIN BRODIE as often useful in relieving the symptoms, both in primary inflammation and in that resulting from the presence of a calculus in the bladder.

Eucalyptus. Dr. BARTHOLOW states that this is the most effective remedy he has ever used in chronic catarrh of the bladder. It is a powerful diuretic, and exerts a strong local action on the vesical mucous membrane. It may be given in tincture (f. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$) or extract, (gr. j- $\mathfrak{D}\mathfrak{j}$.)

Ferri Chloridi Tinctura has been employed, when persevered in, with advantage, by Sir BENJAMIN BRODIE, in doses of $\mathfrak{m}\nu\text{iiij}$ -xv twice a day, in water or an infusion of *buchu*.

Lacticum Acidum is very highly spoken of by Dr. THEO. DEECKE. (*Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal*, February, 1879.) He gives it in doses, gr. xv-xxx, by the mouth and locally, as a one per cent. injection. A few injections usually suffice. He finds it a potent antiseptic.

**Opium* is a most useful remedy. Its action is aided by the hot hip-bath, fomentations and linseed-meal poultices, sprinkled with mustard, over the hypogastric region. It may be employed in the form of a *suppository*. Mr. LISTON'S favorite combination was the following:

453. R. Pulveris opii, gr. ij-iv
Extracti hyoscyami, gr. x-xv. M.

This should be preferably exhibited at the hour of sleep, and usually secures a state of enviable comfort for twelve or sixteen hours. Sir HENRY THOMPSON employs a suppository of *morphia*, (gr. ss-j.)

Pareira Brava is recommended by Sir BENJAMIN BRODIE as useful in lessening the secretion of ropy mucus, and diminishing the inflammatory action. He gives the following formula:

454. R. Pareiræ bravæ radicis, \mathfrak{z} ss.
Aquæ, ad $\mathfrak{O}\text{iiij}$. M.
Simmer over the fire until reduced to $\mathfrak{O}\mathfrak{j}$. Dose—f. \mathfrak{z} viij-xij daily.

Tincture of *hyoscyamus* may be added, and where there is a deposit of the phosphates, hydrochloric or nitric acid.

Quiniaz Sulphatis. A solution of sulphate of quinine, gr. j to aquæ f. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$, constitutes

one of the most useful injections for cleansing the bladder of viscid mucus. Mr. ERICHSEN says he has found none superior to it in those forms of sub-acute cystitis with muco-purulent secretions that occur from any source of vesical irritation, and that are apt to supervene during lithotripsy. Mr. T. W. NUNN, of London, says in the *Lancet* that the most striking result is obtained by injecting the solution of quinine into the bladder in those cases where the urine is loaded with pus, and is *intensely offensive*; the bladder being irritable, the desire to urinate recurring every hour, or more often, for example, where the bladder only imperfectly empties itself, or when the continual use of the catheter is called for in enlarged prostate, or in atony of the organ. The following is his method of using the quinine as a bladder injection: Dissolve twenty grains of disulphate of quinine in twenty-five ounces of water by the aid of a few drops of dilute sulphuric acid or a teaspoonful of *common brown vinegar*. Of this solution inject into the bladder two or three ounces, and let it remain.

Santali Oleum, in capsules or emulsion, every few hours, is stated by Dr. WILLIAM VARIAN, of Pennsylvania, to be the most efficient agent in ordinary cystitis he has ever tried. (*Medical and Surgical Reporter*, March 27th, 1880.)

**Terebinthinae Oleum*, in the form of hot epithems over the hypogastric region, is highly serviceable.

Triticum Repens, in decoction, is highly spoken of by Sir HENRY THOMPSON and Dr. GRAILY HEWITT. (F. 434.)

Uvae Ursi Folia, in decoction, $\mathfrak{O}\text{ss}$ daily. (F. 441.)

ENURESIS. INCONTINENCE OF URINE.

DR. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, OF N. Y.

