

reason English-speaking *men* object to the dog muzzles is that their use rob the street dog fight (an ancient Anglo-Saxon recreation) of its peculiar attractions.

The suspension treatment of tabies dorsalis is attracting some attention here, and as these cases are proverbially difficult to relieve I may be pardoned for drawing the attention of your readers to a short account given of Dr. Bernhardt's paper upon this subject before the *Berliner Gesellschaft für Psychiatrie und Nerven Krankheiten* published in the *British Medical Journal* of June 15th. Briefly, his experience is of 19 patients, who received in all 209 suspensions, with ill effects in none. To begin with, patients are suspended half a minute every other day, gradually increasing to three minutes. Results: (1) diminution and occasional total cessation of the "lightning" pains; (2) patients walk better and longer; (3) bladder power improves; (4) restoration of sexual power; (5) however small the amount of objective improvement every patient felt better, slept better, had less headache, less nausea and less neuralgia. Both Dr. Bernhardt and Dr. Eulenberg (who has had even a more extended experience than the former observer) agree in thinking this treatment only palliative; the ataxed symptoms persist throughout.

Next Sunday (June 23rd) is Hospital Sunday. Although I am not an admirer of the "supported-by-voluntary-subscription-only" system, on which most of the London hospitals are run, I wish they may realise *one-half* as much as they deserve and all will be well.

C. A. W.

London, June 17th, 1889.

Progress of Science.

THE TREATMENT OF CORNS.

A saturated solution of salicylic acid in flexible collodion is recommended as an excellent remedy for corns. The corn should be painted twice a day. It takes about twelve days to effect a cure.—*Med. Review*.

CREOLIN IN GONORRHOEA.

Gonorrhœa, which has resisted other treatment, has frequently yielded in Dr. Margaretti's practice to irrigations, twice daily, with a solution of creolin of the strength of 5 to 8 per cent. administered through a hollow sound.—*Lancet*.

MOUTH WASH.

The following wash for shrinking the gums is given by various French journals of Pharmacy: Tannic acid, 8 gm.; tr. iodine, 5 gm.; iodide potass., 1 gm.; tr. myrrh, 5 gm.; rose-water, 200 gm.; mix. A teaspoonful in a third of a tumbler of water.

INJECTION TO DESTROY OXYURIS VERMICULARIS.

The oxyuris vermicularis is said to promptly disappear with injections per rectum of cod-liver oil, pure or made into an emulsion with the yolk of an egg. It is non irritating, and is said never to have failed to effect a cure.—*New York Med. Abstract*.

SALICYLATE OF SODA IN PRURITUS.

After having tried arsenic, bromide of potassium, atropine, sulphur baths, alkalies, emollients, M. leard caused the symptoms, which had continued for eight or nine months, to disappear upon the day after the use of the salicylate of soda, three grammes a day. There is still no return of the trouble.—*La Gazette Médicale*.

NEW DIAGNOSTIC SIGN IN PHTHISIS.

Dr. Sticker, of Munich, has recently called attention to a new, readily recognized symptom of phthisis, which consists of a bright red line of demarcation between the teeth and tongue. Sticker has examined one thousand patients for the purpose. In his opinion the symptoms which may precede tuberculosis, such as pseudochlorosis, dyspepsia, etc., are very probably the expression of latent phthisis, if the red line be present, especially in young persons. The absence of the line, especially in female patients, is of no importance. In acute phthisis the line is of a bright red color; in chronic phthisis, of a bluish, and in pronounced scrofulosis, of a white color.—*Med. Standard*.

For a young man, æt, 19, at the clinic with chronic asthma, Prof. Da Costa ordered, to prevent an attack, inhaling pearls of nitrite amyl and twenty drops of tinct. lobelia every half hour till nausea:—

R. Cocain. hydrochlorat., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.
In pill three times a day.