This author states (in the *Ohio Medical and Surgical Journal*, October, 1876,) that he has found the following plan of treatment so efficacious that, though there are others which are at times followed by success, he has for several years past adopted it exclusively:

(1.) Supposing the patient, as is generally the case, to be a child, the bladder should be emptied on going to bed, and then two or three times afterwards the patient should be taken up and again made to urinate.

(2.) Sleeping on the back should be prevented. The supine position is one which, of all others, increases the amount of blood in the cord, and hence augments its irritability.

(3.) The following prescription should be given for several months,

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three or four at least; if stopped sooner, the affection is liable to return:

455. R. Zinci bromidi, $\frac{3}{5}$ ss. M.
Ergotæ ext. fl., $\frac{3}{5}$ iv.

Dose—Ten drops three times a day, increased five drops every month.

Thus for the first month ten drops are taken three times a day; for the second month, fifteen drops three times a day; for the third, twenty drops, and so on. It is preferably administered after meals, being less apt then to excite nausea or vomiting. Should either of these symptoms prove troublesome, the ensuing two or three doses may be somewhat smaller.

Children of from four to twelve years of age can take the foregoing quantities without disturbance of the general health, and even for adults it is not often necessary to increase them, except in the way of augmenting the dose by five drops every two weeks instead of every month.

In cases, however, where the bromide of zinc is not well borne, the bromide of iron may be substituted. It should be given in the form of a syrup, in doses beginning with five grains three times a day, gradually increased to fifteen or twenty.

456. R. Ferri bromidi, $\frac{3}{5}$ j. M.
Syrupi simplicis, $\frac{3}{5}$ v.

A teaspoonful of the syrup, made according to the above formula, contains about ten grains of the bromide of iron. The dose, therefore, to start with, is a half a teaspoonful three times a day, increased gradually, until at the end of three or four months the patient is taking a teaspoonful and a half or two teaspoonfuls of the medicine. With each dose of the bromide of iron the fluid extract of ergot should be given separately, and, like it, should be gradually increased from ten drops three times a day to a drachm as often. The two medicines cannot be kept mixed together for any length of time without the bromide of iron being decomposed and the ergot also injured.

Dr. N. BRENCHLEY recommends the following:

457. R. Tinct. ergotæ, ℥x.
Tinct. ferri perchloridi, āā ℥v.
Spts. chloroformi, ad ℥j. M.
Infus. quassia, ad ℥j.

This amount thrice daily.

RÉSUMÉ OF REMEDIES.

Belladonna, and its alkaloid, atropia, are the remedies most generally relied upon. Either must be given in sufficient quantities to produce the physiological effects of the drug.

Benzoicum Acidum has frequently been found of value:

458. R. Acidi benzoici, ℥ij. M.
Aque cinnamomi, f. ℥vj.

A tablespoonful thrice daily.

Chloral, grs. v-xv, on retiring at night, is often a complete preventive.

Ergota undoubtedly is often an excellent adjuvant to belladonna.

Ferri Bromidum is used by Dr. HAMMOND. (F. 455.)

Ferri Chloridi Tinctura is largely employed by some practitioners.

Ferri Iodidum is an excellent preparation in some cases, especially in strumous children.

Gelsemium. Dr. EDWARD R. MAYER states that cases of enuresis, both infantile and senile, have under his care been cured by gelsemium when belladonna had entirely failed. (*Hints on Specific Medication*, 1876.)

Strychnia. Hypodermic injections of strychnine have recently been used by KEMP (*D. Arch. für Klin. Med.*) in the treatment of enuresis, with good results. He reports the case of a girl, sixteen years of age, in which the affection had continued from infancy. He commenced by injecting one-sixteenth of a grain, afterwards one-eighth to one-sixth of a grain, into the sacral region. The improvement was distinctly perceptible, even after the first injection. A complete cure was obtained in less than four months. The injections were repeated as often as the trouble re-appeared. Other successful cases are reported.

IRRITABLE BLADDER. (STRANGURY, DYSURIA.)

DR. THOMAS HAWKES TANNER.

In vesical irritability the urine should always be examined; and if it is found to vary from the normal condition, the treatment must be directed to remedy this.

In simple irritability of the bladder, not of long duration, atten-

tion to regimen generally, the avoidance of all stimulating drinks, and tepid salt-water baths, will often effect a cure. The dilute nitro-muriatic acid in decoction of pareira brava is very useful when the urine is alkaline or only slightly acid.

459. R. Acidi nitro-hydrochlorici diluti, f. ℥ iss.
Tincturæ belladonnæ,
Extracti pareiræ liquidi, āā f. ℥ j.
Decoctum pareiræ, ad f. ℥ viij. M.
- One-sixth part twice or three times a day.

When the urine is found to be abnormally acid, the following mixture will often do great good :

460. R. Liquoris potassæ, ℥x-xv.
Tincturæ hyoscyami, ℥xl.
Infusi buchu, f. ℥ iss. M.
- This amount three times a day.

Opiate suppositories at bedtime, or five or ten grains of the extract of henbane in a pill, lessen the irritability in all cases, and allow of a good night's rest. In general debility, or when the irritability comes on in young women at the catamenial periods, ferruginous tonics should be ordered. The tincture of cantharides, with or without the tincture of the sesquichloride of iron, has relieved all the symptoms of a few obstinate cases after other means have failed.

The following vaginal suppositories often prove very useful in women :

461. R. Zinci oxidi, ℥ iv.
Extracti belladonnæ, ℥ ij.
Olei theobromæ, ℥ j.
Olei olivæ, f. ℥ ij. M.
- Make eight vaginal suppositories.

PROFESSOR GUNNING S. BEDFORD, OF NEW YORK.

462. R. Extracti hyoscyami,
Pulveris camphoræ,
Pulveris ipecac. et opii, āā gr. xij. M.
- Make twelve powders. One every ten or twenty minutes until relief is obtained.

Professor BEDFORD says this is the best remedy for strangury he has ever found.

In the general treatment for strangury, the result of the absorption

of cathartine or turpentine, prompt relief is generally afforded by a full rectal injection of starch and laudanum, together with the administration of tinctura camphoræ, gtt. xv-xx, repeated every half hour ; or a pill of camphor, gr. iij, opium gr. ¼, every half hour. A hot sitz-bath, or hot cloths to the perinæum, genitals and hypogastrium, are valuable aids.

DR. W. SCOTT HILL, OF MAINE.

463. R. Potassii bromidi, gr. iv.
Potassii carbonatis, gr. iij.
Fld. extracti gelsemii, ℥x.
Aquæ, f. ℥ ij. M.

For one dose every four or six hours.

The above has been found by Dr. SCOTT to exercise very beneficial effects in irritable bladder, characterized by frequent calls to pass the urine, which is voided in but small quantities, often but a few drops, attended by excessive pain during micturition. Some of his cases were of gonorrhœal, others of traumatic origin. The ingredient of importance is the gelsemium ; while the addition of the carbonate corrects acidity, and the bromide acts as a nervous sedative. Tilden's fluid extract is the preparation employed. (*American Journal of Medical Science*, February, 1872.)

RÉSUMÉ OF REMEDIES.

Ammonii Bromidum, gr. xx-xxx, in water, half an hour after each meal, is useful in cases of morbid sensibility of the bladder without obvious cause.

Ammonii Citras. In those forms of irritable bladder, in which the urine is of low specific gravity and deficient in urea, the following has been found of great value, although many of these cases are connected with serious organic disease of the kidneys and palliation is all that can be looked for. The formula is one by the late Dr. PROUT :

464. R. Ammonii sesqui carbonatis, ℥ j.
Acidi citrici, gr. lxxv.
Aquæ, f. ℥ vj. M.
- One ounce of this to be taken three or four times daily.

Belladonna. In almost all varieties of morbid nervous irritability of the bladder, after removal of the exciting cause, this drug is found most soothing and efficacious. Dr. GROSS prefers it in the form of the juice, in doses of about five drops, repeated three or four times in the twenty-four hours. In the neuralgic form of the disease, he combines it with quinine, strychnia and